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POLICE REPORTS
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
INCLUDING THE
PROVINCE OF SIND,
FOR THE YEAR 1882.

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NORTHERN DIVISION.

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From

W. H. PROPERT, ESQUIRE,
Acting Commissioner, Northern Division ;

To

THE HONORABLE C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department.

Poona, 23rd June 1883.

SIR,

Statements A. to G.
Statement of Expenditure on
Police Buildings,
Statement of Resignations
and Dismissals,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Police of the Northern Division during the year ending 31st December 1882. The usual statements, as per margin, are appended.

2. The several statements remain unaltered and have been prepared in the Superintendents' offices, except Ahmedabad, with the usual care and accuracy, as only slight discrepancies were discovered on examination in this office. Statement A. Part I. of Ahmedabad, however, required several corrections, and was received back only on the 15th instant. This has delayed the submission of this report.

3. The dates of the reports of the Superintendents of Police and the endorsements of the District Magistrates forwarding them, as also of the references from the former relating to discrepancies discovered on examination, are shown below :—

DISTRICT.	Superintendent's Report.	Magistrate's Memoranda.	Superintendent's final letter.
Ahmedabad	16th March 1883	10th April 1883	13th June 1883
Kaira	14th " "	16th March "	4th May "
Panch Mahals	13th " "	1 1/2th April "	11th " "
Broach	13th " "	26th March "	28th April "
Surat	21st " "	6th April "	14th May "
Thana	17th " "	24th March "	15th " "
Kolaba	9th " "	12th " "	2nd " "

COGNIZABLE AND NON-COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

4. The following table exhibits the total crime ascertained to have occurred in this Division during the year under report, contrasted with the previous year's record :—

DISTRICT.	Cases ascertained to have occurred.		PERSONS.						Percentage of Convictions to Arrest.		REMARKS.
			Arrested.		Convicted.		Acquitted or released.				
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	
Ahmedabad	4,773	4,536	6,360	6,676	4,147	4,061	2,760	2,451	60	60	
Kaira	2,240	2,288	2,631	3,066	1,791	2,108	853	915	63	63	
Panch Mahals	912	924	1,151	1,318	813	688	899	498	70	63	
Broach	1,148	1,366	1,094	2,050	731	709	1,121	1,338	40	34	
Surat	2,615	2,631	3,337	3,394	2,232	1,739	1,795	2,140	56	45	
Thana	2,998	3,410	4,202	5,029	2,453	2,768	1,674	2,154	53	54	
Kolaba	1,461	1,250	2,132	1,350	943	688	1,270	1,176	43	37	
Total	16,147	16,395	22,947	23,891	13,160	12,336	9,857	10,772	57	54	

The comparison results in a net increase of 248 offences for the Division ; Thana, Broach, Kaira, and the Panch Mahals exhibiting an aggregate increase of 780, while Ahmedabad, Surat and Kolaba show a decrease of 532.

5. The number of cognizable cases taken up and disposed of by the Magistrates without the intervention of the Police varies very much in the several districts as will be seen from the following figures :—

Ahmedabad	...	...	198
Kaira	...	...	164
Panch Maháls...	...	...	61
Broach	...	...	39
Surat	...	...	14
Thána	...	...	2,474
Kolába	...	...	492

The attention of the District Magistrates was drawn to these variations last year, but the number taken up directly by the Magistrates in the Konkan is still very much larger than in Gujarát, and the attention of the District Magistrates will be again called to these figures. As hurt is under the new Criminal Procedure Code a non-cognizable offence, there will probably be a change next year.

6 The total number of offences accepted as true during the past five years is as follows .—

1878	...	22,433	1880	...	20,687
1879	...	22,452	1881	...	19,755
		1882	...	19,837	

The steady decrease since 1879 seems to have received a check. As compared with the year immediately before the famine, *e.g.* 1876, the increase is 2,563. The present increase is small, it is true, but no special reasons for the retrograde movement are apparent.

7. The following is a comparative table showing the number of persons arrested during the year under report and the previous year. Arrests in cases struck off have, as usual, not been included.—

District	1881	1882	Increase	Decrease
Ahmedabad	6 380	6 670	.	154
Kaira	2 631	3 065	434	.
Panch Maháls	1 151	1 318	167	.
Broach	1 934	2,009	125	.
Surat	3 987	3 894	..	93
Thána	4,2 2	5 020	827	.
Kolába	2 182	1,860	.	322
Total	22 047	27 891	1,553	609
Net Increase			944	.

8. As these figures include arrests in non-cognizable cases, for which the Police are not responsible, they do not call for comment in this place.

9. From the table given in para. 4, it will be seen that the percentage of convictions to arrests is 54 against 57 in the preceding year. While Ahmedabad and Kaira remain stationary at 60 and 68 per cent. respectively, the remaining districts show a considerable falling off, especially Broach and Kolába. But, as noted in the last para., this does not accurately represent the responsibility of the Police.

10. The number of persons arrested during the year is larger than in the previous year by 944. The largest increase occurs in Thána, Kaira and Panch Maháls; Broach also shows a slight increase. On the other hand, Ahmedabad, Surat and Kolába exhibit an aggregate decrease of 609 persons.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

11. The following is the number of cases reported, excluding cases struck off as "no crime," during the past five years :—

1878	...	16,711	1880	...	15,067
1879	...	16,924	1881	...	13,205
		1882	...	13,124	

The decrease this year is not so marked as in the preceding year.

12. The following table shows the proportion of cognizable crime to the population of each District :—

Kolába	1 crime to 699 per cent.
Kaira	1 " to 505 "
Panch Maháls	1 " to 440 "
Thána	1 " to 406 "
Ahmedabad	1 " to 400 "
Surat	1 " to 377 "
Broach	1 " to 341 "

Taking the Division as a whole, the proportion is 1 to 428 persons against 1 to 418 in 1881, 1 to 378 in 1880, and 1 to 237 in 1879, which would seem to indicate that crime is on the decrease.

13. The following is a brief abstract of Statement A. Part I. showing the total cognizable offences, the number of true cases, the number of persons apprehended and convicted, and the percentage of cases and persons convicted as compared with the previous year :—

DISTRICT	Offences accord- ing to Crime Register		NUMBER OF TRUE CASES				PERCENTAGE OF CASES CONVICTED TO THE NUMBER OF TRUE CASES				NUMBER OF PERSONS				Percentage of persons convicted to persons apprehended in true cases	
			Investigated		Decided		Investigated		Decided		Apprehended		Convicted			
	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
Ahmedabad	3,022	3,088	1 875	2 091	1,168	1,323	59	59	94	94	2,880	3,153	1,585	1,588	55	55
Kaira	2,513	2,581	1,607	1,639	837	905	49	58	98	98	1,617	1,674	1 149	1,381	71	71
Panch Mahals	681	685	557	600	323	378	53	60	94	95	678	777	481	632	71	68
Broach	1,232	1,508	732	864	388	405	44	48	98	92	1 308	1,389	604	527	46	39
Surat	2,843	2 868	1 825	1,649	1,080	1,432	72	58	78	67	2 870	2,861	1,753	1,270	67	53
Thana	3,081	3 857	2,090	2 820	1,480	1,579	64	60	91	90	2 608	3,123	1 694	1,847	68	59
Kolaba	1,279	1,047	808	547	360	263	41	45	91	88	1,263	718	546	366	43	55
Total	14,051	14,074	9,500	9,710	6,192	6,861	58	57	89	87	12,984	13,354	7,792	7,786	60	58

This table does not, it will be seen, exhibit satisfactory results, as every district except Kolába exhibit an increase of crime. It is very small in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Surat, but it is rather large in Thána and Broach. The net increase amounts to 623. The increase in the two last mentioned districts is general to all classes of offences, and it is unsatisfactory to find that the Superintendents are unable to account for it. But of this more hereafter, when reviewing the Superintendents' reports.

14. The percentage of persons convicted out of those arrested in cases retained on the register for the past ten years is as follows :—

1873 ...	57 per cent.	1878 ..	56 per cent.
1874 ...	51 "	1879 ...	52 "
1875 ...	44 "	1880 ...	58 "
1876 ...	44 "	1881 ...	60 "
1877 ..	52 "	1882 ...	58 "

This shows that the high percentage obtained of late years is still fairly maintained.

15. The success of the Police in obtaining convictions in cases brought to trial in order of merit is as follows :—

Panch Maháls	95 per cent.
Ahmedabad	94 "
Kaira	93 "
Kolába	93 "
Broach	92 "
Thána	90 "
Surat	67 "

and in obtaining convictions in cases *investigated*, the order of merit is as follows

Thána	60 per cent.
Panch Maháls	60 "
Ahmedabad	59 "
Surat	58 "
Kaira	58 "
Kolába	45 "
Broach	43 "

This is no doubt the most practical test of the success of the Police, and judging by the results noted above, Thána, Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad, Surat and Kaira have done well; Kolába has improved considerably, but Broach remains at the bottom with a slightly worse percentage than it obtained last year.

16. The following contrasted statement shows the result of the actual operations of the Police, cases investigated *suo motu* having being separated from those taken up by order of the Magistrate, and cases disposed by the Magistrates without the intervention of the Police having been omitted :—

District.	Year.	Number of true cases.	Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons convicted of those arrested.		Number of persons acquitted of those arrested.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of acquittals to arrests.		Percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial.	
			By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of Magistrate.	By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of Magistrate.	By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of Magistrate.	By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of Magistrate.	By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of Magistrate.	By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of Magistrate.
Ahmedabad ..	1881	2,072	2,640	240	1,488	147	154	24	54	61	6	10	90	86
	1882	2,182	2,758	307	1,568	245	144	30	57	63	5	7	91	81
Kaira ..	1881..	1,607	1,302	815	912	237	08	8	70	73	7	8	91	97
	1882..	1,639	1,700	174	1,205	128	74	18	70	72	4	10	94	87
Panch Mahals.	1881..	672	645	23	461	20	31	1	71	60	5	8	92	95
	1882..	608	787	10	525	7	52	..	68	70	6	..	90	100
Broach ..	1881	846	1,276	32	592	12	60	..	46	37	5	..	90	100
	1882..	980	1,307	52	517	10	123	8	89	81	9	9	80	76
Surat ..	1881..	1,832	2,532	38	1,710	28	758	11	67	60	30	87	69	63
	1882..	1,669	2,080	281	1,228	47	798	201	58	10	88	71	60	18
Thána ..	1881..	2,096	2,613	158	1,635	89	232	24	66	25	9	15	88	62
	1882..	2,320	3,045	87	1,840	7	802	21	60	8	9	24	85	25
Kolába ..	1881..	880	1,201	60	527	19	71	4	44	32	6	7	88	83
	1882..	594	584	124	352	44	49	24	60	32	8	17	87	61
Total ..	1881	9,904	12,113	871	7,295	497	1,402	75	60	57	11	9	..	..
	1882..	9,052	12,289	1,115	7,250	486	1,542	297	59	44	12	26	..	..

17. The success of the Police in obtaining convictions of persons arrested is in order of merit as follows :—

Kaira	...	...	... 70 per cent.
Panch Mahals	...	...	... 68 "
Thána	...	...	... 60 "
Kolába	...	...	... 60 "
Surat	...	...	... 58 "
Ahmedabad	...	...	... 57 "
Broach	...	...	... 39 "

As compared with the previous year Kolába shows remarkable improvement, having jumped from 44 to 60. There is also slight improvement in Ahmedabad, and Kaira maintains the high percentage of 70 obtained last year. All the remaining districts show a slight falling off, especially Broach, which is very much worse than last year, having fallen from 46 to 39.

18. Taking the percentage of persons brought to trial, the order of merit is as follows :—

Kaira	...	...	... 94 per cent.
Ahmedabad	...	...	... 91 "
Panch Mahals	...	...	... 90 "
Kolába	...	...	... 87 "
Thána	...	...	... 85 "
Broach	...	...	... 80 "
Surat	...	...	... 60 "

19. The table given below shows the number of cases committed to the Session Court and results :—

District.	Number of cases committed to the Sessions.	Number of persons concerned in cases in Column 2.	Number of cases in Column 2.		Percentage of cases convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted.
			Convicted.	Acquitted.		
Ahmedabad ...	24	85	18	6	75	65
Kaira ...	28	90	22	10	65	58
Panch Mahals	9	20	3	3	87	20
Broach	17	42	7	9	41	28
Surat	25	88	19	5	79	71
Thána	42	122	87	11	77	51
Kolába	8	4	3	..	100	100
Total	155	372	115	43	69	..

The results obtained in the Panch Mahals and Broach are not satisfactory, as it will be seen that only 37 and 41 per cent. of the cases committed to the Sessions were convicted, while from 66 to 79 per cent. were convicted in Kaira, Ahmedabad, Thána and Surat, and 100 per cent. in Kolába.

20. As required by para. 11 of Government Resolution No. 6421, dated 8th November 1878, the following table is given below to show how all cognizable cases and persons concerned in them were disposed of during the year under report and in the preceding year :—

District.	Years.	CASES.										PERSONS.							
		Total number entered in Register, including transfers from last year.	Number struck off as no crime by order of Magistrate.	Cases reported under section 117 but not struck off.	Number in which convictions were obtained.	Number discharged.	Number compounded and withdrawn.	Number acquitted.	Number pending.	Number undetected.	Number arrested in cases referred to in column 3.	Number discharged in cases referred to in column 4.	Number convicted.	Number discharged in cases referred to in column 7.	Number compounded and withdrawn.	Number acquitted.	Number pending.	Died or otherwise disposed of.	
Ahmedabad ..	1881..	3,048	978	..	1,108	292	7	65	22	588	3,336	456	1,685	1,042	18	178	51	6	
	1882..	3,110	948	71	1,250	334	27	84	28	385	3,734	511	1,833	1,040	46	174	51	9	
Kaira ..	1881..	2,555	948	..	758	101	..	34	15	674	1,854	237	1,149	243	..	101	23	1	
	1882..	2,625	936	..	938	106	..	30	31	589	2,213	339	1,331	379	..	93	20	3	
Panch Mahals ..	1881..	968	96	5	303	38	..	20	18	183	698	20	431	123	..	35	24	6	
	1882..	723	115	8	360	56	..	22	13	149	813	38	532	153	..	52	21	4	
Broach ..	1881..	1,247	401	19	315	338	8	24	17	41	1,517	209	604	574	10	30	53	7	
	1882..	1,529	540	116	376	315	8	46	40	09	1,506	227	527	623	13	123	47	..	
Surat ..	1881..	2,416	584	7	1,320	18	6	360	20	106	3,239	632	1,733	4	10	772	45	6	
	1882..	2,309	740	10	970	9	19	467	25	160	2,866	505	1,370	9	38	999	45	..	
Thana ..	1881..	3,113	1,017	..	1,350	220	10	120	46	340	2,851	138	1,694	563	19	256	128	3	
	1882..	3,473	1,153	..	1,415	328	10	144	35	385	3,337	205	1,847	842	14	323	100	6	
Koliba ..	1881..	1,812	432	72	333	203	14	33	6	219	1,809	46	549	589	18	75	33	2	
	1882..	1,096	501	47	251	55	15	23	9	164	737	19	306	220	8	73	15	1	
Total ..	1881..	14,359	4,454	208	5,507	1,205	45	665	144	3,131	14,797	1,913	7,702	3,243	75	1,477	366	31	
	1882..	14,954	4,992	232	5,555	1,233	79	816	161	1,806	15,296	1,942	7,736	3,387	114	1,536	358	23	

The subjoined tables are expansions of the above statement. The first relates exclusively to cases and the second to persons concerned therein :—

Table I.

District.	Year.	Number of cases reported.	PERCENTAGE OF CASES.				
			Struck off.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Pending and undetected.
Ahmedabad ..	1881	3,048	32	26	9	2	20
	1882	3,110	30	40	10	2	19
Kaira ..	1881	2,555	37	31	4	1	27
	1882	2,625	37	33	4	1	21
Panch Mahals ..	1881	968	14	45	6	3	31
	1882	723	18	49	7	3	21
Broach ..	1881	1,247	32	23	27	2	3
	1882	1,529	35	24	30	3	7
Surat ..	1881	2,416	24	55	0.5	15	5
	1882	2,309	30	40	0.3	19	7
Thána ..	1881	3,118	32	43	7	4	12
	1882	3,473	33	40	9	4	12
Kolába ..	1881	1,812	33	25	15	2	17
	1882	1,095	45	22	7	3	16
Total ..	1881	14,359	31	38	8	4	15
	1882	14,954	33	37	8	5	14

Table II.

District.	Year.	Number of persons arrested.	PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS.				
			Discharged in cases struck off.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Ahmedabad ..	1881	3,386	14	47	31	5	1
	1882	3,734	13	45	27	4	1
Kaira ..	1881	1,854	13	63	19	5	1
	1882	2,213	15	60	17	4	3
Panch Mahals ..	1881	698	3	69	18	5	6
	1882	813	4	65	19	6	3
Broach ..	1881	1,517	14	40	38	4	3
	1882	1,506	14	33	40	7	3
Surat ..	1881	2,232	30	53	0.1	24	1
	1882	2,886	17	44	0.3	34	1
Thána ..	1881	2,851	6	39	20	9	4
	1882	3,337	6	35	25	9	2
Kolába ..	1881	1,309	3	43	45	6	..
	1882	737	1	53	31	10	..
Total ..	1881	14,797	13	53	23	10	3
	1882	15,296	12	50	21	12	2

From the general statement it will be seen that 14,954 offences were reported against 14,359 in the previous year, giving an increase of 595 cases. All districts except Surat and Kolába show an increase, which is largest in Broach and Thána.

21. A slight alteration has been made in the general statement as cases referred under section 117 of the old Criminal Procedure Code, and not struck off as "no crime", have hitherto been included in undetected cases shown in the last column. This unduly swells the number of cases of the latter description and a separate column has been inserted for cases of the former description. It will be seen that in Kaira and Thána all cases referred under section 117 having been struck off, have been included in column 4; only few cases are shown in the new column (5) against Panch Maháls and Surát, but the number shown against Ahmedabad, Broach and Kolába is large. Similar alterations having been made in the figures for last year, in order to ensure a fair comparison, it will be observed that the number of undetected cases has fallen from 2,131 to 1,866 this year. The decrease in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Kolába is satisfactory. Broach shows the largest increase, and in Surat and Thána there is considerable increase.

22. The proportion of undetected to true cases in each district is as follows as compared with the preceding year :—

		1882.	1881
Surat	...	9	5 per cent.
Broach	...	11	8 "
Thána	...	16	16 "
Ahmedabad	...	17	28 "
Panch Maháls	...	24	33 "
Kolába	...	30	27 "
Kaira	...	32	41 "

The improvement in Kaira, Panch Maháls, and Ahmedabad is satisfactory, but the proportion of undetected cases is large in the three last-named districts. Kolába is worse even than last year, and it is not satisfactory that one in every three and a half cases should remain undetected. The results in Thána, and particularly Broach and Surat, are very satisfactory.

The following statement exhibits the undetected cases of the two previous years and the number subsequently detected and convicted :—

DISTRICT	1880.							1881.			
	Undetect- ed offences of 1880	Detect- ed in 1881	Convict- ed.	Pro- perty recover- ed.	Detect- ed in 1882.	Convict- ed.	Pro- perty recover- ed.	Undetect- ed offences of 1881	Detected in 1882.	Convict- ed.	Property recovered.
Ahmedabad	722	5	3	117	5	5	44	538	15	18	267
Kaira	539	13	7	..	..	..	..	671	25	15	116
Panch Maháls	161	12	12	7	4	2	2	168	19	6	..
Broach	229	2	2	1	1	1	..	145	3	2	695
Surat	123	19	16	978	1	1	..	118	9	4	221
Thána	369	71	33	246	1	1	..	840	35	39	153
Kolába	316	30	18	117	..	..	..	291	48	17	88
Total	2,459	152	86	1,466	12	10	46	2,339	205	96	1,535

The proportion of detection in each District is as follows :—

Cases of 1880 detected in 1881 and 1882.

Thána	...	...	... 19 per cent.
Surat	...	...	... 16 "
Panch Maháls	...	...	... 10 "
Kolába	...	...	... 9 "
Kaira	...	...	... 2 "
Ahmedabad	...	...	... 1 "
Broach	...	...	... 1 "

Cases of 1881 detected in 1882.

Thána	...	...	... 25 per cent.
Kolába	...	...	... 16 "
Panch Maháls	...	...	... 10 "
Surat	...	...	... 8 "
Kaira	...	...	... 3 "
Ahmedabad	...	...	... 2 "

The results are not creditable to the Police of Broach, Ahmedabad and Kaira.

The small proportion of persons discharged in cases struck off as no crime shown in Table II. *supra*, indicates that the Police in all districts exercise a wise discretion in making arrests.

There is considerable improvement in Kolába in the percentage of convictions on total arrests. Ahmedabad has also slightly improved, but in the remaining districts a backward step has been taken. It is particularly worse in Broach and Surat. Panch Maháls is first with a good percentage of 65; Kaira, Thána and Kolába follow with 60 to 53 per cent; Ahmedabad comes next with 48 per cent. and Surat succeeds with 44 per cent.; Broach is last, with only 33 per cent.

23. The number of cases struck off as "no crime" after the case was committed for trial before a Magistrate is shown below :—

District.								Cases.	Persons.
Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12
Kaira ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	251
Panch Maháls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
Broach ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	36
Surat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
Thána ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11
Kolába ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
Total ..								212	322

The large number of cases in Kaira is striking, and the result of inquiry made last year showed that the Kaira Police exercised no discretion in committing cases to the Magistrates for trial. It is certainly very discreditable to the Police of that district that 251 persons should have been sent up for trial on charges declared by the Magistrates to be either false or unfounded. The attention of the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police will be again called to this matter.

24. The provisions of Section 117 of the old Criminal Procedure Code were availed of to the following extent as compared with the previous year :—

District.								1881.	1882.
Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	574	197
Kaira ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	586
Panch Maháls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	52
Broach ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	408
Surat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	453	259
Thána ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,036	913
Kolába ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	105
Total ..								2,069	2,520

The Police in Panch Maháls and Kolába do not appear to avail themselves of the discretion vested in them by Section 117, and the attention of the Superintendents of Police of those districts will be called to the results as exhibited above.

25. The subjoined table shows the number of serious offences committed in each district during the year under report :—

District.	Murder—302, 303, 306.	Attempt at Murder—307.	Culpable Homicide—304, 305.	Grievous Hurt—325, 326, 326, 329, 331, 332.	Dacoity—305, 307, 308.	Robbery—304, 307, 308, 309, 310.	Theft—379 to 382.	Receiving Stolen Property—411, 414.	Kidnapping—303 to 309.	CASES CONVICTED.				
										Murders.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	Thefts.	Receiving Stolen Property.
Ahmedabad ..	3	2	5	43	2	10	573	117	3	4	2	9	399	96
Kaira ..	14	1	7	43	2	17	510	55	3	5	..	7	378	45
Panch Maháls ..	2	1	1	6	2	19	147	15	..	..	..	5	82	1
Broach ..	7	3	4	14	..	16	273	29	..	1	..	6	112	23
Surat ..	6	..	2	15	3	9	234	23	..	4	2	3	215	22
Thána ..	20	2	4	21	13	29	553	22	..	10	10	11	273	27
Kolába ..	2	..	..	8	1	3	204	6	..	..	..	1	83	6
Total ..	59	9	23	149	29	106	2,659	286	21	24	14	43	1,342	190
1881 ..	56	7	41	124	30	109	2,692	281	16	30	19	44	1,406	176

The above figures show that there has been an increase in murders, attempt at murder, grievous hurt, receiving stolen property, and kidnapping. There was a considerable decrease in culpable homicide and dacoity; robberies and theft also show a slight decrease. The percentage of convictions obtained is as follows :—

	1882.	1881.
Murder	40	58 per cent.
Dacoity	48	49 „
Robberies	89	48 „
Thefts	50	52 „
Receiving stolen property.	66	76 „

The results do not, it will be observed, contrast favorably with the year before. The falling off in murders is particularly noticeable, and this is owing to the small number of convictions obtained in Kaira and Broach, for out of 14 cases in the former convictions were obtained in five only, and out of 7 in the latter the accused in one case only was convicted. In the Panch Maháls and Kolába, too, in each of which two cases occurred, no convictions were obtained.

26. The 59 murders committed during the year have been classed as follows by the Superintendents of Police :—

Intrigues with women...	...	...	18
Revenge ... ..	...	...	8
Quarrels ... ..	...	...	11
Infanticide ... ..	...	...	3
Witchcraft ... ..	...	...	1
For gain ... ..	...	...	8
In the commission of an offence	...	...	3
Motives unknown ...	...	...	7
			—
			59
			—

Taking each district separately there was an increase in murders of 4 cases in Broach, 2 in Surat and 5 in Thána. Ahmedabad shows a decrease of 6 cases, Panch Maháls 2, and in Kaira and Kolába the numbers are 14 and 2 respectively, as in the previous year.

27. Broach exhibits an increase of 2 cases and Panch Maháls and Kaira each show a case this year, while in Thána there is a decrease of two cases. Thus the net result is an increase of 2 cases. No cases occurred in Surat and Kolába, and Ahmedabad has the same number as last year.

28. The total number is 23 against 41 in the previous year. This is principally due to the large decrease in Thána of 16 cases.

29. There has been a decrease of 10 cases in the Division, but Thána shows an increase of 7, while the remaining districts give an aggregate decrease of 17 cases. Kaira, which showed 9 cases in the previous year, had only 3 cases during the year under report; Surat, Panch Maháls and Kolába each show a decrease of 3 cases and Ahmedabad of one case. Ahmedabad, Thána and Surat were successful in obtaining convictions, but Kaira, Panch Maháls and Kolába failed entirely. No cases occurred in Broach.

30. The large increase of 11 cases in Broach is not satisfactory, and out of a total of 16 cases in only 6 cases convictions were obtained. Surat on the other hand shows a decrease of 12 cases. The fluctuation in other districts is very slight,

31. The number of thefts has fallen from 2,692 to 2,659. The following comparative table gives the fluctuation in each district, and it will be seen that the decrease in Kolába and Ahmedabad counterbalances the increase in all other districts :—

District.						1881.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	612	578	....	34	5
Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	498	510	12	....	2
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	..	..	126	147	21	....	16
Broach	..	..	..	..	..	330	278	42	....	17
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	854	384	80	....	8
Thana	..	..	..	..	..	597	598	21	....	8
Kolaba	..	..	..	..	..	829	204	....	115	38
Total						2,692	2,660	126	159	1

The following statement exhibits the number of thefts classified according to certain money limits. It appears that the Police are more successful in obtaining convictions in petty cases, and as the value of property stolen increases their chances of success diminish :—

Cases of Theft.						1881.			1882.		
						Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage
Under 8 annas	..	..	..	..	..	610	405	66	680	492	62
„ Rupees 2	..	..	..	..	..	631	338	61	594	272	52
„ „ 10	..	..	..	..	..	897	372	45	542	252	46
Rs 10 and above	..	..	..	..	..	710	267	38	703	276	39
Total						4,448	1,207	58	2,458	1,232	50

32. Under “receiving stolen property” and “kidnapping” there is an increase respectively of 55 and 5 cases as shown in the following table :—

District.						Number of cases of receiving stolen property.		Number of cases of kidnapping	
						1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	94	117	8	8
Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	39	55	5	3
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	2	2
Broach	..	..	..	..	..	20	29	2	2
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	26	32	1	2
Thana	..	..	..	..	..	28	32	...	4
Kolaba	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	8	...
Total						231	290	16	21

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

33. The following is a brief abstract of Statement A. Part II. showing non-cognizable offences which have been enquired into by the Police and those in which they were not employed :—

District.	CASES IN WHICH POLICE WERE EMPLOYED					CASES IN WHICH POLICE WERE NOT EMPLOYED.				
	Number of cases.	Persons arrested or summoned.	Persons acquitted	Convicted	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Number of cases.	Persons arrested or summoned.	Persons acquitted	Convicted	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
Ahmedabad	27	79	24	51	61	2,369	8,557	1,211	2,177	61
Kaira	96	108	10	98	90	897	1,119	424	679	60
Panch Mahals	19	27	3	20	74	825	871	283	266	50
Broach	14	30	17	18	43	850	715	558	169	22
Surat	26	42	6	36	85	877	1,145	1,068	463	39
Thana	39	55	31	22	39	1,137	1,972	1,041	894	45
Kolaba	20	26	5	20	76	684	1,145	865	272	22
Total	241	368	96	260	70	6,472	10,622	5,611	4,930	46
In 1881	132	304	131	170	60	6,418	10,151	4,931	5,178	51

34. The number of non-cognizable cases in which the Police are employed is very small in all districts, and this is as it should be. The total number of non-cognizable offences is 6,713 against 6,550 in the previous year. All districts except Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals show an increase. The decrease in Ahmedabad as compared with the steady increase during the past two years is considerable. Under the new Criminal Procedure Code, hurt having become a non-cognizable offence will add considerably to the number of cases in the above table.

35. The following table shows the percentage of convictions to arrests as compared with the preceding year :—

District.	PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS TO ARRESTS.			
	Police Cases.		Magistrates' Cases.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmedabad	18	64	68	51
Kaira	66	90	80	80
Panch Mahals	67	74	57	50
Broach	59	43	25	21
Surat	51	85	32	29
Thána	70	39	47	45
Kolaba	48	76	38	23

The percentage of police cases is particularly bad in Thána and Broach. All other districts show a remarkable improvement. In Magistrates' cases the percentage of convictions is extraordinarily low in Broach and Kolába, and only a little better in Surat, as compared with 60 and 61 per cent. in Kaira and Ahmedabad.

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

36. The following statement shows the value of property stolen and recovered with the percentages of recoveries in 1881 and 1882 in cognizable and non-cognizable cases :—

DISTRICT.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage of Recoveries.	Percentage in 1881.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad .. .	41,078	22,316	54	71
Kaira .. .	37,111	14,481	38	24
Panch Mahals .. .	16,864	7,982	47	58
Broach .. .	20,824	5,877	28	32
Surat .. .	31,811	7,007	22	15
Thána .. .	35,424	9,901	28	39
Kolába .. .	19,997	9,756	48	43
Total ..	2,08,104	77,220	28	48

As compared with the preceding year the result for the Division is a large decrease in the percentage of recoveries, only 28 per cent. having been recovered against 48 in 1881. All districts except Kaira and Kolába exhibit a falling off. Ahmedabad is first with 54 per cent. against 71, then comes Kolába which has improved from 43 to 48; Panch Mahals follows with 47 against 58; Kaira is the next highest, having risen from 24 to 38; Broach, Thána and Surat succeed with a low percentage of 28 and 22 against 32, 39 and 45 respectively.

37. The following table exhibits the percentage of success of recoveries in the number of cases in which property was stolen :—

DISTRICT.	Cognizable cases in which Property was stolen.	Cases in which Property was recovered.	Percentage of success.
Ahmedabad	343	646	76
Kaira	774	488	63
Panch Mahals	393	177	60
Broach	396	265	67
Surat	514	372	72
Thána	324	584	64
Kolába	335	161	68
Total ..	3,324	2,643	68

The percentage of success ranges from 60 to 76 against 53 to 79 in 1881, and shows that, as stated last year, the Police, though not successful in recovering all the property reported to have been stolen, have succeeded in obtaining at least a portion in a large number of cases.

Statement C.

38. As this statement is blank, it is omitted.

Statement D.

39. It will be seen that no *extra* Police were entertained for the protection of persons and property at jattras and fairs, and the Police employed have invariably been detached from the Regular Force.

The Punitive Police Posts at the villages of Vithalpur, Gunjala and Sinaj in the Virámgam Táluka of the Ahmedabad District have been withdrawn.

Two Punitive Police Posts were established at the villages of Alarsa and Bhádápur in the Kaira District owing to the riotous and turbulent conduct of the villagers. Another post was established at Wahál in the Thána District owing to the villagers having assaulted and killed a Head Constable who was assisting in the detection of illicit distillation of liquor in the village.

Statement E.

40. The total sanctioned strength of the Police of all grades in the Northern Division is 4,943, and the population of the Division according to the recent census is 4,147,928 or one Policeman to 839 persons. This force is maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,32,400. It was distributed on the last day of the year as follows :—

Jail guards...	...	...	...	211
Treasury and miscellaneous duties	...	...	...	604
General Police duties	...	...	...	3,380
Town and Municipal duties	...	..	...	734
Cantonment duties	..	...	...	4
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	10
Total				4,943

41. The following statement shows the proportion of Police to area and population in each district separately :—

DISTRICT.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police to	
				Area.	Population.
Ahmedabad	1,200	3,821	856,324	3 18	714
Kaira	722	1,609	804,300	2 28	1,110
Panch Maháls	798	1,613	265,479	2 09	381
Broach	497	1,453	322,080	2 57	608
Surat	652	1,623	614,198	2 5	940
Thána	820	4,242	908,548	5 18	1,110
Kolába	346	1,496	381,649	4 33	1,108
Total . . .	4,943	15,896	4,147,928	3 22	639

Statement F.

42. The whole force is divided into two branches, the armed consisting of 2,220 and the unarmed 2,713 men. The armed portion are furnished with muzzle-loading Sappers' carbines, the only exception being 50 men of the Surat Punitive Police Post and the Gujarát Bhil Corps, which have breech-loading Snider rifles. The unarmed branch have Royal Navy cutlasses and batons, the officers have curved drill swords like those in use with the Mounted Police, and the Inspectors and Chief Constables use the Native Cavalry sword.

PUNISHMENTS.

43. The following table shows the punishments which were inflicted on the men of the force in the several districts of the Division :—

DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		DISMISSED.		PERCENTAGE.		PUNISHED DEPARTMENTALLY.		PERCENTAGE.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Ahmedabad	221	977	..	27	..	2.7	35	338	15.8	34.6
Kaira	130	585	2	23	1.4	3.9	53	38	38.9	15.0
Panch Mahals	110	684	..	29	..	4.2	54	130	49.1	19.8
Broach	75	381	..	10	..	3.0	17	55	22.6	16.6
Surat	114	537	..	8	..	1.5	18	117	15.7	21.7
Thana	145	673	2	11	1.3	1.5	23	77	15.8	11.4
Kolaba	57	288	1	6	1.7	2.1	13	32	23.3	11.1
Total ..	858	4,075	5	114	0.5	2.8	215	843	25.1	20.6

44. Five officers were dismissed against 7 in the previous year, and 114 men against 102 in 1881. The number of dismissals of men in the Panch Mahals has risen from only 8 in the preceding year to 29; there is a slight increase also in Kaira and Broach, but in all other districts the number has diminished. There is a very large increase in the number of officers and men punished departmentally, 215 of the former and 843 of the latter having been shown against 145 and 785 respectively in the previous year. In officers, the increase occurs in all districts except Kaira, and in men there is a considerably larger number shown against all districts except Kaira and Ahmedabad. Taking the proportion of punishments to the entire force in each district, an extremely high percentage, *viz.* 49 and 38, of officers were punished in the Panch Mahals and Kaira; the 34 per cent of men punished in Ahmedabad is also very high.

It is exceedingly difficult for a Commissioner of Division to form an opinion as to whether punishments inflicted upon the Police are in all cases deserved, and any undue interference in such matters tends of course to weaken the authority of the Superintendents, but some of the figures shown from year to year are certainly startling. A body of men cannot be considered in a satisfactory condition, when, as in the case of Ahmedabad, more than one-third of the total strength underwent departmental punishment within 12 months. As regards officers, what can we think of those in Kaira and Panch Mahals when we find that 38 per cent. in the former and nearly 50 per cent. in the latter have undergone punishment within the year 1882. Either promotions must have been carelessly and improperly made, or the Superintendents must in many cases fine and otherwise punish without due cause. I had myself had no opportunity of visiting the northern districts since temporarily assuming charge of this office, but I should say that local enquiries made in a quiet manner by the Commissioner himself would tend to throw some light upon the subject.

REWARDS.

45. The following statement exhibits briefly the number and description of rewards for good service :—

DISTRICT.	Number of Men.	REWARDS.			
		By Promotion.	Percentage.	By Money.	Percentage.
Ahmedabad	1,108	103	8	..	..
Kaira	721	43	6	24	3
Panch Mahals	784	177	22	19	2
Broach	405	23	7	14	3
Surat	651	4	1	33	6
Thana	812	1	1	..	..
Kolaba	345	16	5	12	3
Total ..	4,983	373	7	107	2

Surat and Thana apparently ignore rewards, while the extreme difference between the Panch Mahals and every other district precludes the possibility of establishing anything like a general percentage. I noticed that Mr. Sheppard in last year's report objects to money rewards as having a demoralizing tendency. I cannot concur in this opinion. Pecuniary rewards are awarded in England, and

every other country, and in the case of a badly paid service like the Police of this Presidency, cash must be very welcome to those who have earned a small recompense.

EDUCATION.

46. The following table shows the state of education in each district :—

DISTRICT.	Number of Men.	ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		Percentage.
		Officers.	Men.	
Ahmedabad	1,198	214	462	56
Kaira	721	64	128	26
Panch Mahals	794	54	96	19
Broach	406	43	120	42
Surat	651	82	220	46
Thana	818	72	100	22
Kolaba	345	36	80	23
Total ..	4,933	566	1,224	30

There has been general improvement throughout the Division. Thana, which was very backward, has improved a little, but in this district there ought to be the same proportion of men able to read and write as in the adjoining districts of Surat and Kolaba. The Panch Mahals are naturally very much behind, but there is no reason why in Kaira, the proportion should be so much lower than in either Ahmedabad or Broach.

47. The following table shows the number of men under instruction. It will be seen that Kaira, Panch Mahals and Thana, as compared with the preceding year, show a large increase in the number under instruction, and are evidently making an effort to raise the proportion of their *educated* men :—

DISTRICT.										Officers.	Men.
Ahmedabad..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
Kaira ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	458
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	247
Broach ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	91
Surat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	297
Thana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Kolaba ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Total .										104	1,158

ENLISTMENTS, RESIGNATIONS, &C.

48. Of the whole force 469 or 9 per cent. enlisted during the year, and are little better than recruits; 2,465 or 50 per cent. have service between one and ten years, and 1,870 or 38 per cent. have more than ten years' service. The number of resignations amounts to 135 against 107 in the previous year, and of dismissals to 119 against 106. There were 8 desertions against 7 in the year before.

Statement G.

49. The following is a brief abstract of this statement showing the different castes of the officers and men constituting the force of the Division as contrasted with the previous year. It will be seen that nearly a third of the entire strength consists of Mahomedans and nearly a fourth of Marathas :—

DISTRICT.	Officers.		Men.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Christians	9	10	2	4
Mahomedans	284	225	1,315	1,265
Bráhmíns	53	56	157	175
Marathás	210	196	953	940
Rajpúts	25	22	171	163
Bhils	27	24	313	408
Kols	84	78	458	254
París and Jews	14	11	9	14
Sikhs and Gurkás .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Hindús of other castes	127	161	570	637
Total ..	888	843	3,980	3,971

POLICE BUILDINGS.

50. The amount of expenditure incurred on Police Buildings is Rs. 35,926 against Rs. 23,992 in the preceding year. Out of this sum Rs. 30,472 were spent

by the Public Works Department, and Rs. 5,453 departmentally on buildings costing under Rs. 1,000 each.

SUICIDES AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

51. The number of suicides and accidental deaths during the year is shown in the subjoined table :—

DISTRICTS.	Population.	SUICIDES.			Proportion of suicides to the total population of the District.	ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.					Proportion of accidental deaths to the total population of the district.
		By drown- ing.	Other causes.	Total.		By drown- ing.	By snake- bite.	By wild animals.	Other causes.	Total.	
Ahmedabad	856,324	18	4	17	50,372	70	64	6	84	224	3,333
Kaira	804,800	37	28	60	18,418	80	78	7	98	258	3,119
Panch Mahals	255,479	4	7	11	23,225	15	31	..	31	77	3,318
Broach	326,980	18	2	15	21,705	89	36	..	39	114	2,867
Surat	614,198	8	3	11	55,896	119	48	8	65	235	2,613
Thána	908,848	32	9	41	22,159	103	139	2	119	363	2,502
Kolába	381,649	11	..	11	34,095	72	29	3	21	125	3,063
Total ..	4,147,928	118	48	166	24,937	498	425	21	459	1,398	2,971

The number of suicides is again abnormally high in Kaira as compared with all other districts. The number is large also in Thána. The proportion of accidental deaths to the entire population of each district is largest in Thána, Surat and Broach.

PERSONAL INVESTIGATION OF SERIOUS CRIMES.

52. The returns of the several Superintendents and their Assistants are appended in original, and the following is a brief abstract of these :—

DISTRICTS.	Cases entered in Re- turn.	Number visited at once.	Number not visited.	Visited after some time.	DETAILS OF THE FIGURES IN COLUMN 2.									
					Murder.	Attempt at mur- der.	Culpable homi- cide.	Death under suspicious cir- cumstances.	Decoity.	Robbery.	House break- ing.	Theft.	Grievous hurt.	Mischief by fire.
Ahmedabad	19	6	13	1	5	1	1	..	1	2	1	8	..	..
Kaira	23	14	9	..	3	..	3	..	1	10	1	..	..	..
Panch Mahals	38	10	13	0	14	2	6	1	2	3	9	..	..	1
Broach	23	14	9	..	2	2	..	..	..	13	5	..	..	..
Surat	11	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thana	16	5	11	..	6	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Kolaba	14	7	6	1	7	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
	41	23	15	6	21	7	2	1	19	1	2	..	..	..
	18	5	2	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

* Visited by Assistant Superintendents.

In Panch Mahals the Superintendent visited about two-thirds of the total number of serious crimes at once, while in the Assistants' charge only one serious offence appears to have occurred and that was not visited by that officer. The Assistant in Ahmedabad appears to have done well, but the Superintendent visited only one-third of the total number. The Superintendent of Police, Broach, visited the scenes of one-third and the Superintendents in Surat and Thána one-half the total number. In Kolába only three cases are entered, and of these in two cases the Superintendent made personal investigations on the spot at once. The explanations offered for omitting to visit the scene of crime at once will be noted in Part II. of this Report.

53. A statement giving the particulars of infanticide cases as called for in Government Resolution No. 7050, dated 11th November 1882, is appended.

54. On the whole I consider that during the past year the Police of the Division have performed their duties creditably; exceptions there are, but these have been noticed by me when reviewing the separate reports.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Statement showing the Total Expenditure during the year 1882 on Police Buildings in the Northern Division.

Expenditure from Public Works Department Budget.	Amount.	Expenditure from Police Budget.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
A—Repairs (above Rs. 1,000)	9,579 15 7	D—Petty repairs up to Rs. 1,000	2,059 14 1
B—Minor works (above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 2,500).	4,886 12 0	E—Petty construction up to Rs. 1,000	2,394 0 0
C—Large works (above Rs. 2,500).. .. .	16,055 11 0	Total from Police Budget	5,453 14 4
		F—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades	1 1 7
		Grand Total outlay	55,926 4 11
Total from Public Works Department Budget ..	30,472 6 7	G—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades	7 4 3

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Northern Division during the year 1882.

Districts.	Total strength of the Force at the commencement of the year.		Number of men included in Column 1 discharged on reduction.		Number of dismissals from all other causes.		Number of Resignations.		Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations on the whole strength in each branch of the Force as shown in Column 1.		REMARKS.
	1		2		3		4		5		
	Regular Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Municipal Police.	
Ahmedabad	1,198	..	..	..	27	..	45	..	6.01	..	
Kaira	721	..	..	..	25	..	89	..	8.3	..	
Panch Mahals	795	..	1	..	29	..	15	..	5.5	..	
Dwarka	406	4	..	4	10	..	6	..	3.0	..	
Surat	652	..	1	..	8	..	14	..	3.8	..	
Thana	818	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	3.1	..	
Kolaba	345	..	..	..	7	..	3	..	2.0	..	
Total	4,985	4	2	4	119	..	135	.	5.1	..	

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Statement giving the particulars of Infanticide Cases as called for in Government Resolution No. 7050, dated 11th November 1882.

Place where the offence was committed.	Date of offence.	Particulars of offence.	Was sentence of death or transportation for life passed by the Sessions Judge and confirmed by the High Court in the case.	Was the Government called on to moderate the severity of the law by commuting or reducing a sentence of death or transportation for life in the case.	Was it found that the Judge strained his conscience to acquit the accused or to find her guilty of a lighter crime than she had committed according to law.	Was it found that there was such a reluctance on the part of the people to furnish information or give evidence in the case as to occasion failure of justice.
Surat in Surat District.	11th February 1882.	A woman gave birth to an illegitimate child whose death she was reported to have caused shortly afterwards. The Civil Surgeon certified that the child died from asphyxia.	No.	No.	The Judge considered the evidence insufficient to prove that the suffocation ensued at her hands and released the accused.	No.
Jalsipur, Taluka Jalsipur, in Surat District.	1st June 1882.	A Koli woman gave birth to an illegitimate male child. The body was found at some considerable distance from the village in an earthen vessel partly filled with ashes and it was concealed in some long grass in the jungle.	No.	No.	The evidence was considered insufficient to warrant a conviction for murder, and the accused was released by the Sessions Judge.	No.
Bhavnagar, Taluka Salsette, in Thana District.	23rd October 1882.	A Native Christian woman murdered her newly born illegitimate child. It was found from post-mortem examination that the child had been born alive at the full term but had been strangled with a cord. The accused admitted her guilt.	The Sessions Judge of Thana passed sentence of transportation for life.	No.	No.	No.

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

PART II.

REVIEW OF SUPERINTENDENTS' REPORTS.

AHMEDABAD.

1. Area	..	...	...	...	3,821 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	...	856,324
Strength of Police	...	...	...	...	1,200
Police to Area	...	...	...	...	3.17
Police to Population	...	...	...	...	713

2. *Superintendent of Police.*—Captain J. HUMFREY.

Assistant Superintendent of Police.—Mr. D. MACLEAN up to 11th December 1882; Mr. L. H. SPENCE up to 22nd December 1882; Mr. H. M. GIBBS for the remainder of the year.

3. There has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of murders, 10 having been reported during the year against 16 in the previous year. Of these, two were struck off by the Magistrate as no crime; in four convictions were obtained, 2 were pending at the close of the year, of which one has since been convicted; and in the remaining 2 cases the accused were acquitted.

4. Four cases were reported during the year against three last year. It was, however, subsequently ascertained that in two cases the complaints were false, and they were accordingly struck off as no crime. Of the remaining two cases, conviction was obtained in one and in the other the accused were acquitted.

5. There were only four cases during the year against seven in the previous year; the total value of property lost was Rs. 299. In two cases convictions were obtained and two remain undetected. It is satisfactory to observe the steady decrease in this class of offences and this result is no doubt due, as stated last year, to the system of patrolling which the Superintendent reports is still strictly carried on.

6. There has been a satisfactory decrease under this head, the total value of property destroyed by fire amounting to Rs. 15,780 against Rs. 22,020 last year.

7. The total value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 39,515 and that recovered Rs. 21,616 against Rs. 66,756 and Rs. 47,503 respectively in the previous year. The Superintendent refers to a case of burglary in which Rs. 5,018 had been carried off. The Superintendent himself on enquiry was convinced that it was a false case, but the Magistrate thought differently and convicted the accused. On appeal the Session Court reversed the decision on the ground that it was a false complaint, subsequently the complainant, his sister and a servant were charged under sections 195, 211 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code and convicted, and on appeal the High Court upheld the conviction. The Superintendent gives great credit to his Police Inspectors for the successful prosecution of the original complainant.

The District Magistrate observes regarding the success of the Police in recovering stolen property as follows :—

“This result is not apparently satisfactory, but it must be borne in mind that in many, if not all cases, the value of property stolen is exaggerated by the complainants. At the request of the District Superintendent of Police, the Magistrates have lately been instructed to cross examine the complainants in such cases and to state their own opinion as to the value of the property, and it is hoped that this procedure will mitigate, if not altogether remove, the evil complained of, and that the returns of property stolen and recovered will, in future, be more reliable.”

1882.
54.70.

1881.
71.19.

Opium and Ābkāri.

8. The remarks of the Superintendent under this head are interesting and are transcribed below :—

“ For the last year I have been paying considerable attention to the above subjects, more especially the first. I find that an organized system of smuggling opium is carried on into Kāthiāwār, Kaira and Ahmedabad Districts.

“ This illicit trade has most extensive ramifications, men of capital and position being deeply concerned in it.

“ The carriage of opium from long years of impunity is carried on so skilfully and determinedly that few large captures are made. The funds are supplied by Sowkār who select as captains of their gangs men who have made smuggling the profession of their life. These in their turn attract to themselves active daring men, who are content to risk the chance of jail for the certain and very heavy profit resulting from a successful run.

“ The usual pay for a run is Rs. 100 per man, the man supplying the camel on which the opium is carried. He is expected to carry two maunds for his employer and no doubt carries half a maund on his own account.

“ The selling price was for some time of the year in the opium country Rs. 8 to Rs. 5 per pound, while the price of licit opium in our district is from 12 to 14 rupees a pound. The enormous difference in price, combined with the fact that there is no restriction on the sale in most parts of Rajputāna, offers a reward to adventurous speculators too valuable to be lost.

“ Each leader of a gang is a man of influence and known character. He is acquainted with every by-road and foot-path between the two places where he buys and sells his opium.

“ He has undivided authority over his men and he invariably precedes the convoy and chooses the route, seldom going twice by the same road, making forced marches of 40 to 50 and 60 miles in a night, and halting only at places where he is sure of shelter and safety. These men are, or affect to be, superstitious on the subject of omens. From close enquiry from men who have been engaged in this trade, I am led to believe that they do not really attribute any significance to omens, but they pretend to do so for the purpose of rendering their movements more uncertain. Thus it is usual for the leader of the gang to warn his men to be in readiness to load up and start at, say nine o'clock, should the omens be favourable. The leader then goes out into the open and waits for an omen, which is usually the cry of some wild animal or bird, and according to the quarter from which it comes, is it favourable or unfavourable. He then returns and the gang either proceed on their journey, or, if the omen is unfavourable, they wait till the next night. This sometimes goes on for several nights and then a long march is made for several nights in succession. Thus it is most difficult to make any plans to capture the convoy. It is easy enough to find out when the gang left with their camels to fetch opium, but as their destination is in foreign territory, and only approximately known, it is almost impossible to lie in wait for them as their road and time of arrival is uncertain. And their road only lies for about 40 or 50 miles through our territory ; this journey they are able to make in one night.

“ The leaders have connections and accomplices on all parts of their route, and any unusual movement on the part of the Police is at once noted and reported, and the opium is either buried or the convoy go by another route. These gangs are well armed and they desire it to be thoroughly understood that they mean to fight for their property; thus to take a gang of 8 or 10 well armed and determined men, requires more men than a police thāna usually can supply, even if the gang came near a thāna.

“ That this trade can be put down I am fully convinced, but it requires a special establishment for the purpose, and the Police having their ordinary duties to carry on are powerless to cope with it.

“ There is a special establishment for the suppression of smuggling liquor. The Police have orders to give them all assistance, and this is done.”

The District Magistrate, remarking on the same subject, states that—

“ If it is possible to put some restrictions on the sale of opium in Rajputana, such a measure would no doubt put a stop to the smuggling of opium from that quarter. It is presumed that a special preventive establishment will be organized out of the amount sanctioned by Government in connection with the creation of the appointment of Deputy Collector of Ābkāri and Opium, vide Government Resolution No. 901, dated the 2nd February 1888.”

9. The Superintendent reports that drill has been regularly carried on throughout the year and that both the mounted and foot police drill creditably.

Drill.

10. On the subject of the introduction of geldings into the ranks of the Mounted Police, the Superintendent remarks as follows :—

Mounted Police.

"I have been steadily increasing the number of geldings in the ranks of the mounted police. This is necessarily a slow process, as I cannot spare many horses at a time, and I have only accommodation for a few sick horses, but every horse that is now enlisted is at once gelded before being put into the ranks, so that the number of entire horses is gradually being reduced.

"Four geldings died from the fatal disease Zairbad, which was prevalent last cold weather, but there are now 62 geldings in the ranks out of a total of 114. These I have had to geld myself and was often ill-able to spare time for it. Government have now sent me up a professional gelder, and he will, I have no doubt, find plenty of work to do."

Escapes.

11. The Superintendent writes :—

"There were four escapes from police custody during the year, three were recaptured.

"Only one requires notice: this was as follows—

"A prisoner under sentence was being conveyed by rail by a head constable named Hari Mehtar and 2 constables. The man was being sent to Sind on a warrant of murder. During the night one sentry was on duty and the remainder of the guards asleep.

"Just after leaving the station of Udvāda, the prisoner, on pretence of spitting out of the window, placed his hands on the sill, and took a header clear out. The sentry made an effort to lay hold of him, but unsuccessfully, and at once raised the alarm. The Náik, Hari, at once clambered through the window and dropped off the train, injuring himself in the fall, but not seriously, and searched for the convict but without success. For his pluck the Náik has been promoted. The prisoner had little doubt, from all accounts, that the charge against him would be proved, and so chanced the spring from the train, and being a light, active man he was not enough injured to prevent his escape."

12. The Superintendent reports that his Inspectors, Ráo Sáhebs Náráyen-ráo Krishna and Munsukhram Mulji, have done excellent work, and that the conduct of the force has been good.

13. Captain Humfrey visited only 6 cases out of 19 entered in the return, but the reasons given by him in the cases which remained unvisited are generally satisfactory.

Serious Crime.

Out of 22 cases which occurred during the time Mr. Maclean was Assistant Superintendent, 13 were visited by him. One case occurred during Mr. Gibbs' incumbency and this was visited by him. In cases Nos. 2, 6, 11, 14, 16, the reason given by Mr. Maclean for not visiting them, viz. because the accused were arrested, cannot be accepted as a sufficient excuse, as it is not merely for the arrest of the accused that the Superintendent must visit the scene of crime, but principally to make the case complete to go before the Magistrate.

14. It is a satisfactory circumstance that the Ahmedabad Police had the benefit of Captain Humfrey's supervision throughout the year. Changes are now too frequent, and Superintendents are transferred before they have had any opportunity of becoming acquainted with their subordinates or the people of the district. Attention has been called in para. 44 of my General Report to the very large number of punishments inflicted upon the Ahmedabad Police during the year. As regards police work, however, I have no hesitation in saying that Captain Humfrey has well earned the approval of Government.

KAIRA.

15. Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,609 square miles.
Population...	...	...	...	...	...	...	804,800
Strength of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	722
Police to Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.28
Police to Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,116

16. Superintendent of Police—Mr. W. J. HOLLAND up to 25th April 1882; Lieutenant Colonel W. P. LATOUCHE for the remainder of the year.

17. The general results of the year compare favourably with those obtained in 1881. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained has increased from 49 to 56, while the percentage of persons convicted has risen from 71 to 73. There is also considerable improvement in the proportion of stolen property recovered, the percentage of recoveries having increased from 24 in the previous year to 38 in the year under report.

18. Fourteen murders occurred during the year, the same number as last year. In five convictions were obtained, in four the accused were discharged; four cases were pending at the end of the year and one remains undetected.

The motives assigned for the commission of these murders are, as stated by the Superintendent, as follows:—

Intrigue	...	...	...	...	6
Quarrels	...	...	...	...	3
For gain	...	...	...	...	4
Unknown causes	...	...	...	...	1

The particulars of the case remaining undetected are thus described:—

“At Virsád in the Borsád Táluka, the body of a woman in a decomposed state with several wounds on it was discovered lying near the boundary of the Gáikwári village of Dharmaj. The woman could not be identified, but there was every reason to suppose that she was a subject of the Gáikwár. Although a reward of Rs. 100 was offered for the discovery of murderer or murderers, the crime still remains undetected.”

19. Seven cases were reported during the year against five in the preceding one. In 3 cases convictions were obtained, and of the remaining 4, one was discharged, one remains undetected, and two were pending at the end of the year.

20. Three cases occurred during the year, being one in excess of the number reported in 1881. In two cases convictions were obtained, and in the third the accused were discharged.

21. There were three cases of this nature, of which two were successfully prosecuted and one remains undetected.

22. There was an increase in the number of highway robberies committed during the year under report, 8 cases having occurred against 4 in 1881. In three cases convictions were obtained, in one the accused was discharged and four remain undetected.

23. It is satisfactory to observe that only three cases of dacoity occurred during the year under report against 9 in the previous year. All of them, however, remain undetected.

24. There were 43 cases of serious mischief during the year. In five only were convictions obtained, four were discharged and the remainder (34) are undetected. These results are extremely unsatisfactory.

25. Seventeen robberies occurred during the year against sixteen in the previous one. In five convictions were obtained, five were discharged and seven remain undetected. One case, which was pending at the close of last year, was discharged during the year under report.

26. The number of offences under this head has decreased from 343 in 1881 to 283 in the year under report. There has also been a decrease in the amount of property lost by Rs. 3,359.

27. Under this head the Superintendent reports as follows:—

“During the year under report two punitive posts were imposed, one on the village of Alarsa, and the other at Badalpore, both in the Borsád Táluka. In the former on account of the large increase in crime during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, including a brutal and

deliberate murder committed in broad daylight which the villagers who might have done so took no step to prevent and in which they afforded the police no information or assistance, and in the latter, owing to an agrarian outrage committed against the Cambay authorities, in which a watchman belonging to that State was killed."

Punishments. 28. On this subject the District Magistrate records the following remarks :—

"On looking at the returns of dismissals and punishments, it seems to me that there has been a good deal of both, but I am not prepared to say that there has been excessive severity. It is very much easier to allow the efficiency of a police force to run down than to get it up again. I am afraid that the unsatisfactory figures of 1882 in the matter of the detection and prevention of crime are the result of laxity of supervision in 1881. To regain efficiency recourse must be had to punishment, but that having been meted out pretty freely in 1882, I trust there will be no cause for a similar amount in 1883."

Rewards. 29. It is satisfactory to observe that 69 members of the force were rewarded with promotion for doing good service during the year, 24 men also received money rewards, chiefly for making seizures of smuggled opium and detecting the manufacture of illicit liquor.

Education. 30. There has been a slight increase in the number of educated men among the rank and file which the Superintendent states—

"Is owing to a better attendance at the school and preference being given to candidates for employment who possess some education."

Drill. 31. The Superintendent reports that—

"Great progress was made in the drilling and training of the men, a smart Subedár and two privates from a disbanded regiment were enlisted to superintend the drill of the foot police and four mounted constables were sent to the Poona Horse at Sirúr with a view to their being taught cavalry duties and becoming instructors to the mounted police."

Fires. 32. The number of cases of mischief by fire during the year has decreased by nearly 50 per cent. The amount of damage done, however, exceeds that committed in 1881 by Rs. 1,421. In the case of accidental fires there has been a slight increase, 120 having occurred against 112 in the previous year. No human lives were, however, lost, and the value of the property destroyed amounted to Rs. 12,778, being less by Rs. 2,946 than that in 1881.

Conduct of Officers. 33. Mr. Adams remarks as follows :—

"My predecessor having left no memoranda on the subject, and as I am quite unacquainted with the district, I regret I am unable to pronounce on the capabilities of the officers of the force. I can, however, bring to your notice, that the former Inspector's (Mr. Jehangirsha Ardesir) services during the year under report met with Colonel LaTouche's entire approval, who describes him as an energetic, zealous and trustworthy officer."

34. The report for the year is very meagre, being a bare statement of facts, but considering that Mr. Adams is entirely new to the district and the report is for a year during which he was at no time in charge, this was to be expected.

35. I beg to transcribe below the following remarks of Mr. Sheppard, which he recorded on the Superintendent's report before his departure on leave :—

"The very lax nature of supervision under the late Acting Superintendent required somewhat severe measures. Colonel LaTouche's remarks on the state in which he found the Police when he joined, were very strong, but I had reasons to believe that they were not overdrawn. The falling off in the appearance, drill and general efficiency of the force during the superintendency of Messrs. Duggan and Gell was very observable, and if discipline is once allowed to decline, only very drastic remedies are of any use.

"I do not mean to imply by this that I entirely approve of the severity of Colonel LaTouche's punishments, but I am satisfied that the state of matters with which he had to deal was exceptionally unsatisfactory.

"Mr. Adams is doing good work and will not spare himself.

"Serious crime has been well visited during the year. In one or two cases (Nos. 3, 15, &c.) the reasons for not proceeding to the spot are not sufficient, but as a rule important cases were personally visited, as they ought to be in a small district such as Kaira."

PANCH MAHA'LS.

36.	Area	...	...	...	...	1,613 sq. miles.
	Population	...	...	...	...	255,479
	Strength of Police	...	...	...	...	796
	Police to Area	...	...	...	...	2.09
	Police to Population	...	...	...	...	331

37. *Superintendent of Police.*—Colonel W. P. LATOUCHE up to 25th April 1882; Mr. W. J. HOLLAND up to 10th October 1882; Mr. J. H. C. SCHNEIDER up to 14th November 1882; Mr. W. J. HOLLAND for the remainder of the year.

Assistant Superintendent of Police.—Mr. L. H. SPENCE up to 18th June 1882; Mr. J. H. C. SCHNEIDER for the remainder of the year.

Increase of Crime.

38. The Superintendent reports that—

“The increase in the number of crimes reported is not of a significant nature, being only 55 over that of 1881.” He further adds that it “is mainly due to the vigilance of the police in cases of local nuisances in the larger towns, principally in Godhra, where a strict supervision has been maintained, and also to the fact that cases which actually occurred were brought to light and recorded carefully.”

General Results.

39. The general results of the year's work are summarised by the Superintendent as follows:—

“681 represents the number of cases in which the investigations were completed during the year. Convictions were obtained in 360, while 13 were pending trial at the end of the year; these latter have for the most part been disposed of since the commencement of this year and resulted in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated in 1882 is 52.86 against 49.18 in 1881, and of cases convicted to cases reported 49.79 against 45.36 in 1881. The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided is 94.24 against 93.80 in the previous year.

“Property was stolen in 293 cases against 279 in 1881 and was recovered in 177 against 143 in 1881. The reported value of the property stolen was Rs 16,190 and of that recovered Rs. 7,625, the percentage of recovery being 47.09 against 58.22 in 1881.”

40. Two cases of murder occurred during the year against four in the preceding one. One was dismissed by the Sessions Court and the other was pending trial at the close of the year, but a conviction was subsequently obtained.

Murder.

Attempts at Murder.

41. There were two cases of attempts at murder. A conviction was obtained in one and the other was struck off as no crime.

42. Only one case occurred against four in 1881, and the Superintendent states that it was found on inquiry that the deceased died a natural death, and an application has been made to the Magistrate to have the case struck off as no offence.

Culpable Homicide.

43. There were three cases of rape against one in the previous year. Of these in one the accused was discharged, one struck off as no crime, and the third was pending at the end of the year.

Rape.

44. The number of offences under this head has decreased from 6 in 1881 and 2 of the previous year to 2 in the year under report and 1 of the preceding year. Of these the Superintendent writes that—

Dacoities.

“Two were pending investigation and one was committed to the Sessions Court but was pending trial at the close of the year and has since been convicted. * * The value of the property stolen was Rs. 29-3-6 against Rs. 178 of last year.” He adds that in one of the two cases the dacoity “was only reported 1½ months after its occurrence” and that “the offenders had absconded and all clue to tracing their whereabouts lost.”

The offenders in the second case were men of foreign territory.

45. There were 15 cases and 2 of the previous year against 16 in 1881 and 1 of the year before. In seven cases convictions were obtained, three were struck off, 2 acquitted, 1 was pending at the close of the year and four remain undetected.

Robberies.

46. Under this head there were four cases against 6 in 1881 and 5 of the previous year. Of these, one was convicted, two were struck off and the fourth was acquitted.

Abduction.

47. The result of Police investigations in cases of this description are far from satisfactory, as out of a total of 122 cases, including 2 of the previous year, 77 remain undetected. The Superintendent reports that—

House-trespass and House-breaking.

"Out of the sum of Rs. 11,681 stolen, a serious theft of Rs. 7,806 was committed at Godhra in the Desai's house in September. The accused in this case were of foreign territory and at first no traces could be found. The case of course received very great care and attention from me personally, and the late Chief Constable Samsudin Baramia, together with some of the Baroda authorities, succeeded in recovering Rs. 3,402 worth of the property and arrested 4 men, 3 of whom were convicted" * * "Two men are still at large" * * "A reward of Rs. 300 is out against them."

Regarding this theft the District Magistrate writes that—

"The inquiry for the arrest of the remaining culprits in the Gaikwar's territory is in progress and the Agent, Governor General, has been requested to search the house of those suspected to have taken part in the robbery."

48. In 28 out of 33 cases of opium smuggling which occurred during the year, convictions were obtained. Of the remaining 5, three were dismissed without trial and two struck off. The value of the smuggled opium amounted to Rs. 1,293, against Rs. 3,621 last year.

Opium.

Rewards.

49. It is satisfactory to notice that 177 men were rewarded by promotion.

Drill.

50. The Superintendent writes:—

"Both the foot and mounted police have been regularly instructed in drill. The drill has been personally superintended both at Godra and Dohad by the Superintendent and Assistant."

51. Two prizes were won by the Bhil Corps in the annual inter-divisional Ball Practice. musketry competition held in October 1882.

Gujarat Bhil Corps.

52. The Superintendent makes the following remarks regarding this corps:—

"I may take this opportunity to mention that the Gujarat Bhil corps as it now stands is not available for the purpose for which it was originally intended, namely, to guard against Bhil risings and to protect British territory against encroachments by marauding Bhils. The corps is scattered about the district in small detachments guarding treasuries, jails and lock-ups, &c, and is also used for escort and outpost duty, so that in the event of an emergency no men, or say perhaps some 12 or 15 are available at head-quarter, Dohad, for duty. I am humbly of opinion that this state of things was never intended by Government, and recent events on the border have shown that a reserve is always required in readiness at Dohad, so that I propose for the future to keep at least 150 men there. This can only be done *gradually* by weakening the existing outposts throughout the districts. I regret that I am unable to concur in the suggestion made last year by the District Magistrate, which was to the effect that the 'force in general was susceptible of decrease.' So far from this being the case, I may say that it is with feelings of uneasiness that I shall be compelled to weaken and in a measure denude the district outposts to maintain a reserve at Dohad, as it will possibly lead to an increase in crime."

On the above subject the District Magistrate makes the following remarks, in which I concur:—

"I think that instead of locating extra men permanently at Dohad to the detriment of the efficiency of the force in their police work, it would be sufficient to nominate certain men in the various outposts who would be recalled to Dohad on the threatening of disturbances. There is always some kind of warning, and if the men who were to be called in had been selected beforehand, there would be very little delay in their arrival."

Having myself served for about 12 years in the Panch Mahals, I have no hesitation in saying that it is impossible to keep 150 men of the Bhil Corps at head-quarters. Certain duties have to be performed in various parts of the district, and the Bhil Corps must carry them out. We cannot afford to weaken outposts, treasury guards, &c., permanently. It is true, as Mr. Holland remarks, that the Bhil Corps as it stands is not available for the purposes for which it was originally intended, or I should say, not as available as formerly, but it has proved itself useful on many occasions. I regret much that the Assist-

ant Superintendent of Police in the Panch Maháls has been removed on the recommendation of Mr. Sheppard, as such an officer is essentially required to perform the duties of Adjutant of the Bhil Corps. If the men be well drilled and instructed, the corps will still be serviceable without keeping a large number of men at head-quarters. The Superintendent of Police must understand that Mr. Holland's proposal about keeping 150 men at head-quarters are not approved, as the general work of the district will suffer by the adoption of such a measure.

53. The remarks concerning the late Bhil disturbances should have properly appeared in the Police report for the current year, viz. 1883, but as the events recorded have lately happened, the history of them will excite more interest now than 12 months hence. The Superintendent writes:—

Bhil disturbances in Alirájpur. “A portion of the Bhil Corps was out on field service assisting the Central India authorities to quell the Bhil disturbances in Alirájpur. The force consisted of 100 men of the Bhil corps with its officers, 50 men of the Gaikwár's mounted contingent, some mounted police, 2 Police Inspectors, Mr. Spence, and myself. Having received instructions from Government to be in readiness to render help to the Bhopáwar Agency, I marched down to Garbáda at once, and opened up communications with Major Biddulph, the Political Agent at Alirájpur. This preliminary was no easy matter, as the country lying between us, some 30 miles, was, at this time, infested with rebel Bhils, who were looting in every direction in organized gangs. However, my letter to Major Biddulph was entrusted to Chief Constable Sikundersha Hosseinsha, who pluckily delivered it at Alirájpur and brought me back that officer's reply, requesting me to march at once on Babra, crush the looting there and hold the country in that direction. We accordingly marched into Babra next morning and camped there. I lost no time in restoring order, though we arrived too late to save the place as it had been looted some time before, but in a few days, after patrolling the whole country for miles in each direction, I was able to report to Major Biddulph that complete order now existed and confidence amongst the population was rapidly being restored. At the same time my attention was devoted to Bhawan, the rebel leader, who, with his gang, was roaming about in the surrounding hills afraid to face the open country, but owing to want of informers I was unable to ascertain his exact whereabouts, and consequently could not attack him. We were some 10 days camped at Babra, when I went to Alirájpur at the invitation of the Agent, Governor General, Central India. Sir Lepel requested me stay and assist in settling Bhil matters and telegraphed to Government for my services to be temporarily placed at his disposal. This being sanctioned, I remained at his camp; at the same time Mr. Spence was ordered to march back with the force to Dohad, leaving only some 20 men of the Bhil Corps at Babra to maintain order. I remained at the Agent Governor General's Camp some 10 days and eventually returned to Dohad 27th February, having been away exactly 3 weeks. Khán Sáheb Abas Alikhán, Police Inspector, was very useful all the time we were out, and Chief Constable Sikundersha, owing to his intimate knowledge of Bhils and the country, was invaluable.”

The District Magistrate states that—

“Commendation is due to both Messrs. Holland and Spence for their energy during the late disturbance in Alirájpur, as also for their management in the Maháls.”

Government have already acknowledged Mr. Holland's services on this occasion.

54. As regards his Assistant, Mr. Spence, the Superintendent, writes that he “cannot do better than endorse Colonel LaTouche's opinion,” and remarks that “he is active and continues to do his work energetically and well. I was very glad of his assistance when lately out on service with the Bhil Corps, as his knowledge of the men, owing to the time he has now been at Dohad with the corps, proved most useful.”

55. The Superintendents reports that “the Inspectors Fezalikhán and Abas Alikhán are both energetic useful officers.” As regards the Chief Constables the Superintendent reports very unfavourably of all, except one, Nagards Mulji, whom he states is “an acquisition to the District.”

56. Out of the four cases of serious crime which occurred during the time Colonel LaTouche was Superintendent, only one was visited by him. The reasons for his not visiting the other three cases are, however, sufficient. Eight cases were personally investigated by Mr. Holland, out of a total of 12 which occurred during his time, and Mr. Schneider visited 5 out of 7, which occurred when he was in charge.

On this subject Mr. Holland remarks as follows :—

“Due regard has been paid to the wishes of Government relative to the visiting the scenes of crime as promptly as possible, but there are times when it is impossible for an officer to rush off at once, and, as a rule, it is far the better plan to await a second report from the Chief Constable before proceeding. Again, it sometimes so happens that a crime occurs *technically* of a serious nature; the Police Inspector and Chief Constable proceed to enquire, the Superintendent, who is at a distance, perhaps arrives shortly after the aforementioned and finds the case a clear one, evidence complete, and accused arrested. Meantime a more important crime occurs in the opposite direction and there are no senior officers available, whereas had the Superintendent awaited the second report of the first case informing him that there was no reason for his presence, he would have been available to proceed at once to enquire into the latter. Again, I am strongly of opinion that in some cases police officers do not exert themselves as much now as they did prior to the issuing of this rule, for they knew then that detection of the case rested with their astuteness in setting about the preliminaries and that the necessity for the presence of the Superintendent was probably only occasioned by their inability to deal with the case, whereas now under the present orders they know the Superintendent will probably come anyhow and they say ‘We will wait and see what he thinks of it,’ and possibly do nothing pending his arrival. I must say myself that in the interests of the police I do not think the rule is a good one and tends to induce the senior native officers to shirk their share of responsibility and work.”

Remarking on the above the District Magistrate writes :—

“The remarks of the Superintendent of Police in his para. 39 appear worthy of serious consideration, especially he is correct in his conjecture that it has the effect of checking eagerness on the part of his subordinates.”

I myself do not think that much good results from Police Superintendents being called upon to rush forth to the scene of every serious crime committed within their charge, but I do not advocate the rule being entirely cancelled, inasmuch as it is just possible that in that case some officers would not proceed to the scene of crime at all. Much must be left to the discretion of officers in every department, and if a Police Superintendent has good and sufficient reasons for occasionally deputing the enquiry into serious cases to his subordinates, he can scarcely be said to break the existing rule.

Three officers were in charge of the Police Superintendent's duties in the Panch Maháls during the year and Mr. Holland has since been transferred. These frequent changes are objectionable.

BROACH.

57.	Area	...	...	...	1,453 square miles.
	Population	...	...	...	326,930
	Strength of Police	...	...	...	407
	Police to Area	...	...	...	3.57
	Police to Population	...	...	...	803

58. *Superintendent of Police.*—Captain C. J. DICKSON up to 23rd August 1882; Mr. R. COURTENAY, C.S., up to 17th September 1882; Mr. DHANJISHA DADABHAI up to 2nd November 1882; Mr. H. J. DUGGAN up to 10th December 1882; Mr. W. B. PRESCOTT to the end of the year.

The above list of changes needs no comment, a district suffering from five separate Superintendents in one year is not likely to prosper.

59. This year there has been an increase of 142 offences for which the Superintendent is unable to assign any particular reason.
Increase in Crime. On a comparison with the previous year it appears that there was a general increase of crime particularly under classes 2, 3, 4 and 5.

60. The results of the year were generally unsatisfactory owing a good deal to the laxity of supervision consequent on Captain Dickson's ill health. The percentage of convictions obtained in cases investigated is 38.3 against 37.5 in the preceding year.
General Results. The percentage of convictions to arrests is 34.83 as compared with 40 per cent in 1881 and the percentage of stolen property recovered is 28.01, against 37.30 in 1881. The large number of 215 cases remained undetected at the close of the year.

61. There were nine cases of murder against three in the previous year. Of these two were struck off as no crime, in one conviction was obtained, one was pending at the close of the year (a conviction has since been obtained) and four remain undetected.

Murder.

Of the seven true cases, one was committed in a case of dacoity and the motives assigned for the commission of the remaining six are stated by the Superintendent to be as follows :—

For gain	...	...	...	...	1
Intrigues	...	...	...	...	3
Quarrels about land	...	...	...	...	2

62. Four cases occurred during the year, in only one of which was a conviction obtained and one was struck off as no crime.

63. Out of five cases reported during the year against four in 1881, one was struck off, while convictions were obtained in three.

64. There were 23 cases of robbery, none of which were serious. Of these convictions were obtained in six, and one case was pending at the close of the year.

Robbery.

65. There is a large increase in the number of cases under this head, 118 having occurred during the year against 3 in 1881. Convictions were obtained in 19 cases only !

House-breaking.

66. There were 292 cases against 274 in 1881 and convictions were obtained in 100 cases. The Superintendent explains that "more than half were thefts from crops standing in fields" and that in "a great many cases the complaints are false and frivolous, and in comparatively few true cases is the value of what is stolen more than a trifle." He adds that "these thefts are committed by Bhils and the poorer classes."

Thefts.

67. There were 48 cases against the A'bkári Act, in 32 of which convictions were obtained. Under the Opium Act there were 13 cases, of which convictions were obtained in 8.

Opium and A'bkári.

Drill.

68. On the subject the Superintendent writes :—

"Drill has been regularly on at head-quarters, but owing to paucity of men for escort and guard duty, the show on parade is frequently very poor. Drill masters have been properly instructed and sent to the head-quarters of each taluka where all men off duty morning and evening are drilled. The number is, however, absurdly small and very little beyond the rudiments of drill and the manual exercise can be taught."

69. The loss from accidental fires has decreased from Rs. 29,447 in 1881 to 19,915 in the year under report, which is satisfactory.

Fires.

Police Buildings.

70. The Superintendent writes :—

"The lines at head-quarters have been demolished and a High School is being built on the site. Meanwhile temporary accommodation has been provided for the policemen in the old salt warehouses near the railway station. This is, however, very far off and great inconvenience is felt. Plans for new lines which it is intended to build in the town are under consideration, but there is no prospect of their completion for some time."

The plans and estimates for the above lines have since been sanctioned, vide Government Resolution No. 340 C. W.—748, dated 15th May 1883.

Conduct of the Force.

71. The Superintendent states that owing to his having joined the district at the close of the year he is —

"unable to report from personal observation upon the general conduct of the members of the force or of any individual member of it," and adds, "from the experience that I have gained during the current year, however, I may state that there is very great room for improvement everywhere. Some of the Chief Constables are very far from being efficient and there is a general laxity in the matter of discipline. I see no Head Constables who are fitted to become Chief Constables on the occurrence of vacancies in that grade, and as

vacancies amongst Head Constables of the higher classes so seldom occur, the prospect of getting competent men into the force for our future Chief Constables seems almost hopeless. Ráo Sáheb Ranchodlal Mansukhram, the late City Inspector at Broach, was under suspension for over four months for alleged misconduct, of which he was eventually acquitted. This occurrence gave rise to the most disgraceful disorganization throughout the force, which has no doubt a great deal to do with the poor returns of work."

72. Out of 16 cases of serious crime entered in the statement only 5 were visited. The reasons assigned for not visiting the scene of the remaining 11 cases are, with a few exceptions, satisfactory.

73. I regret to observe that the District Magistrate, Mr. Borradaile, has again declined to offer any remarks on the Police work of the year. His reasons have been called for, as I consider it most important that the District Magistrate should submit his opinion regarding the working of the Police in his own district.

74. Mr. Prescott's departure is greatly to be regretted. Under him the Police would have improved rapidly and even during his short stay carried out some important enquiries. Broach is a small district but the population is large, and crime is rife. The district should be entrusted to an officer of intelligence, and that officer should not be transferred until the Police of Broach show signs of improvement.

SURAT.

75. Area	...	...	...	1,662 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	614,198
Strength of Police	...	...	...	652
Police to Area...	...	...	...	2.5
Police to Population	...	...	...	9.40

76. *Superintendent of Police*—Mr. H. J. H. HENDERSON up to 25th July and from 27th October to the end of the year, Mr. H. J. DUGGAN during the intervening period.

77. It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a considerable decrease in crime, the number of cognizable offences reported having fallen from 1,832 in 1881 to 1,659 in the year under report. This is chiefly attributed to the decrease in the number of cases under local nuisances and excise laws which were less by 131 and 227 cases respectively than in the preceding year. The Superintendent states that—

"No distress amongst the people was reported during the year and there has been nothing in the annals of crime calling for particular mention."

General Results, 78. The general results do not, however, compare favorably with those obtained last year as will be seen from the following figures:—

	1881.	1882.
Percentage of convictions to cases investigated	61.1	49
Do. of convictions to arrests	55.3	45.0
Do. of recoveries to property stolen	45.3	20.7
Number of cases remaining undetected	113	169

79. There were six cases of murder during the year against four in 1881, two of which were cases of child murder. Both cases were committed to the Sessions Court, but the accused were acquitted owing to insufficiency of evidence. The remaining four cases were successfully prosecuted.

80. Two cases occurred against three last year; owing to extenuating circumstances, however, the accused in both cases were acquitted by the Sessions Court. In the first case a man seized another, who in resisting the attack injured the former so severely that he died 2 days after. In the second a Dubla woman while quarrelling with her paramour was knocked down and beaten by him. She died from the effects of the injuries received. Both parties were, it appears, under the influence of liquor at the time.

81. There were three fresh cases and one of the previous year, which was pending at its close. In the latter case the persons arrested were discharged by the Magistrate. The property stolen consisted of Rs. 20 worth of grain, which the accused were employed to clear, but being dissatisfied with the terms as to remuneration for their labor they made away with the property, which was, however, subsequently recovered. Of the three fresh cases, convictions were obtained in two and in the third the accused were discharged by the Magistrate. In one of the convicted cases the Police displayed considerable detective ability and the men concerned were suitably rewarded, a sum of Rs. 80 having been divided amongst them. The following are the particulars of this case :—

Dacoity. “On the 2nd of April in the village of Goldura, Chickli Taluka, a Bania was attacked by a band of dacoits. He was severely handled, the offenders making off with property valued at Rs. 792-12-0 in ornaments, cash, clothes, &c.

“The case was diligently kept in sight, resulting, after a prolonged investigation, in the detection of six of the offenders and the recovery of a portion of the property. Four of the prisoners belonged to Daman and the remaining two to the Thana District, where the latter were seized with property.

“The Sessions Court sentenced both of the prisoners to 5 years each. The other 4 men were tried before the Portuguese authorities, the decision in their case still remaining undisposed of.

“The number of persons estimated to have been concerned in this case was put down at 20, but this would appear an exaggeration. About 10 only it would seem were concerned. They were armed with sticks and stones.

“Those still at large belong to Portuguese territory, where the unrecovered part of the property is supposed to have been made away with.

“The prisoners belonging to Daman were arrested after much trouble, many difficulties having been placed in our way by the authorities, who suffered our interference not until the Superintendent of Police himself proceeded to Daman and personally represented the matter to the Governor asking for a written order on the head landowner to help us, which was given, when valuable aid was rendered by him.”

82. Under this head there were 34 cases against 44 last year. Of the above 4 were highway robberies, 2 of these were struck off and in the remaining 2 convictions obtained. Robbery. Of the other robberies, 16 were struck off, convictions were obtained in 6, two pending at the end of the year and one remains undetected.

83. There was a large increase of 72 cases in the number of offences under this head, 154 having been reported against 82 in 1881. 33 cases were struck off as no crime and in House-breaking. 31 cases only were convictions obtained.

84. The Superintendent reports that the city force of 110 men was maintained throughout the year and no instances of disorderly behaviour amongst the citizens were reported. He adds that— Punitive Posts.

“The punitive police are an efficient body of men and their presence in the town continues to exercise a most beneficial influence.”

Rewards. 85. The Superintendent writes :—

“Amongst the rewards still open at the end of the year, one for Rs. 800 was specially sanctioned in a case of murder in the city which was first believed to have been suicide. No doubts as to murder can now be entertained, and strong efforts are being put forward in the case which occurred in December 1881.”

Regarding this case the District Magistrate remarks :—

“In all probability, if active and intelligent efforts had been made to trace the murder immediately after its occurrence, the crime would have been brought home to its author long ago. Even now hopes are entertained of a successful issue to the enquiries still on foot in regard to it.”

Education.

86. On this subject the Superintendent writes as follows :—

“There are in the force a number of men who can sign their names and spell out a warrant or summons. Many of them have improved their knowledge and I am hopeful of their attaining by degrees to the required standard of proficiency. I make it a point

on tour to examine the men carefully as to their qualifications in this respect, marking in the registers improvement or otherwise. The men now know that inapplication debars their chance of rising and more interest in learning is beginning to be upheld."

87. An examination of the statement of degree of proficiency in drill as it stood at the end of the year shows improvement on the part of 81 men. The Superintendent states that—

Drill.

"With a few exceptions in the case of men serving in the district the whole of the armed police have been brought up to the required standard."

88. Mr. Henderson does not report very favorably of the work done during the year by his Inspectors Messrs. Yusaf Ali and Nanabhai Cowasji. Regarding the above officers the District Magistrate writes :—

"The low percentage of recoveries * * must be regarded as discreditable to the late City Police Inspector, Mr. Yusaf Ali Alabux, an officer who has done good work in his day, but appears now to be getting past it,—property worth Rs. 16,239 in the aggregate reported as stolen from the city remaining yet undiscovered. The District Magistrate regrets also to find * * that the District Inspector Mr. Nanabhai Cowasji's work has not come up to what might reasonably be expected of an officer of his reputation."

89. Of the 13 cases of serious crime which occurred during the time Mr. Henderson was Superintendent, 6 were visited by him. With the exception of cases Nos. 4, 6 and 9 the explanations afforded for not visiting the 7 remaining cases are satisfactory. Only one case occurred during Mr. Duggan's time and this was personally investigated by him.

Serious Crime.

THA'NA.

90. Area	...	...	...	4,242 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	908,548
Strength of Police	...	...	...	820
Police to Area	...	...	...	5.18
Police to Population	...	...	...	1,103

91. *Superintendent of Police.*—Mr. J. B. D. ADAMS from 1st January to 25th May 1882; Mr. F. B. YATES for the remainder of the year.

Assistant Superintendent of Police.—Mr. J. B. D. ADAMS from 25th May to 3rd September 1882 and from 5th October to 31st December 1882; Mr. F. Austin from 4th September to 4th October 1882.

92. The District Magistrate notices the results of the year in the following terms :—

General Results.

"It appears to me, judging from the report and its appendices that, compared with those of the preceding year, there have been in many important points unsatisfactory results. For example, murders of all kinds were 18 in 1881 as against 20 in 1882, while dacoities have increased 50 per cent., being 18 as against 12 in 1881, and the percentage of stolen property recovered 27.97, or Rs. 9,739 out of Rs. 34,807, is most unsatisfactory. Mr. Yates says his efforts will 'not be wanting to show better results next year,' but considering that for more than seven months of the year under review he had charge of the police administration, it would seem as if in the past his efforts had not been wisely utilized and that there is very great room for improvement in this direction."

93. There were 20 cases of murder against 18 in 1881. All these were investigated by the Police besides 4 of the preceding year. Of these convictions were obtained in 10 cases, 6 were pending at the end of the year, 2 remain undetected, 1 was struck off as no crime, and in 5 cases the accused were discharged or acquitted.

Murders.

These cases are classed as follows by the Superintendent :—

Intrigue	...	...	...	...	2
Revenge	...	...	...	...	8
In commission of an offence	...	...	...	...	1
Quarrel	...	...	...	...	1
Infanticide	...	...	...	...	1
For gain	...	...	...	...	1
Witchcraft	...	...	...	...	1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	5

94. There is a large decrease under this head as the number has fallen from 20 to 4 this year, and it is satisfactory to find that in all these cases a conviction was obtained.

Culpable Homicide.

95. There were 18 cases of dacoity against 12 last year, and 6 cases pending at the end of the year were also investigated; thus out of 24, convictions were obtained in 10 cases, 9 cases remain undetected, and in 4 cases the accused were discharged.

Dacoity.

96. There was a decrease under this head from 43 to 35 this year and convictions were obtained in 11 cases; 16 cases remain undetected.

Robberies.

97. The total number of offences under the A'bkari Act amounted to 542, besides 8 pending at the end of last year. Of these convictions were obtained in 381 cases and 13 cases remain undetected. Regarding these cases the District Magistrate remarks:—

A'bkari Act.

"Looking to the general increase of crime it does not appear by diminishing drunkenness to have effected a corresponding reduction in crime. There can, I think, be but little doubt that in the ghát talukás there is much illicit distillation and consequent drunkenness and crime, and this is a question on which Mr. Mulock was specially qualified to express an opinion."

Stolen Property.

98. The amount stolen was Rs. 34,807 of which only Rs. 9,739, or nearly 28 per cent., was recovered. The Superintendent states that—

"Though the actual amount stolen was much less than that in the previous year the percentage of recoveries has fallen terribly. This result is most unsatisfactory, but my endeavours shall not be wanting to show better results next year."

He further adds:—

"The percentage of recoveries of stolen property is undoubtedly most unsatisfactory and to account for it is difficult. In most cases the amount of loss is exaggerated and in some talukás, unless the offenders are caught red-handed, the chance of recovering the stolen property is very small. The talukás which have done the worst are Sálsette, Panvel, Váda, Dáhanu, Umbergaon, and Kalyán. The bad results * * * are to be attributed to the many bad characters who come up from Bombay and the means and opportunities afforded these people of effecting their escape to Bombay with the property, before the Police are able to get a clue as to who the offenders are * * *. It must always be borne in mind that one or two heavy cases which the thieves succeed in getting away clear with their loot, destroy the average as against perhaps hundreds of cases in which the Police have been successful."

Punitive Police Post.

99. The Superintendent writes on this subject as follows:—

"The punitive post imposed on the villages in the Sháhápur Taluka, alluded to by Mr. Adams at paragraph 18 of his report for the year 1881, was removed on the 4th July 1882. One or two dacoities have been committed since the removal of this post, so it is a matter of doubt yet whether the villagers in that taluka have been taught a lesson."

"Another punitive post consisting of two officers and ten men was placed on certain villages in the Panvel Taluka for a period of one year from the 10th June 1882 on account of the inhabitants having caused the death of a Head Constable of Police whilst in the execution of his duty. The facts of the case were briefly as follows:—"An A'bkari Police Constable discovered an illicit liquor still at the village of Wahal in the Panvel Taluka; he seized the still and with the assistance of a Mahár endeavoured to take the still to Panvel. In this he was, however, interrupted by the villagers who knocked the still off the Mahár's head and severely assaulted the Constable. News of what had occurred was taken to the Police of the Ulwa Post and the Head Constable of that post taking with him all the assistance he could procure at once set out for Wahal, where on his arrival he found the villagers looking out for him and much excited. The villagers thinking the Police had come to search their houses, opposed their entering the village, on which a fight ensued and the Head Constable was felled to the ground by a blow with a stick by one Oondria Mahár. Twenty persons were tried by the Court of Sessions of whom sixteen were convicted and punished."

Education.

100. Mr. Yates states:—

"In the district there are 72 officers and 109 men able to read and write as against 67 officers and 54 men at the end of the year 1881. It is probably satisfactory to be able to record this marked improvement in the standard of education throughout the force, and I trust that next year the results will be even more satisfactory * * *. In July last, I

established the school in the lines under a trained school-master * * *. In October last, the school was examined by the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, who expressed himself satisfied with the results of the examination, considering the school had been then quite recently established, and strongly recommended the employment of an additional teacher."

101. The progress made in drill is stated by the Superintendent in the subjoined extract from that officer's report :—

Drill. "During the year under report 169 men were put through a complete course of drill, after which they were drafted into the various talukas, from whence untaught men were brought into head-quarters and instructed in drill. The progress made in this matter is not as rapid as I could wish it to be, nor can I blame the head-quarter Chief Constable and his drill staff for want of attention or lack of interest in their work. The fact of the matter is that the exigencies of the service are so many, and the strength of the force so small, that it is quite impossible to do more than has been done. During the rains much might be done, but the rains at Thána are so heavy and so persistent that it sometimes happens that no drill can be had for days and days together.

"During the fair season what with guards over treasuries, &c., at Thána, guards to officers on circuit, guards to escort prisoners to Alipur Jail, &c., &c., the reserve at head-quarters is always in request, and with the exception of a few recruits no men can be had to drill."

102. The remarks of the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate are transcribed below :—

House accommodation *Superintendent of Police.*—"In this district the housing of the men which should be a matter of the very first consideration, appears to have received little or no attention. The district owing to its heavy rainfall is, except for one or two months of the hot weather, far from being a healthy one, yet I think it would be difficult to find any district so badly off for barrack accommodation as this is. The lines at head-quarters are all that can be desired, and the lines at many out-posts and taluka head-stations are also good, but in many cases the accommodation is insufficient, in consequence of which some of the men have to find lodging for themselves in the towns—a most undesirable state of things. But the places in which the men have to live at some of the out-of-the-way out-posts may almost be called uninhabitable. Want of funds has always been the difficulty in the way, consequently good money has been thrown away annually in patching up these wretched hovels which were never fit for Police Lines, but which in repairs have cost more than it would have taken to have built substantial lines in the first place. This subject has my consideration and at the close of the travelling season I will submit you a special report on this matter.

"On the redistribution of the Police posts in the district which was made by Mr. Adams, in consultation with the District Magistrate in July 1881, five new posts were established at the places noted in the margin. It is to be regretted that when these new posts were established no immediate steps were taken to provide the men either with lodging-money or with lines. The matter appears, however, to have been entirely overlooked, and the men stationed at those new out-posts have had to provide themselves with lodgings and pay the rent themselves.

"Government have, as you are aware, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,000 being entered in the Budget Estimate for 1883-84, and I hope that before the ensuing rains commence, the men stationed at these out-posts will be provided with substantial comfortable lines."

District Magistrate.—"I fully concur with the Superintendent in thinking the arrangements for housing the men unsatisfactory. In some places there are no arrangements, and in one post which I recently inspected, I found that four rooms were provided for one head constable and six constables; of the latter three had their wives and families with them and for common decency's sake had been obliged to run up huts of reeds and mud which are an insufficient shelter during the fair season, are entirely wanting in sanitary arrangements, and will collapse entirely with the first heavy shower of the monsoon. As regards the redistribution of police posts made in 1881, it was, I venture to think, injudicious in some respects, and it should be reconsidered before spending money on building new quarters."

The District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police will be now called upon to submit estimates for providing, at any rate, habitable dwellings at the out-posts referred to above.

103. The Superintendent states that "the discipline and conduct of the force have been generally satisfactory." He regrets he cannot report favourably of his Inspectors, who, he observes, have not displayed either zeal, energy or detective ability. As regards Chief Constables, he mentions Bulwant Raoji and Vinayak Mahadev as excellent officers, intelligent, hardworking and painstaking, also Babaji Govind as "an honest, hardworking good officer." The District Magistrate observes as follows :—

Conduct of the Police.

"Mr. Yates considers that the discipline and conduct of the force have been generally satisfactory, but a reference to paragraph 15 and Statement F. tells rather a different tale in the increased number of officers and men dismissed and punished departmentally and judicially. These numbered 71 in 1881 and 118 in 1882, and I have been impressed with the slovenliness of many of the men in such of the outlying talukas as I have visited."

Visiting scenes of serious crimes.

104. The District Magistrate's remarks on this subject are transcribed below :—

"The scenes of serious crimes were visited in a large proportion of instances by the District Superintendent, and in most cases the explanation given for his not going is satisfactory. There is, however, nothing in this report or its appendices to show how often and when the Superintendent of Police visited and inspected the various local head-quarters of the District Police, and I would respectfully suggest that a useful appendix to these reports in future would be a statement similar to that which Collectors are directed to affix as Appendix D. to their Annual Administration Reports. Chief Constables and the forces under them cannot be expected to look smart or to drill properly if their Superintendent leaves them entirely to their own devices."

105. Mr. Sheppard has recorded the following remarks :—

"Results are not satisfactory, and this is the more disappointing owing to the additional supervision provided by the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent.

"In shooting, drill and general smartness, the Thana Police are very behindhand.

"Education shows improvement.

"In this zilla again the Inspectors are reported of little use. I have much doubt whether these officers are of much use anywhere. Our Chief Constables are not sufficiently well paid and are discouraged by the interference of the Inspectors. The Chief Constables have to bear the blame of non-detection while the credit of success goes to the Inspectors. It is a question whether better results would not be obtained by abolishing Inspectors' grades and distributing their pay among the Chief Constables.

"Mr. Adams conducted the duties of Superintendent with much zeal and activity.

"Mr. Yates has not good health. I hope to see improvement in the Thana Police next year.

"The system is not complete. No patrols in Salsette and posts very insufficient in Murbád."

106. I myself have had reason to be dissatisfied with Mr. Yates' tour, at any rate up to the end of April 1883, and have addressed a strong remonstrance to that officer. If more activity be not displayed next season, it will be necessary to take very serious notice of the Superintendent's conduct.

107. I cannot agree with Mr. Sheppard in his remarks concerning the uselessness of Police Inspectors and have stated my reasons in reviewing the report upon Kolába. The existence of fairly paid officers carefully chosen must tend to increase the efficiency of the Police.

KOLÁBA.

108.	Area	...	...	...	1,496 square miles.
	Population	...	...	...	381,649
	Strength of Police	...	...	...	346
	Police to Area	...	...	...	4.32
	Police to Population	...	...	...	1,108

109. *Superintendent of Police.*—Mr. HARTLEY KENNEDY for whole year except one month, during which Mr. J. B. D. ADAMS acted as Superintendent.

110. Compared with the previous year there has been a considerable diminution in crime, the numbers having fallen from 1,312 to 1,095 this year. Of this number 501 were struck off as no crime, leaving a balance of 594 true cases as compared with 880 cases last year. Convictions were obtained in 251 cases, giving a percentage of 42 against 37 in 1881. The percentage of convictions to arrests is 54 against 42 in 1881, which is satisfactory, as showing that the Police exercised greater discrimination in making arrests.

111. The number of undetected cases though less than last year is still large, there were 297 cases against 316 in 1881.

112. Regarding the working of Section 117 of the old Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. Kennedy remarks :—

“The number appears small, but it must be remembered that in a district like this, where complaints are made of criminal offences when really the nature of the cases is civil, it is impossible for the Police to ascertain whether the offence complained of has actually been committed until they have entered upon the investigation. If they were to report under Section 117, Criminal Procedure Code, *without enquiry*, it would only increase the number of undetected cases, as the Magistrates would have nothing before them to show whether the offence complained of had been committed or not. It is generally found advisable, therefore, to make such preliminary investigations as are sufficient to ascertain the true character of the offence complained of, and nothing short of this would in my opinion serve the purpose of the section of the law quoted unless it were clear, which it always is not, from the petition or complaint that the offence complained of is not a criminal one.”

It will be pointed out to Mr. Kennedy that he is mistaken in supposing that such cases, if referred to the Magistrates under Section 117, go to swell the number of undetected cases, as in Statement A. Part I., such cases are shown only in Column 4a, and, if struck off, also in Column 8b.

113. There were two murders and one dacoity against the same number of the former and 4 of the latter. One murder and the dacoity case remain undetected and the other murder case was pending trial before the Sessions Court. The Superintendent remarks :—

“There has been a decrease in the number of serious crimes this year, the total number committed being 224 out of which 90 or 40 per cent. resulted in convictions, whereas last year the number was 368, of which 129 or 36 per cent. were convicted. The decrease under the head of theft, dacoity and culpable homicide is noticeable, while the improvement in the percentage is equally satisfactory.”

114. The amount of property stolen and recovered was Rs. 19,938 and Rs. 9,699 respectively, giving a percentage of 49 against 43 last year of recoveries. Mr. Kennedy observes :—

“The value of property stolen and the percentage of recoveries have gone up, the increase in the amount of stolen property being due to some heavy cases of house-breaking and theft which occurred during the year in the Alibág Taluka, the property in which was taken away to Bombay, where all trace of it was lost. The close proximity of Bombay to the northern part of the district offers facilities for the escape of offenders and the disposal of stolen property, and I regret to say the Police have not been as successful as I could wish in the detection of this class of crime. In the matter of detection, however, notwithstanding the circumstances referred to above, there is a slight improvement as * * * it will be found that 81 cases of theft out of 232 or a percentage of 36 ended in convictions, whereas last year 111 out of 323 or 34 per cent. were convicted.”

115. Seventy cases occurred during the year under report and property worth Rs. 12,929 was destroyed against Rs. 74,497 in the preceding year. The Superintendent states that none of these cases was ascertained to be the work of incendiaries.

116. Mr. Kennedy writes :—

“There were no escapes to report from the custody of the Kolába Police, but a notorious burglar belonging to the Rátnágiri District who, with his two brothers, effected his escape from the custody of the Police in Rátnágiri when I was in charge of that district, was apprehended in April and May of the year under report in this district and his brothers in Bombay. For the capture of one of these men a reward of Rs. 100 was granted by the Commissioner, Southern Division, and was distributed between the informer, a Police Head Constable, and the Police Patel of the village, who all contributed towards his re-capture.”

Education.

117. On this subject Mr. Kennedy reports as follows :—

“There has been considerable progress under this head during the year. Thirty-six officers and 80 men can now read and write against 31 officers and 58 men of the previous year. The average school attendance during the year was 20 men. The improvement I have noticed is chiefly due to my having enlisted a better class of recruits, most of whom came from the Rátnágiri District and had some knowledge of reading and writing, and also to the fact of my having obtained by transfer some officers and men from the Rátnágiri Police who were selected for their proficiency in reading and writing in addition to their other qualifications.”

118. The Superintendent writes :—

“ Last year there were 64 men who had passed the prescribed course of drill. Of this number 6 left the force during the year and 15 armed men extra were put through the course, making a total of 78 armed men who know their drill. In addition 84 men of the unarmed branch have been taught their drill, giving a total of 107 men of both branches.

“ Ball practice was kept up unremittingly throughout the year, and I have the satisfaction to report that the district possesses some very fair shots among the Police, the two first prizes at the annual divisional competition held in October having fallen to two members of the Kolaba Police, while 4 men qualified as marksmen.”

119. Mr. Kennedy states that the conduct of the Police has not been as satisfactory as he could have wished, for a large number of officers and men have been punished during the year under report.

120. Mr. Kennedy has introduced the system of good conduct certificates, and makes the following observations regarding it :—

“ This is a somewhat important matter, inasmuch as when I came to the district I found almost blank registers, and the custom of marking the good service of the Police which prevails to a large extent in other districts, was not at all liberally followed in this district either by the Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police. By representing this to the District Magistrate and taking upon myself the issue of tickets in deserving cases, I hope by degrees to revive a spirit of emulation among the Police, which at first appeared to me to have well-nigh died out, and I trust that the incentive afforded by this system will show its good results in the future work of the Police. I am glad to be able to say that both Magistrates and myself have been able to issue paper rewards of this kind in several cases lately”.

121. Mr. Kennedy is not satisfied with his Inspector, who, he thinks, for the length of time he has been in the district, has not shown a proper appreciation of the responsibilities of his position and has otherwise failed to exhibit the qualifications necessary in a Police Officer of his standing. Mr. Sheppard, the Commissioner Northern Division, remarks in a note on this paragraph as follows :—

“ Mr. Kennedy also is not satisfied with his Inspector, although the latter has a good name for detective ability and has been nominated on special duty in an exceptionally difficult case. I have great doubts whether the system is a good one under which such officers can successfully evade responsibility and at the same time claim the lion's share of credit”.

I (Mr. Propert) cannot agree with Mr. Sheppard's objections to the existence of Police Inspectors. Subordinate officers of a superior class must, I consider, strengthen any Police force, and, if Inspectors be carefully and judiciously chosen, I feel confident that good must result from their employment.

122. Mr. Kennedy further observes regarding the force generally :—

“ I have been particularly struck with the low standard of detective ability and efficiency in the force generally, and attribute it partly to a lax state of discipline which is accountable for the somewhat large number of departmental punishments that have had to be inflicted and partly to callousness and indifference to personal exertion on the part of the Police themselves. They have been unusually fortunate in this district in the matter of promotion, and men are to be found occupying high posts here when in other districts men of the same standing and equal abilities are still serving several grades lower. Nearly all the rank and file are Ratnágiri men, between which district and this a very fair comparison may be made in this respect. Here, however, the stamp of men is lower than it is in Ratnágiri; they possess less intelligence, are less educated and have not the inducement to continue long in the service that they have in a district where every man is serving within easy reach of his own house. The consequence is that they are anxious to retire and appear to take little interest in their work. I have stopped this too rapid promotion by introducing deserving outsiders as much as possible, which tends to stimulate the men in the district to exert themselves for promotion instead of waiting to get it by seniority or chance vacancies”.

123. The District Magistrate, Mr. A. Keyser, in submitting the Superintendent's report, makes the following remarks :—

“ Mr. Kennedy's report shows the keen interest he himself takes in all branches of Police work and his anxiety to improve the efficiency of the force under him. The report shows there is considerable room for improvement, but if Mr. Kennedy stays in the district, it may confidently be expected that the measures he has taken to improve the force will have the desired effect.

"Much stress cannot be laid in the reported improvement in the percentage of detected cases. Whether cases are discharged, or struck off the registers without enquiry before the Magistrates, so frequently depends on the idiosyncrasies of individual officers, that the slight variation in these classes of cases scarcely deserves consideration, nor do the statistics themselves give any cause for self-congratulation".

124. During the short period I have held charge of the Northern Division, I have had an opportunity of seeing the Kolába Police, and the manner in which Mr. H. Kennedy conducts his duties. He is an active, painstaking officer and has already improved the force under him. Good has been doubtless effected by the introduction into the local force of men from the Ratnágiri District, but, as I informed Mr. Kennedy, this system should not be carried too far or discontent will surely be felt by the local employés.

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting Commissioner, Northern Division.

S T A T E M E N T A .

STATEMENT A.

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

[illegible]

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued.

LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										PERSONS.										PROPERTY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and other districts, but including cases struck off as no crime.	Number of cases reported but not enquired into under Section 117, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police suo motu.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases struck off as no offence by order of Magistrate.	From Column 6.	From Column 7.	From Column 8.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 remaining at the close of the year.	Prison, at end of last year.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Column 7 and 8).	Within the Year.	Arrested by Police and admitted to bail.	Furnished by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by Police.	Number actually put on trial.		Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally sentenced persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Others were disposed of—e.g., died, after commitment of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Committed to Reformatory.	Number of cases in which Property was stolen.	Number of cases in which Property was recovered.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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CHARGE I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
114, 117 to 119, Indian	Substantive abettments

CHAPTER III.—Serious offenses against Person and Property or against Property only.

[illegible]

CLASS IV.—Minor Offenses against the Person.

[illegible]

CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.

432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.

[illegible]

Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued. •

LAW		3		DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.												CASES												PERSONS.												PROPERTY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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		1020		1021		1022		1023		1024		1025		1026		1027		1028		1029		1030		1031		1032		1033		1034		1035		1036		1037		1038		1039		1040		1041		1042		1043		1044		1045		1046		1047		1048		1049		1050		1051		1052		1053		1054		1055		1056		1057		1058		1059		1060		1061		1062		1063		1064		1065		1066		1067		1068		1069		1070		1071		1072		1073		1074		1075		1076		1077		1078		1079		1080		1081		1082		1083		1084		1085		1086		1087		1088		1089		1090		1091		1092		1093		1094		1095		1096		1097		1098		1099		1100		1101		1102		1103		1104		1105		1106		1107		1108		1109		1110		1111		1112		1113		1114		1115		1116		1117		1118		1119		1120	

STATEMENT A.—continued.
PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued.

[illegible]

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—concluded.

[illegible]

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crimes and Recovery of Property Stolen—continued.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons pending at end of 1891.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons arrested and not being persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PANCH MAHATS.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.										
10	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	Ra.	Ra.	..
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 212 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
5	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
10	112 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	384 to 389	Extortion	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	328	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	417 to 420	Cheating	2	..	2	2	..	105	..	2
17	405, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	9	2	11	2	11	82	82	..
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			12	2	17	4	15	187	82	..
20	498 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
21	298	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	420 to 422	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 502	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
26	..	Offences under Chapters 18, 20, 21, and 22, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	Special laws not cognizable by Police	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total			4	..	4	1	3	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL			19	2	25	5	20	187	82	2
BROACH.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.										
10	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 212 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	2	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	3	..	4	1	3	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			5	..	8	3	5	..	..	..
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	384 to 389	Extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	328	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	8	..	9	4	5	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			3	..	9	4	5	..	..	..
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
17	405, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	2	..	3	2	1	11	11	..
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			3	..	4	3	1	11	11	..
20	498 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	2	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
21	298	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	420 to 422	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 502	Defamation	1	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
24	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	..	Offences under Chapters 18, 20, 21, and 22, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	Special laws not cognizable by Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			3	..	9	7	2	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL			14	..	20	17	15	11	11	..

STATEMENT A.—continued.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen—continued.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of Cases in which offences were committed.	Number of persons pending at end of 1881.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons committed to prison or placed in persons order, or sent to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
SURAT.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.										
115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	..
131 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238 ..	Offences against public justice ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
161 to 168, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
198 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
465 to 477 ..	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
204 to 207 ..	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	..	8	..	9	..	9	..	..	..
149, 164 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			5	..	13	..	18	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.										
313 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.										
384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
323 ..	Hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	4	..	5	1	4	..	..	..
352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			4	..	5	1	4	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.										
417 to 420 ..	Cheating ..	..	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	..
403, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	..	5	..	8	..	8	344	344	..
409 ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	..	8	..	4	1	8	..	..	..
426 to 429, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	..	9	..	14	1	13	346	344	..
Total ..			9	..	14	1	13	346	344	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.										
498 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
298 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
420 to 422 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Offences under Chapters 13, 20, 21 and 22, C. P. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Special laws not cognizable by Police ..	..	5	..	6	3	3	..	..	..
Total ..			7	..	8	4	4	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			26	..	42	6	30	346	344	..
THANA.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.										
115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..					

STATEMENT A.—concluded.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—concluded.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen—concluded.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons pending at end of 1881.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to stand security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KOLABA.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.										
1a	115, 117 to 118, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	121, to 180, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	187 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238.	Offences against public justice ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
4	161 to 169, 217 to 228 ..	Offences by public servants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	465 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 164 to 166 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.										
10	812 to 816 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	870 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.										
	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
13	323 ..	Hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	362, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	4	..	4	1	8	1	1	..
Total ..			4	..	4	1	8	1	1	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.										
16	417 to 420 ..	Cheating ..	3	..	3	..	3	6	6	1
17	403, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	6	1	11	3	9	31	29	..
18	409 ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	2	..	3	1	2	11	11	..
19	426 to 429, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	2	..	3	..	3	10	10	..
Total ..			13	1	20	4	18	58	56	1
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.										
20	498 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	398 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	420 to 422 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26		Offences under Chapters 18, 20, 21, and 22, C. P. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27		Special laws not cognizable by Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			20	1	25	5	20	59	57	1

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons pending at end of 1881.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AHMEDABAD.										
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>										
1	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	121 to 180, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	187 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ..	35	..	54	82	22	..	..	..
5	101 to 169, 217 to 228 ..	Offences by public servants ..	8	..	6	3	2	..	..	..
6	198 to 390, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims ..	13	..	16	11	8	..	..	..
7	465 to 477 ..	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents ..	39	..	47	25	23	..	..	..
8	294 to 307 ..	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ..	18	..	20	4	16	..	..	..
9	453 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	149, 154 to 159, 100 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	13	..	85	40	86	..	..	..
Total ..			118	..	227	124	101	..	..	2
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>										
10	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	870 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>										
12	884 to 889 ..	Extortion ..	4	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>										
13	323 ..	Hurt ..	112	..	298	167	131	..	..	..
14	445 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	10	..	31	14	17	..	..	..
Total ..			129	..	330	182	148	..	..	..
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>										
16	417 to 420 ..	Cheating ..	15	..	21	16	5	..	..	..
17	403, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	23	..	34	18	21	112	112	..
18	409 ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	4	..	4	4	4	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	219	2	628	556	73	..	..	2
Total ..			261	2	687	685	102	112	112	2
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>										
20	438 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	16	1	30	24	6	..	..	1
21	298 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	420 to 493 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 592 ..	Defamation ..	5	..	6	1	4	..	..	1
24	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult ..	180	..	352	234	108	..	..	10
25	271 to 270, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances ..	44	..	45	2	43	..	..	..
26	.....	Offences under Chapters 87, 30, 40 and 41, C. P. C. ..	53	..	70	24	65	..	..	..
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police ..	1,673	..	1,700	168	1,610	..	..	1
Total ..			1,667	1	2,281	448	1,826	..	..	18
GRAND TOTAL ..			2,309	3	3,539	1,841	2,177	112	112	17
KAIRA.										
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>										
1	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	121 to 180, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	187 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ..	31	..	47	21	23	..	..	3
5	101 to 169, 217 to 228 ..	Offences by public servants ..	2	..	5	4	1	..		

STATEMENT A.—continued.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued.

General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen—continued.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons pending at end of 1881.	Number of persons convicted or summarily sentenced.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PANCH MAHALS.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.										
10	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	..
1	131 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238.	Offences against public justice ..	28	1	43	19	24	..	..	1
4	101 to 169, 217 to 228 ..	Offences by public servants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims ..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
6	405 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	204 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ..	4	..	13	1	12	..	..	..
8	432 to 439 ..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	4	..	12	3	0	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			37	1	71	26	45	..	..	1
10	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	317 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
13	323 ..	Hurt ..	47	..	83	60	28	..	..	..
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	5	..	11	7	4	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			52	..	99	67	83	..	..	..
16	417 to 420 ..	Cheating ..	3	..	3	1	2	5	5	1
17	403, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	35	4	56	33	21	483	220	..
18	409 ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	55	..	117	96	24	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			98	4	170	132	47	437	225	1
20	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	4	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
21	293 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	430 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	504, 505 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult ..	30	..	40	29	17	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances ..	5	..	6	2	4	..	..	..
26	..	Offences under Chapters 18, 20, 21, and 22, C. P. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	Special laws not cognizable by Police ..	108	2	161	22	140	..	..	..
Total ..			142	2	217	57	163	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			235	7	504	263	296	457	225	3
BROACH.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.										
10	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238.	Offences against public justice ..	21	..	25	7	13	..	..	..
4	101 to 169, 217 to 228 ..	Offences by public servants ..	8	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	405 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	204 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	432 to 439 ..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly or affray ..	2	..	5	..	5	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			27	..	34	10	24	..	..	..
10	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	317 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
13	323 ..	Hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	11	..	40	36	4	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			11	..	40	30	4	..	..	..
16	417 to 420 ..	Cheating ..	2	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
17	403, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	13	..	21	13	8	60	54	2
18	409 ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	148	..	249	227	36	..	..	16
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			163	..	375	319	89	69	54	18
20	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	4	..	12	12	..	..	..	..
21	293 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	430 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
24	504, 505 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult ..	78	..	155	140	15	..	..	2
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances ..	3	..	4	2	2	..	..	..
26	..	Offences under Chapters 18, 20, 21, and 22, C. P. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	Special laws not cognizable by Police ..	101	..	120	35	25	..	..	..
Total ..			181	2	292	190	102	..	..	2
GRAND TOTAL ..			283	2	743	553	399	69	54	20

STATEMENT A.—continued.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen—continued.

Serial Number	LAW	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Number of cases in which offence was not completed	Number of persons arrested or summoned	Number of persons acquitted	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment	Property stolen	Property recovered	Number of persons pending, at end of the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SURAT										
CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.										
10	117, 117 to 119	Indran Penal Code	Substantive elements							
1	121 to 120	505	Offences against the State							
2	137		Harboring, desertion by Master of ship							
3	17 to 190	201 to 204, 213 to 217, 227, 233	Offences against public justice							
4	161 to 163	217 to 2	Offences by public servants							
5	10, to 20	204 to 211, 227, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims							
6	445 to 477		Fraudulently using forged documents							
7	485 to 487		Offences relating to weighing and measuring							
8	485 to 487		Making or using false trade marks							
9	140, 144 to 156	100	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray							
			Total	45	1	110	70	46		
CLASS II—Serious Offences against the Person										
10	312 to 316		Criminal conspiracy							
11	317		Buying or disposing of slaves							
			Total							
CLASS III—Serious Offences against Property										
12	384 to 389		Extortion	2		4	4			
CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person										
13	345		Wrongful confinement	93		43	30	8		
14	345		Criminal force							
			Total	2		43	30	8		
CLASS V—Minor Offences against Property										
15	417 to 420		Cheating	19		26	21	5	924	811
16	403, 404		Criminal misappropriation of property	1	1	21	12	10	92	72
17	403		Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1		1	1			
18	423 to 423	434	Mischief (simple)	107		305	360	20		
			Total	21	1	444	430	114	40	928
CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above										
19	493 to 498		Offences relating to marriage	20		30	20	5		
20	493		Offences against religion							
21	493 to 497		Criminal breach of contract of service	14		80	99	2		
22	493 to 497		Defamation	17		40	381	40		
23	493 to 497		Seduction and incest	11		13	8	10		
24	493 to 497		Public and local nuisances	31		383	113	27		
25	493 to 497		Offences under Chapters 15, 20, 21, and 22, C.P.C.	592	7	925	56	845		
26	493 to 497		Special laws not cognizable by Police	877	9	1,536	1,058	403	940	238
			GRAND TOTAL	877	9	1,536	1,058	403	940	238
THANA										
CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity &c. &c.										
10	117, 117 to 119	Indran Penal Code	Substantive elements							
1	121 to 120	505	Offences against the State							
2	137		Harboring, desertion by Master of ship							
3	17 to 190	201 to 204, 213 to 217, 227, 233	Offences against public justice							
4	161 to 163	217 to 2	Offences by public servants							
5	10, to 20	204 to 211, 227, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims							
6	445 to 477		Fraudulently using forged documents							
7	485 to 487		Offences relating to weighing and measuring							
8	485 to 487		Making or using false trade marks							
9	144, 154 to 156	100	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray							
			Total	98		187	68	102		2
CLASS II—Serious Offences against the Person										
10	312 to 316		Criminal conspiracy							
11	317		Buying or disposing of slaves							
			Total							
CLASS III—Serious Offences against Property										
12	384 to 389		Extortion	6		18	13			
CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person										
13	345		Wrongful confinement	890		749	482	248		21
14	345, 346, 348		Criminal force							
			Total	890		749	482	248		21
CLASS V—Minor Offences against Property										
15	417 to 420		Cheating	26		41	38	6	456	40
16	403, 404		Criminal misappropriation of property	32		33	22	17	40	40
17	403		Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1		1	1			
18	423 to 423	434	Mischief (simple)	127		284	146	88		2
			Total	186		315	202	109	495	40
CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above										
19	493 to 498		Offences relating to marriage	9		19	15	2		2
20	493		Offences against religion							
21	493 to 497		Criminal breach of contract of service							
22	493 to 497		Defamation							
23	493 to 497		Seduction and incest							
24	493 to 497		Public and local nuisances	79	1	169	129	84		
25	493 to 497		Offences under Chapters 15, 20, 21, and 22, C.P.C.	10		26	7	19		
26	493 to 497		Special laws not cognizable by Police	349		523	148	388		5
			Total	468	2	785	394	437		7
			GRAND TOTAL	1,337	2	1,960	1,044	894	495	40

STATEMENT A—concluded

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—concluded

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and Recovery of Property stolen—concluded.

Serial Number	Law	Description of Crime	Number of cases in which Police were not employed	Number of persons pending at end of 1931	Number of persons arrested or summoned	Number of persons acquitted	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to stand security	Property stolen	Property recovered	Number of persons pending at end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		KOLABA.								
		CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c &c								
101	115, 117 to 119 Indian Penal Code	Substantive offences								
1	121 to 130, 506	Offences against the State								
2	137	Disturbance, less than by Master of ship								
3	172 to 190 201 to 204, 218 to 215, 227, 238	Offences against public justice	23		36	17	19			
4	101 to 161 217 to 273	Offences by public servants	5	1	6	6	1			
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 220 421 to 424	Use of evidence, false complaints and claims	11		12	8	4			
6	405 to 477	Use of evidence, false complaints and claims	1		1		1			
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring								
8	483 to 489	Making or using false trade marks								
9	140, 154 to 156, 160	Loitering, unlawful assembly, affray								
		Total	40	1	55	31	25			
		CLASS II—Serious Offences against the Person								
10	312 to 316	Offences relating to slaves								
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves								
		Total								
		CLASS III—Serious Offences against Property								
12	384 to 389	Extortion								
		CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person								
13	323	Thrust								
14	315	Wrongful confinement								
15	353, 355, 358	Criminal force	180		217	191	25			1
		Total	180		217	191	25			1
		CLASS V—Minor Offences against Property								
16	417 to 430	Cheating	9		14	11	3			1
17	408, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	15		41	6	84			
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c	2		2					
19	423 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple) &c	125	3	290	250	49			
		Total	151	3	355	268	86			1
		CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above								
20	498 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	10		13	9	4			
21	286	Offences against religion	1		2	2				
22	400 to 499	Criminal breach of contract of service	1		1	1				
23	500 to 502	Defamation	10		14	9	5			1
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	47		98	59	25			
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	12		13	10	5			
26		Offences under Chapters 18, 20, 21, and 22, C P. C.	1		1					5
27		Special laws not cognizable by Police	222		374	284	85			
		Total	304		515	374	136			6
		GRAND TOTAL	584	4	1,141	865	272			8

CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																							
385, 397, 988	Decoy	4	3	..	100	6	11	5	1	11	12	..	8	..	25	..	100	1,405	553	2	563	0-13	100
386, 403	Preparation and assembly for decoy	1	10	100	100	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
387, 398	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs	5	1	100	100	5	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
388, 399	Robbery with hurt. { By other means	2	2	100	100	5	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
389, 400	Robbery with hurt. { In dwelling house	1	1	100	100	5	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
390, 401	Robbery with hurt. { On the highway, between sunrise and sunset	7	8	100	100	6	10	4	..	10	4	10	8	10	8	31-58	23-07	100	284	2	28	0-70	9-46
391, 402	Robbery with hurt. { Other robberies	29	25	55-66	75	25	25	25	20	10	6	6	24	15-00	60
392, 403	Serious mischief and cognate offences	388	225	100	94-97	91	91	174	47	114	49-56	60	82	88	92	98	12,645	14,608	2,860	4,208	18-46	28-69	
393, 404	Intentional house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
394, 405	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
395, 406	Receiving stolen property by decoy or habitually	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
396, 407	Total	394	284	91-97	94-10	162	241	10	8	173	240	80	141	30-53	52-30	85	02-20	18,009	2,048	6,470	19-04	25-08	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																							
397, 408	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1	100	100	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
398, 409	Wrongful restraint and confinement	27	28	68-60	100	30	49	..	..	30	49	6	2	19-28	40-67	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
399, 410	Each act, causing hurt or endangering life	634	382	90-42	92-78	607	819	5	5	613	824	348	405	49-01	50-48	87-07	89-46	..	..	..	..	..
400, 411	Hurt	652	384	89-74	92-38	698	872	5	5	643	877	355	460	47-90	47-59	80-76	89-56	..	..	..	..	..
401, 412	Total	1287	1,072	90-30	94-20	1,850	1,910	10	21	1,309	1,371	650	900	48-30	40-58	93-88	91-40	22,842	44,873	15,751	80-92	68-95	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																							
402, 413	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking	128	80	97-30	87-00	106	98	4	2	110	90	62	10	59-78	80-55	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
403, 414	Theft of cattle	381	752	97-70	90-05	945	960	11	17	999	977	490	469	44-77	43-70	83-04	80-30	7,390	2,409	9,193	82-87	84-27	
404, 415	Criminal breach of trust	97	93</																				

[illegible]

	10	8	50'	23	3	28	21	20'05"	35'07"	3,240	233	321	52	14'38"	18'37"
Dacoity.
Preparation and assembly for dacoity
Robbery with hurt. { By poison or stupefying
" " { By other means
" " { On the highway, between sun-
" " { This sun sunset.
Burglary without and with hurt
House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or
House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or
Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually
Total ..	605	408	93'58"	93'07"	196	222	182	124	49'04"	28,063	22,461	3,260	3,452	11'04"	16'30"
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
Hurt ..	220	406	93'20"	97'14"	487	437	300	401	63'15"	57'87"	92'	93'51"	..	..	..
Hurt on grave or sudden provocation
Assault with intent to commit an offence
Compulsory labour
Total ..	237	507	93'37"	97'16"	448	449	302	404	61'01"	57'79"	91'74"	93'50"	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.															
Mischief ..	14	13	100'	100'	12	12	6	4	41'06"	25'	100'	100'	..	..	..
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking
Theft ..	110	141	97'38"	93'57"	51	91	63	73	68'13"	66'41"	68'38"	60'41"	..	..	..
Criminal breach of trust
Reception of stolen goods
Criminal house-trespass
Breaking closed receptacles
Total ..	783	985	95'55"	94'36"	598	598	434	520	67'05"	85'58"	94'57"	91'78"	10,815	60'78"	74'83"
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.															
Belonging to gangs of Thugs, Dacoits, Robbers and
Thieves
Chapter XIX. C. P. O.
Offences against religion
Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act
Excluded Laws
Railway Laws												

CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>		CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>		CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>		CLASS VI.— <i>Other Offences not specified above.</i>	
30	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
31	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
32	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
33	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
34	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
35	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
36	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
37	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
38	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
39	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
40	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
41	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
42	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
43	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
44	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
45	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
46	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
47	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
48	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
49	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
50	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
51	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
52	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
53	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
54	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
55	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
56	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
57	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
58	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
59	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
60	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
61	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
62	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
63	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
64	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
65	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
66	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
67	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
68	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
69	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
70	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
71	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
72	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
73	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
74	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
75	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
76	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
77	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
78	305, 377, 383	1	16	16	16	16	16
7							

Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.

20	305, 307, 308	Decoy	11	4	80	50	92	16	35	20	31.5	50.2	34.5	820	819	66	68	70	82
21	304, 402	Preparation and assembly for decoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	304, 307, 308	Robbery with hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	304, 307, 308	By drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	304, 307, 308	By other means	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	304, 307, 308	On the highway between sun-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	304, 307, 308	rise and sunset	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	304, 307, 308	Other robberies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	304, 307, 308	Serious mischief and cognate offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	304, 307, 308	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	304, 307, 308	to commit an offence, or having made preparation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	304, 307, 308	for hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	304, 307, 308	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	304, 307, 308	to commit an offence, or having made preparation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	304, 307, 308	for hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	304, 307, 308	Receiving stolen property for hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	304, 307, 308	Receiving stolen property by decoy or habitually	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	304, 307, 308	Total	131	109	77.7	57.5	242	164	183	129	48.1	87.1	76.9	4.811	8,203	606	578	13.5	6.9

Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.

38	308	Hurt	429	408	58.1	45.1	860	908	595	804	29.1	98.7	41.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	308	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	308	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	308	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	308	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	308	Total	446	485	59.2	44.0	879	942	611	317	29.1	28.2	41.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.

44	405, 420	Mischief	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	405, 420	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	405, 420	Theft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	405, 420	Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	405, 420	Criminal breach of trust	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	405, 420	Receiving stolen property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	405, 420	Criminal or house-trespass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	405, 420	Breaking closed receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	405, 420	Total	606	688	70.6	64.8	776	938	579	588	40.09	27.7	65.8	9,827	22,256	6,066	5,733	61.0	26.8

Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.

50	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, Dacoits, Robbers, and Thieves.
51	311, 400, 401	Thieves.
52	311, 400, 401	Vagrancy and bad character.
53	311, 400, 401	Offences against religion.
54	311, 400, 401	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.
55	311, 400, 401	Excise Laws.
56	311, 400, 401	Railway Laws.
57	311, 400, 401	Salt and Customs Laws.
58	311, 400, 401	Stage Carriage Act.
59	311, 400, 401	Stamp Act.
60	311, 400, 401	Forest Act.
61	311, 400, 401	Public and local nuisances.
62	311, 400, 401	Public and local nuisances.
63	311, 400, 401	Public and local nuisances.
64	311, 400, 401	Public and local nuisances.
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134	311, 400, 401	Public and local nuisances.
135	311, 400, 401	Public and local nuisances.
136	311, 400, 401	Public and local nuisances.
137	311, 400, 401	Public and local nuisances.</										

CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.																		
305, 307, 308	17	24	66-66	88-88	75	74	80	78	84-00	62-16	46-15	68-01	8,822	4,981	3,319	57	89-88	111
306, 402	3	8	100-00	100-00	2	2	1	3	40-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	3	1	3	1	100-00	114
304, 307, 308	3	8	100-00	100-00	7	4	6	5	40-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	3	814	7	7	100-00	114
305, 308	8	4	100-00	81-81	8	8	4	25	50-00	60-00	100-00	87	105	96	36	7	87-11	6-66
306, 307, 308	81	80	78-00	81-81	43	43	30	30	50-00	60-00	100-00	784	785	161	186	7	87-11	6-66
305, 306, 307, 308	10	8	55-55	55-55	13	13	10	4	50-00	60-00	100-00	784	785	161	186	7	87-11	6-66
305, 306, 307, 308	151	226	90-90	93-94	170	170	130	131	74-70	70-68	97-99	91-90	11,124	12,424	1,884	1,070	16-39	18-44
305, 306, 307, 308	2	2	100-00	100-00	2	2	2	2	100-00	100-00	100-00	68-96	94	94	94	94	100-00	100-00
305, 306, 307, 308	264	308	80-86	89-94	320	320	291	291	83-18	83-21	79-14	79-07	20,383	18,074	5,328	1,972	20-17	10-39
305, 306, 307, 308	163	240	90-00	80-85	344	344	209	209	53-77	83-45	89-01	82-79	9	9	9	9	9	9
305, 306, 307, 308	1	1	100-00	100-00	10	10	6	6	60-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	9	9	9	9	9	9
305, 306, 307, 308	2	2	100-00	100-00	10	10	1	1	60-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	9	9	9	9	9	9
305, 306, 307, 308	172	251	91-30	80-05	350	350	216	223	83-98	83-99	85-58	80-71	9	9	9	9	9	9
305, 306, 307, 308	6	24	50-00	100-00	5	44	8	17	90-00	34-00	39-33	89-23	39	180	103	173	27-18	08-11
305, 306, 307, 308	15	14	80-00	100-00	11	27	4	11	27-27	83-33	75-00	61-61	596	180	103	173	27-18	08-11
305, 306, 307, 308	604	681	92-02	85-00	767	767	431	403	49-93	49-93	51-25	90-90	19,678	18,078	11,373	6,132	53-09	49-88
305, 306, 307, 308	89	89	100-00	100-00	54	54	31	31	60-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	2,041	2,041	2,041	2,041	2,041	2,041
305, 306, 307, 308	82	82	78-88	65-85	99	99	76	48	10-32	77-83	84-04	58-58	1,050	847	276	216	21-68	79-35
305, 306, 307, 308	764	781	92-97	92-08	937	1,013	537	537	40-80	43-37	80-08	91-24	23,774	15,810	12,403	7,765	82-17	40-06
305, 306, 307, 308	764	781	92-97	92-08	937	1,013	537	537	40-80	43-37	80-08	91-24	23,774	15,810	12,403	7,765	82-17	40-06
305, 306																		

CHAPTER III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.

[illegible]

CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.

[illegible]

§ 489 V — Minor Offences against the Property.

[illegible]

CLASSE VI.—Other Offences not specified above.

Page	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Section 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000 <th>Section 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, </th>	Section 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403,
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W. H. PROPERT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

STATEMENT D.

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive measure in the Northern Division.

District.	Name of Fair or place of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	PART I. ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.										PART II. ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE.										REMARKS.
			Estimate of number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to Contingents 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Contingent and 10.	Number of offences against property during each assembly.		Number of Cases.		Strength of additional Police.		Total Cost of additional Police, including all Contingent cases.	Total for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or villages in which the additional Police was established.				
				Officer.	Men.	Officer.	Men.	Officer.	Men.		Intest- inged in the place.	Intest- inged in the place.			Officer.	Men.							
1			3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Dhule.	Shikhar	..	5,000	
	Shikhar	..	5,000	
	Shikhar	..	5,000	
	Shikhar	..	5,000	
	Shikhar	..	5,000	
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Dhule.	Shikhar	..	5,000	
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Dhule.	Shikhar	..	5,000	
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Dhule.	Shikhar	..	5,000	
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	Shikhar	..	5,000	
Dhule.	Shikhar	..	5,000	
	Shikhar	..	5,000	
	Shikhar	..	5,000	
	Shikhar	..	5,000	..																			

S T A T E M E N T S E . A N D F .

STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

DISTRICT	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE										Cost of Police								
	Commissioner of Police, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General	Strength of District Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues						Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues		Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3) (2)	Other expenses of Column 3		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5) (4)	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7 and 8)	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 12, and 13	Average Pay of		
		Number of District Superintendents	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs 100 and upwards (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs 100 (2)	Number of Mounted Police Constables	Number of Foot Police Constables	Number of Water Police Constables	Officers	Men			Pay and Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents (8)	Pay and Travelling Allowances of other Establishments (9)				Mounted Constables	Foot and Water Constables	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Ahmedabad		2	3	218	101	876				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs			
Baruch		1	1	138	36	560					10,800	2,521	3,026	32,216	68,640	1,207	848 33	98 97	
Baruch Mahals		2	2	108	30	648		5	21		9,790	2,849	3,882	25,783	65,719	1,892	894 13	82 90	
Bhavnagar		1	2	73	22	300					7,613	2,284	3,217	21,346	98,087	994	866 14	90 86	
Surat		1	2	172	23	514			1		7,388	2,050	3,687	32,064	68,444	3,925	363 1	97 8	
Thana		2	2	118		678					8,907	3,011	4,610	37,040	61,697	2,174		99 44	
Kolaba		1	1	66		288					8,900	2,214	2,998	1,172	20,305	808		102 11	
Comm. total	1									5,000									
Total	1	10	13	845	217	3,868		5	22	5,000	64,762	19,079	27,673	2,22,704	4,47,460	12,180			

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay.
 (2) Columns 11 to 17. A Town contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.

(3) Column 1 includes local and personal but not travelling allowances.
 (4) Columns 14 and 15 are in Districts, one policeman to 50 square miles.
 * Includes Rs 9 4 payable.
 † In calculating these proportions the 2% men serving.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

District	Total sanctioned strength		AI KAMLET OF THE FORCE			PROVISIONS											
			Number provided with Line arms	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Lances	Number provided with Bats only	Dismissed		Fined degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers		Punished judicially by a Magistrate							
										Under Police Act		Under Sections 310 381 343 Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code		Other Offences	
	Officers	Men				Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ahmedabad	221	977	438	763			2	8	338		4						1
Baruch	106	585	398	428		2	23	58	88		2					2	7
Baruch Mahals	110	684	500	244			29	51	186		2					1	13
Broach	76	331	176	230			10	17	56								3
Surat	114	637	245	406			8	18	117		1						2
Thana	146	678	398	436		2	11	23	77						8		2
Kolaba	57	288	180	216		1	6	15	33		3	1	1		1		2
GRAND TOTAL	888	4,076	2,920	2,713		5	114	215	843		12	1	1		6	3	30

Note—This Statement does not refer to Assistant District

E

and Employment of Police in the Northern Division.

Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17				DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE										PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN)					
				In Districts										To Area (6)			To Population (7)		
				Guards at District, Central or Subordinate Jails										Of the whole District			Of the whole District		
				Guards over Lock ups and Prisoners, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasuries										Of District exclusive of Towns (c)			Of District exclusive of Towns (c)		
				On other Duties		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty		In Cantonments		Area of whole District in square miles		Population of whole District							
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men										
2,440	2,08,385	2,08,385		4	18	14	73	123	580	332	4	8,321	8 56,324	3 18	8 17	200 to 1 square mile	714	535	174
7,665	1,21,714	1,21,714		2	8	19	87	100	415	80		1,009	8 04,800	2 23	2 53	50 to 1 square mile	1,110	1,032	1 304
6,975	1,16,870	1,16,870	2,871	21	135	14	136	71	304	30		1,613	2 55,479	† 2 09	† 2 17	† 24 to 1 square mile	† 331	† 310	† 805
1,780	75,711	75,711		1	8	7	37	48	200	100		1,453	3,20,980	3 57	4 17	45 to 1 square mile	803	859	641
1,664	1,12,987	1,12,987	130			8	50	106	350	137		1 662	6 14,108	2 5	3 0	10 2	940	912	1 000
0 649	1,30,147	1,30,147		1	8	13	94	131	576			4 242	9 08,548	5 18	8 96	8 to 1 square mile	1,110	1 160	777
3,000	62,567	60,351	1,716	1	6	9	58	47	229			1,480	3,51,640	4 32	4 74	0 30	1,103	1 090	1,161
	5 000	5,000																	
33 203	8 33 400	8 27,693	4 707	30	181	34	520	631	2,749	734	4	15 390	41,47 028	3 22			839		

(3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on Office duties in Towns so many policemen to one square mile from Imperial Revenue in Bawa Kantha are excluded from the total strength

(4) Does not include home and travelling allowances
(7) Columns 36 and 37 one policeman to so many of the population

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting Commissioner, N D

F.

Internal Management of the Force in the Northern Division

REWARDS		EDUCATION				Number enlisted during the year	Of one years service and under ten years	Of ten years service and upwards	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR								Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force	REMARKS
Number of Police rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write		Number of Police under instruction during the year					On Pension	On Gratuity	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death				
By Promotion	By Money Rewards	Officers	Men	Officers	Men														
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
108		214	482		186	143	642	406	19	2	45	27	27	4	11	36 0	0 0	8 Vacancies	
45	24	64	128	54	388	46	344	204	11	1	39	25	25	1	15	21 8	2 07	67 do	
177	19	54	96	19	227	90	385	318	11	8	15	20	20	2	5	100 0	0 66	91 do	
28	14	48	120	12	91	28	190	138	5	1	6	10	10	2	2	24 63	0 49	5 do	
4	28	82	320	19	207	47	268	336	8	3	14	8	8	4	6	69 2	0 9		
5		72	109		60	90	455	286	3	2	13	13	31		12	30 9	1 5	17 do	
16	13	86	80		20	35	201	108	11	5	8	7	2		2	1 17	0 5	1 Vacancy	
678	107	585	1,424	104	1,182	469	3,405	1,870	63	22	135	119	66	8	63	..	1 07		

Superintendents or Officers of higher rank

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting Commissioner, N.D.

Showing the Race and Religion of Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police in the Northern Division.

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Statement showing Cases of Serious Crime which the Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents of Police investigated personally on the spot during the year 1882.

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent started for and also reached the scene of crime	If sent not visited, the reason to be entered	Result of cases whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c	Remarks
AHMEDABAD.								
By the District Superintendent of Police								
1	Theft Rs 2898	City	On the night of 2nd January 1882	Morning of the 3rd January 1882	Was at Ahmedabad and enquired into the case the same day	.	Accused was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment	
2	Murder	Kesarnudi Taluka Dholka	27th January	28th January at about 12 o'clock received a report that a man had been found dead in his house. There was no proof or charge of murder and it was afterwards proved that there was no murder	On the 31st February road to Phodri and examined the evidence in this case		Struck off as no crime by order of the Magistrate	Went to Kesarnudi on the 26th February in conjunction with the District Magistrate. I enquired into the charge of murder preferred against Chief Constable Laloo Hutabhoj and it was clear that the charge was a false one
3	Theft Rs 708	City	6th February	On the evening of the 6th February	My camp was a long way from the scene of crime	Under enquiry		
4	Robbery R 17	Oocha Taluka Parantij	18th February	22nd February at about one o'clock	Was enquired in person in the evening of the 22nd at the Inspector to the effect	Two accused were convicted		
5	Theft Rs 887	City	Evening of the 24th February	Morning of the 26th February	A report was received from the Chief Police Inspector that a house owned by a resident of the whole of the stolen property recovered from their possession. There was no special circumstance requiring my presence in my camp was a long way from the headquarters	No 1 was convicted and sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs 300 or in default to 12 months imprisonment. No 2 to 15 months rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs 120 and in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for 1 month		
6	Homicide	Dhunsura Taluka Modasa	19th February	22nd February at about 11 o'clock in the morning	A report was received from the Chief Constable that the death was caused by a resident of the village at the house of his camp was a long way from the scene of crime	Acquitted by the District Magistrate for want of evidence		
7	Deceit Rs 62	Porva Taluka Jamnui	26th February	Morning of the 2nd March	Was at Jamnui in the District Home Station. I reached the Inspector to the spot	Struck off as no crime by order of the Magistrate		
8	Theft Rs 964	City	1st March	Morning of the 3rd March	Camp was a long way from the scene of crime. The accused were convicted	Under enquiry		
9	Murder	Narva Taluka Parantij	12th May	16th May at about eleven o'clock at Gohla	The case was sent on and my camp was at the scene of crime. The accused were convicted	The accused was acquitted by the Sessions Judge there not being sufficient evidence		
10	House breaking and theft Rs 341	Mandal Taluka Virangam	11th May	16th May at 5 PM at Gohla	Was supposed to be a false complaint when first reported	The accused No 1 was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs 1000 and in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for 6 months. In the other two accused to 12 months rigorous imprisonment each		
11	Murder	City	10th May	Morning of the 22nd May	Started in the evening of 22nd, reached Ahmedabad on the evening of 23rd, went to see the place on the morning of the 24th	At once	The accused was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life	
12	Theft Rs 1900	City	On the night of the 27th June	Morning of the 28th May	At once	Under enquiry		
13	Murder	Madhyapore Taluka Modasa	2nd May	28th May at about 12 AM	My kit, sorah, and household goods loaded from Gohla, I did not go to this case. The more especially as the outbreak of cholera at Virangam first appeared serious. I proceeded to Virangam and made the necessary arrangement with the Mirmidar and Chief Constable	All the accused were acquitted by the Magistrate		
14	Attempt to murder	Virangam	27th June	On information from the Assistant Collector on the evening of the 28th	Started early in the morning of 30th by mail train and arrested all the accused and brought the same day to Ahmedabad	At once	Acquitted from the Sessions	
15	Theft Rs 1,275	City	Night of the 7th September	On the morning of the 8th	At once	Pending		
16	Theft Rs 630	Do	Night of the 28th October	Early next morning	Do	Under enquiry		
17	Robbery Rs 120	Jahnsana Taluka Virangam	28th October	31st October at about 1 AM	Do	Pending		
18	Murder	Rudathal Taluka Virangam	Night of the 20th November	27th November	Do	Pending		
19	Theft Rs 841	City	26th November	27th November at about 12 AM	Do	Under enquiry		

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of Offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent started for and reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited, the reason to be entered	Result of cases, whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c	REMARKS
AHMEDABAD—continued. <i>By the Assistant Superintendent of Police</i>								
1	Murder	Kesrandi, Taluka Dholka	27th Jan 1882	At about 11 A.M. of the 26th January 1882	Started about 1 P.M. of the 27th and reached the scene at about 7 A.M. of the 28th Jan 1882		Mr. Maclean gives his opinion that suicide was committed by hanging in the house. Struck duly order of the Magistrate	
2	Do	Koth	29th	At about 11 A.M. of the 14th February 1882		As the offenders were arrested	One of the offenders has been sentenced to be transported for life and the second acquitted by the Sessions Judge	
3	Culpable homicide	Ambrala, Taluka Dholka	Night of the 21st February 1882	Night of the 20th February 1882	Started about noon of the 22nd and reached the scene at about 5 A.M. of the 23rd Feb 1882		One offender acquitted by the 1st Class Magistrate, the rest acquitted by the Sessions Judge	
4	Indecent	Aliso Taluka Dandhu	Night of the 31st February 1882	On the afternoon of the 1st March 1882	Started about 8 A.M. of the 2nd March 1882 with some 12 or 13 of the 14th March 1882		It was also proved on inquiry that the deceased had committed suicide by hanging himself in his own house	
5	Robbery with hurt	Nowrangpur Taluka Dholka	Night of the 11th March 1882	On the night of the 11th March 1882	Started about 1 P.M. of the 11th March 1882 and reached the scene at about 7 A.M. of the 12th March 1882		Part of the robbers could not be found as yet	
6	Robbery with hurt	Dholka	Morning of the 4th April 1882	At about 10 A.M. of the 4th April 1882		As the offenders were arrested	Four robbers have been sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment by the 1st Class Magistrate	
7	Highway robbery	Mullopur Taluka Dholka	Night of the 11th April 1882	At about 1 P.M. of the 11th April 1882	Started about 1 P.M. of the 11th April 1882 and reached the scene at about 7 A.M. of the 12th April 1882		These have been struck off by order of the 1st class Magistrate	
8	Do	Chavla Taluka Dholka	On the evening of the 1st April 1882	At about 2 P.M. of the 1st April 1882	Started at about 6 A.M. of the 14th April 1882 and reached the scene at about 7 A.M. of the 15th April 1882		No clue of the offenders has yet been discovered	
9	Highway robbery with hurt	Kammal Taluka Dholka	Night of the 11th May 1882	At about 10 A.M. of the 11th May 1882	Started about 11 A.M. of the 11th May 1882 and reached the scene at about 7 A.M. of the 12th May 1882		No clue of the robbers has as yet been found	
10	Some men came with intent to commit a robbery and one offender was killed	Guila Taluka Dholka	Night of the 11th May 1882	Night of the 11th May 1882	Started at about 6 A.M. of the 12th May 1882 and reached the scene at about 7 A.M. of the 13th May 1882		No clue of the robbers has as yet been found	
11	Culpable homicide	Chavla Taluka Dholka	Morning of the 6th July 1882	About noon of the 10th July 1882		As the offender was arrested	The offender has been acquitted by the Sessions Judge	
12	Murder	Palva Taluka Dholka	Night of the 25th July 1882	Morning of the 11th August 1882	Started at about 11 A.M. of the 11th August 1882 and reached the scene at about 7 A.M. of the 12th August 1882		One man later has been sentenced to be transported for life and the others to 7 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to suffer 18 months more	
13	Culpable homicide	Naj Taluka Dholka	Night of the 15th August 1882	Morning of the 16th August 1882	Started at about 11 A.M. of the 16th August 1882 and reached the scene at about 7 A.M. of the 17th August 1882		The accused has been sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge	
14	Robbery	Davadi Taluka Dholka	23rd Aug 1882	Morning of the 1st August 1882		As the offenders were arrested	Pending on trial before the Magistrate	
15	Robbery	Shela Taluka Dholka	31st	Morning of the 2nd September 1882	Started at about 11 A.M. of the 2nd September 1882 and reached the scene at about 1 P.M. of the same date		Acquitted by the 1st Class Magistrate	
16	Draco	Zolapur Taluka Dholka	Night of the 1st September 1882	On the morning of the 7th September 1882		As the robbers were arrested at once	Two have been sentenced to twenty months rigorous imprisonment. The rest have been acquitted by the 1st Class Magistrate	
17	Murder	Sakodi, Taluka Dholka	Morning of the 13th September 1882	Night of the 18th September 1882	Started at about 10 A.M. of the 14th September 1882 and reached the scene at about 6 P.M.		The murderer has been sentenced to be hanged by the Sessions Judge	
18	Highway robbery	Ranoda Taluka Dholka	Night of the 18th September 1882	On the morning of the 17th September 1882		As Mr. Maclean was engaged in enquiring into a case of murder at Sakodi	No clue of the robbers has as yet been obtained	
19	Highway robbery	Padana Taluka Dholka	Evening of the 4th October 1882	On the morning of the 9th October 1882		As Mr. Maclean left for Poona to appear before the Committee for Departmental Examination	No clue of the robbers has as yet been found	
20	Robbery with hurt	Ode, Taluka Dholka	Night of the 18th October 1882	At about 10 A.M. of the 17th October 1882		Mr. Maclean was engaged in other police duties	No clue of the robbers has as yet been obtained	

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent visited for and also reached the scene of crime.	Is scene not visited the reason to be entered	Result of cases, whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, etc	Remarks
AHMEDABAD—continued.								
21	Murder	Ambarali Taluka Dholka	18th November 1882	Night of the 14th November 1882	Stated at about 6 A.M. of the 15th November and reached the scene at noon		Struck out by order of the Ist Class Magistrate	
22	Do	Purbha Taluka Dhandruka	4th December 1882	Night of the 5th December 1882	Started at about 7 A.M. of the 6th December and reached the scene at noon of the 7th December 1882		The two accused have been acquitted by the Sessions Judge	
23	Do	Chanderwa Taluka Dhandruka	On the evening of the 21st December 1882	At about 9.30 P.M. on the 24th December 1882	Stated at about 6 A.M. of the 26th and reached the scene about 2 P.M. of the 26th December 1882		The murderer has been sentenced to be hanged by the Sessions Judge	
Nos 1 to 23 occurred when Mr D H G Maclean was Assistant Superintendent No 22 " Mr H V Gibbs								

KAIRA									
by the District Superintendent of Police.									
1	Murder	Umret Taluka Anand	8th January 1883	8th January at 3 1 M	Ph Superintendent was on his way to a more important case of fire between the people of Padalpur and Gumbay authorities.	Accused by the 50-1000 Court	Visit the place of return from Badli or		
2	Do	Katoda Taluka Mitha	4th do	6th January early in the morning	Detached the Police Inspector to the place as the Superintendent had to proceed to Umret to a more important case.	Conceded			
3	Do	Almas Taluka Borad	16th do	18th January	On the Police Inspector to proceed to the scene.	Do			
4	House breaking and theft, Rs 80-50	Dhavad Taluka Mitha	16th do	20th January at 3 1 M	21st January early in the morning and reached the scene at about 3 1 M.	Unsettled			
5	House breaking and theft, Rs 67 11	Kapadvanj	21st do	21st January at 4 1 M	22nd January early in the morning reached the scene at about 3 1 M.				
6	House breaking and theft, Rs 236 J	Dalor Taluka Phosia	31st do	1st February at about 10 1 M	1st February at about 4 1 M reached the scene at about 10 1 M.	Conceded			
7	Murder	Anand	14th February	8th February early in the morning	8th February at about 11 1 M reached the scene at about 11 1 M.				
8	Daoudy, Rs 68 12 0	Dalor	9th do	10th February at about 3 1 M	10th February at about 10 1 M reached the scene at about 11 1 M.	Unsettled			
9	Robbery, Rs 15 J	Wasna, Khoo Taluka Mehmabad	9th do	10th February about 6 P M	11th February at about 9 P M reached the scene at 9 M next day.				
10	Culpable homicide	Golaj, Taluka Thasra	24th Do	25th February about 8 P M	The accused was at once arrested.	Conceded			
11	Robbery	Sandasan, Taluka Anand	2nd Do	26th February	27th February at about 6 1 M reached Anand at about 8 30 1 M.		Visit the place of return from Badli or		
12	House breaking and theft, Rs 130 0 0	Kaloli, Taluka Alatar	17th March	20th March at about 6 P M	21st March at about 6 1 M reached the scene on 22nd at 6 1 M.	Unsettled	The first report cut down at night in the petty		
13	House breaking and theft, Rs 542 8 0	Nadhid	21st do	22nd March at about 8 P M	23rd March at about 6 1 M, reached the scene at about 6 1 M.	Unsettled			
14	Culpable homicide	Singlar, Taluka Borad	26th do	26th March at about 8 A M	26th March at about 9 A M, reached the scene at about 11 1 M.	Unsettled			
15	Murder	Virsad, Taluka Borad	28th March	30th March at about noon	As there was every probability of the arrest of the accused did not proceed to the scene.	Conceded			
16	Death under suspicious circumstances	Chhapra, Taluka Mehmabad	26th February	2nd April (by post)	3rd April at about 7 A M, reached the place at about 8 P M.		Visit the place of return from Badli or		
17	House breaking and theft, Rs 216 8 0	Kapadvanj	November or December 1881	6th April at about twelve o'clock of the day	6th April at about 8 P M reached the scene at day break next morning.	Unsettled			

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent started for and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited the reason to be entered	Result of case whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c	Remarks
KAIRA—continued								
15	Attempt to murder, Section 307	Thana Tiluka Anand	12th April	15th April 7 AM	The offenders were once arrested and evidence obtained against them	Convicted		
16	Likelihood Rs 770	Ila	21st do	28th do about 7:30 AM	9th April at about 11 AM Reached the scene at about 7:00 PM	Convicted		
17	Murder by hit Rs 100 theft Rs 500	Borsad	28th do	1st May at about 7 AM	Case detected and not of importance	Do		
18	Murder	Narsaya Taluka Borsad	17th May	17th May at about 5 PM	18th May at about 11 AM Reached the scene at about 8 PM	The accused was discharged by the Sessions Court		
19	Culpable homicide	Unilav Taluka Borsad	17th May	18th May at about 9 PM	20th May at about 7 AM Reached the scene at about 8 AM	Undetected		The Superintendent had stated for Unilav on 18th but owing to his horse rearing and falling back on him was so bruised and injured that he was obliged return to his camp
20	Attempt to murder	Gobhlaj Taluka Matar	22nd May	28th May at about 7 PM	20th May at about 7 AM Reached the scene at about 8 AM	Convicted		
21	Murder	Vargad Taluka Borsad	June	4th June at about 7 PM	4th June at about 7 PM	The deceased seems to have been a native of Gailwar territory and murdered within Gailwar limits		
22	House break and theft Rs 400	Uttarvanda Taluka Nardod	23rd July	27th July at about 3 PM	27th July at about 3 PM	The offenders were arrested and property recovered	Convicted	
23	Murder	Mahaj Taluka Mohamad bad	28th August	28th August at about 1 o'clock of the day	31st August at about 7 PM Reached Meh... at about 8 PM	Do		The Superintendent was at Borsad enquiring into a case so was delayed in going
24	Do	Kaira	7th September	8th September at about 9 AM	1st October the scene within quarter of an hour after it came to the station	Do		
25	Do	Lar	6th October	9th October at about 7 AM	9th October at about 7 AM Reached the scene at about 8 AM	The accused were discharged by the Magistrate		
26	Homicide and theft Rs 1000	Do	11th October	12th October at about 10 AM	10th October at about 10 AM Reached the scene at about 11 AM	Undetected		
27	House break and theft Rs 2000	Kapadvanj	Date unknown	10th October at about 10 AM	Was to leave for Dhor to superintend Police arrangements in connection with the Haveli case	Do		Visited the place on 11th December 1882 The Superintendent is of opinion that it is a false case.
28	Culpable homicide	Pochavan Taluka Borsad	19th October	21st October at about 10 PM	Do	Convicted		
29	Death by poison (murder)	Pethra Taluka Kapadvanj	6th November	6th November at about 5 PM	The Commissioner met District doctor at the City Magistrate's office at 6 PM	Do		The Sessions Court has decided that there is no offence at all and the case has been ordered to be struck off as no crime by the District Magistrate
30	Murder	Umroth Taluka Anand	9th do	11th November at about 7 PM	11th November at about 7 PM Reached the scene at about 8 PM	Convicted		
31	Dacoity	Leharas Taluka Matar	17th do	19th November at about 7 PM	19th November at about 7 PM Reached the scene at about 8 PM	Undetected		
32	Murder	Mahaj Taluka Mohamadabad	6th December	7th December at about 7:30 AM	7th December at about 6 AM Reached the scene at about 10 AM	The offenders were discharged by the Magistrate		
33	Do	Dudvan Taluka Mahulda	6th do	7th December at about 7 PM	8th December at about 6 PM Reached the scene at about 7 AM	The case is pending in the Sessions Court		
34	Culpable homicide	Bodal Taluka Borsad	15th do	16th December at about 11 AM	A quarrel and fight over clear matters arises	Convicted		
35	Do	Voday Taluka Mohamadabad	30th do	1st December at about 6 PM	Do	Do		
Note—Serial Nos 1 to 10 occurred when Mr W J Holland was Superintendent Do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do								
PANCH MAHALS. <i>By the District Superintendent of Police</i>								
1	Murder ..	Haliol	23rd January 1882	24th January 1882 at about 2 PM	The Assistant Superintendent went to the scene of the crime.	The Civil Surgeon objected to the Superintendent's undertaking a long journey	Detected. The accused Depai Makun was committed but discharged under Section 261	
2	Graveous hurt with deadly weapon	Arad, Tiluka Haliol	24th January 1882	16th January 1882 about noon	Do	Do	Undetected	
3	Attempt at murder	Godhra	5th March 1882	6th March at 8 PM	Not visited	The Superintendent was at Dakor on account of house show. On arrival at Godhra when the report was read the accused were already apprehended	Two accused were convicted and sentenced one to one month's imprisonment and fine Rs 10 and the other to one month's imprisonment.	
4	Attempt to murder	Godhra.	On the night of 8th April 1882	9th April 1882 at 7 AM	9th April 1882 afternoon.	....	Detected. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life	
5	House breaking and theft Rs 200	Randach	Not certain	2nd May 1882 in the morning	2nd May 1882 in the evening	....	Struck off the crime register	

LA 352-21 KOD

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of Offense	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent started for and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited the reason to be entered	Result of cases whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c, &c	REMARKS
BROACH—continued								
4	Murder	Wadadi's Jam busar Taluka	2nd Feb 1882	4th Feb 4 A M		The accused with the exception of one man had been arrested and the evidence appeared very clear and strong	Two accused were acquitted by the Sessions Court enquiry is being made for the 3rd accused	
5	Attempt at murder and affray	Komrad Broach Taluka	11th "	11th Feb, 4 P M		The Superintendent was about to start when he heard that the complainant was brought to the Hospital at Broach so he went to the Hospital and got him examined taken down by the Second Class Magistrate. The accused was moreover apprehended	Acquittal	
6	Murder	Ghalandi's V. G. Taluka	13th "	11th Feb, 8:15 A M	Started in the morning of the 17th and reached the scene of crime the same day		Discharged	
7	Murder	Adwala Amod Taluka	16th "	During the night of the 17th Feb 8:15 A M	Started early in the morning of the 18th and reached Amod at 8:15 A M. Did not proceed to the scene as the accused and witnesses had arrived at Amod		Conviction	
8	Murder	Khanpur Deb Jam busar Taluka	13th April 1882	16th April 8:15 A M	Started early in the morning of the 16th April and reached the scene of crime the same day		Two accused were discharged by the Magistrate and one was acquitted by the Sessions Court	
9	Culpable homicide 2 persons killed	Jambusar	17th May 1882	In the evening of the 11th May 6 P M	Started on receipt of report and reached the scene of crime immediately		Acquittal	
10	Culpable homicide	Lamdi Taluka	18th July 1882	20th July, 9 A M		The accused were apprehended and sufficient evidence against them was obtained. However the Superintendent was engaged in enquiring into the case against the City Inspector Mr. B. Chodli	Conviction	
R. Courtney Esq. C S								
11	Attempt to commit suicide	Kosin Taluka	1st Sept 1882	4th Sept 7 A M			Acquittal	
Dhanjusha Dadabhai, Esq.								
12	Do do	Kosin Taluka	6th "	7th Sept 5:30 P M		The accused was arrested and confessed and thereupon committed for trial	Convicted	
13	Deceit with murder	Nemum Amod Taluka	28th "	1st Oct 1 P M	Started immediately and reached the scene of crime at 3 A M on the 2nd October		Acquittal	
14	Culpable homicide	Bhodur Jam busar Taluka	18th Oct 1882	19th Oct 11 A M	Started in the evening of 18th and reached Jambusar at 2 A M where the accused was brought		Conviction	
15	Report of attempt to commit murder	Talwara Amod Taluka	10th "	21st Oct	Started on receipt of report and reached Amod on the 21st where the complainant and accused were brought		Do	
W B Prescott, Esq.								
16	Murder	Dhar, Jam busar Taluka	12th Dec. 1882	18th Dec 10 P M		The offender was apprehended and handed over by the village Police, and ample evidence being forthcoming no investigation was necessary	Pending trial before the Sessions Court at the close of the year	The accused has since been convicted
Note—Serial Nos 1 to 10 occurred when Captain Dickson was Superintendent " 11 to 15 " B Courtney Esq, do " 16 " Dhanjusha Dadabhai, Esq do " " W B Prescott, Esq do								
SURAT								
<i>By the District Superintendent of Police</i>								
1	Murder	Patel, Taluka Mandvi, Zilla Surat	15th Jan 1882	20th Jan, late in the evening	20th January, mid day		Convicted	The case was committed on conclusive evidence, the scene of the offence being subsequently visited by the Superintendent of Police during his tour
2	Deceit	Umrohi Taluka Chhapda, Zilla Surat	15th "	15th Jan., at 11 A M	Left the same day at 6 o'clock reaching the spot at four afterwards.		Do	Out of 8 persons put on their trial, 6 were sentenced by the Sessions Court

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of Offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent started for and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited the reason to be entered	Result of case, whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c	Remarks
SURAT—continued								
3	Murder	Surat Taluka Choras, Zilla Surat	11th Feb 1882	12th Feb at 12 P M		The accused was arrested on the spot	Acquitted	The Superintendent of Police was in the extreme north of the district at the time of receiving intelligence and the report showed the prisoner to be already in custody.
4	Culpable homicide	Ghey Taluka Chikhli, Zilla Surat	24th	28th Feb 1882 noon		The offender was in court today	Convicted	The case was committed to the Court of Session. This case was reported as one of culpable homicide but the offender was convicted of hurt, and sentenced to 6 days rigorous imprisonment. He struck a woman living a child in her arms at the time with a bamboo stick. He fell with the child, which died afterwards from injuries received in the fall.
5	Do	Kankdevi Taluka Mandvi, Zilla Surat	26th Mar 1882	26th Mar, 8 30 P M	Left in the afternoon of the 21st and reached Mandvi at 8 o'clock the next morning.		Acquitted by the Session Court	Illustrious reported me from Surat earlier. I found the case committed and the accused on his way to the Magistrate's Court. I saw the body lying on the road from Mandvi. The witnesses could not present, and their evidence could not be taken.
6	Dracopy	Lholdhaya Taluka Chikhli, Zilla Surat	Night of the 2nd April 1882	6th April noon	Left Surat on the 9th for the scene of crime reaching the same day.		Convicted	The accused was acquitted under extenuating circumstances. The case was reported during the Easter vacation and was of this account not visited at the time, and before the end of the holidays I was laid up and not able to do work until the 20th.
7	Murder	Surat City, Taluka Choras, Zilla Surat	17th April 1882	20th April, at 10 A M	Left immediately on receipt of the intelligence.		Convicted	The Commissioner's recommendation pointing out in reference to the case not having been taken up in the first instance, that holidays should not be allowed to interfere with the duty of visiting accused of serious crime has been noted.
8	Dracopy	Ootra Taluka Bulsa, Zilla Surat	22nd May 1882 11 P M	23rd May 7 15 A M	Reached the same day at noon, having left an hour after getting the report.		Acquitted	
9	Murder	Shimodia Taluka Zilla Surat	27th May, after noon	28th May 2 P M		The accused was in court today and the evidence against him conclusive.	Convicted	
10	Do	Jalalpur Taluka Jalalpur, Zilla Surat	1st June 1882, morning	2nd June, 2 P M	Reached at 4 30 A M having proceeded by mail this morning.		Discharge by the Session Court	
11	Culpable homicide	Surat City Taluka Choras, Zilla Surat	24th June 1882	24th June 1882 between 1 and 2 P M	Received the report at head quarters where the case occurred and took it up the same afternoon.		Acquitted by the Session Court	The accused was acquitted on extenuating circumstances.
12	Murder	Asnad Taluka Olpad, Zilla Surat	4th July 1882	7th July in the forenoon	Left on the 10th in the morning and enquired into the case at the head quarters of the Taluka.		Struck off as no crime by order of Magistrate.	The country being flooded was unable to proceed the whole way.
13	Theft of upwards of Rs 10,000	Surat City Taluka Choras, Zilla Surat	7th Aug 1882, night	8th Aug 1882 between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening	Reported at the head quarters and taken up on the spot.		Undetected	
14	Murder	Deyghad Taluka Mandvi, Zilla Surat	7th Nov 1882	11th Nov 1882 9 A M	Started the same day and on the 15th on reaching the Taluka found the case on its way to the Magistrate's Court. The prisoner having been committed for trial.		Convicted	
<p style="text-align: center;">NOTE—Serial Nos 1 to 12 occurred when Mr Henderson was Superintendent</p> <p style="text-align: center;">" 13 " " " Mr Dugan do</p> <p style="text-align: center;">" 14 " " " Mr Henderson do</p>								
THANA								
<i>By the District Superintendent of Police</i>								
1	Homicide	Ridhale, Taluka Salasbie	8th Jan 1882	Received report at 6 30 A M on the 9th	Started for the scene on the 9th at 7 A M. Arrived on the 9th at 9 A M.		Convicted	
2	Murder	Bharodi, Taluka Bhawadi	11th "	18th Jan 1882, at 2 P M	Started on the 14th January 1882 at 3 45 P M. Arrived at the scene on the 15th at 11 A M.	A delay was occasioned by the Chief Constable omitting to give the name of the village in which the crime was committed, a reference had to be made and further particulars ascertained.	Undetected	

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of Offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent	If some not visited the reason to be entered	Result of case with the findings, in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c, &c	Remarks
THANNA—continued								
3	Dracois	Tuse, Talula	18th Jan 1882	9th Jan 1882 11 M	Started on the 20th at 5 P M Arrived at the scene on the 21st at noon		Convicted	
4	Murder	Marol, Peta Unibugon	24th Jan 1882	27th Jan 1882 at 21 M		The culprit was arrested immediately and found to be insane	Committed to the Court of Sessions	
	Murder	Gangan, son Induk, Dahanu	14th Jan 1882	30th Jan 1882 at 11 M		There was nothing to show that the accused was his death by foul play in the fact that if the second one brought information of it, he was a very firm friend of the first and confession of the culprit before the Magistrate and production of family proof	Convicted	
5	Dracois	Fusal, Talula	14th Feb 1882	8th Feb 1882 6 A M	Started on the 9th Feb 1882 at 21 M Arrived at the scene on the 8th Feb 1882 at 11 M		Convicted	
	Robbery	Larap, Talula Unibugon	9th Feb 1882	14th Feb 1882 7 A M	Started on the 12th Feb 1882 at 11 M Arrived at the scene on the 14th Feb 1882 at 11 M		Undetected	
	Dracois	Ilorai, Talula Unibugon	16th Feb 1882	18th Feb 1882 11 A M	Started at 4 P M on the 18th Feb 1882 Arrived at the scene on the 20th Feb 1882 at 11 M		Undetected	
6	Murder	Lilal, son Laili, Talula	1st Mar 1882	4th Mar 1882		The report of the occurrence confirmed in the opinion of the Magistrate of the culprit and that ample evidence was forthcoming	Convicted under Section 304 of the I P Code	
7	Murder	Wal, Talula	6th Mar 1882	8th Mar 1882 11 M	Started at 9 A M on the 6th Mar 1882 Arrived at the scene on the 11th Mar 1882 at 11 A M		Convicted under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code	
11	Dracois	Milal, son Induk, Unibugon	20th Mar 1882	1st Apr 1882 at 11 M	Started at 10 A M on the 31st Mar 1882 at 10 A M Arrived at the scene on the 1st Apr 1882 at 10 A M		Undetected	The delay in stating was caused by the report containing no information as to whether it was a case of dracois or house break in.
8	Dracois	Dol, Talula	24th Mar 1882	7th Mar 1882 6 P M		Mr. Alamy, Acting Superintendent of Police at the time this crime occurred has left no record of the occurrence if not visited, the same	Convicted	
	Suspicious death	Godol, Talula Unibugon	27th Mar 1882	1st Apr 1882 by post	Started on the 3rd Apr 1882 at 11 M Arrived at the scene on the 4th Apr 1882 at 10 A M		Stated off	No special report was sent and information of the occurrence came to hand in the diary in which it was entered as a case of robbery
11	Murder	Pile, Talula Unibugon	3rd Apr 1882	4th Apr 1882 at 6 P M	Started on the 7th Apr 1882 at 11 A M Arrived at the scene on the 7th Apr 1882 at 11 A M		Convicted	The delay in stating was caused by the Superintendent having been deputed to be present at the execution of 2 convicts in the village of Gangan of the Umbugon Peta on the morning of the 6th Apr 1882
9	Murder	Kalamb, Talula Unibugon	2nd Apr 1882	9th Apr 1882 at 6 A M	Started for the scene on the 9th Apr 1882 at 11 A M Arrived at the scene on the 9th Apr 1882 at 11 A M		Acquitted	
10	Murder	Khanu, Induk, Dahanu	7th Apr 1882	9th Apr 1882 at 7 A M	Started for the scene on the 10th Apr 1882 at 6 A M Arrived at the scene on the 11th Apr 1882 at 6 P M		Convicted	
17	Suspicious death	Kopri, Talula Unibugon	8th Apr 1882	10th Apr 1882 by diary at 8 A M	Started for the scene on the 10th Apr 1882 at 8 P M The Superintendent did not consider a special report necessary hence the delay in the report of the formation		It was ascertained that it was a case of suspicious death and no further steps were taken in the matter	

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of Offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent started for and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited the reason to be entered	Result of cases whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c., &c.	REMARKS
THANA—continued								
18	Murder	Anjar Taluka Bhivndi	About the 20th of March 1882	16th April 1882 at 8 A M	Started 16th April 7 P M Arrived at 6 A M on the 18th April 1882		Acquitted	
19	Murder	Moordha Sub station, Bandora	16th April 1882	20th April 1882 5 P M		The Chief Court reported that the culprit had been arrested, evidence produced and confession recorded, so proceeded to the scene of the crime given below (murder at Neril)	Acquitted	
20	Murder	Neral Taluka Karjat	19th April 1882	21st April 1882 6 P M	Started for the scene at 2 A M on the 22nd April 1882 Arrived at the scene the same day at 3 P M		Convicted under Section 301, Indian Penal Code	
21	Dacoity	Kopoli Taluka Panvel	22nd April 1882	24th April 1882 3 P M	Started for the scene 8 P M 24th April 1882 Arrived at the scene 7 A M 25th April 1882		Undetected	
22	Murder	Vidha Taluka Murbad	22nd April 1882	26th April 1882 8 A M		Engaged in enquiring into the dacoity at Kopoli in the Panvel Taluka and on return found that the chief constable had arrested the culprit obtained his confession and had brought the case into Thana for trial	Convicted	
23	Murder	Bhangbandar Taluka Bhivndi	About the 7th of April 1882	27th April 1882 by Post at 10 A M		No special report was received but information was sent of the arrest and confession of the culprit	Convicted	
24	Culpable homicide	Mhasikal Taluka Kalyan	Assault on the 6th May 1882 Complainant died on the 18th idem	15th May at about 4 P M		Whilst en route to the scene of this occurrence received a special report of the dacoity at Bori (see below) As the latter was for more serious proceeded to it instead	Convicted	
25	Dacoity	Bori Taluka Dahanu	14th May 1882 at 1 A M	16th May at about 1 P M	Started for the scene at 10 1/2 A M on the 15th May 1882 Arrived at the scene on the 16th May 1882 at noon		Convicted	The Superintendent was delayed a day and a half en route by sickness hence has not having arrived at the scene earlier
26	Murder	Khadu, Taluka Shahapur	27th May 1882	28th May 1882 at 6 A M	Started for the scene at 9 30 A M on the 28th May 1882 Arrived at the scene the same day at 11 1/2 A M		Convicted under section 318 of the Indian Penal Code	From the report it was manifest that the accused was known and would be arrested
27	Dacoity	Mankpur Taluka Bassein	1st June 1882	2nd June 1882 at about 1 P M	Started for the scene on the 1st June 1882 at 6 45 A M Arrived at the scene the same day at 1 20 P M		Case was struck off register by order of the 1st Class Magistrate	
28	Murder	Kamatghar Taluka Bhivndi	1st June 1882	5th June 1882 at about 10 A M	Started for the scene on the 6th June at about 10 A M Arrived at the scene the same day at midday		No trace whatever could be had of this case nor could it be even ascertained who the murdered woman was A reward of Rs 100 was offered	
29	Dacoity	Passe Peta Umbargaoon	9th June 1882	11th June 1882, 11 A M	Started for the scene on the 11th June 1882 at 1 15 A M Arrived at the scene the same day at 1 45 P M		Convicted	
30	Dacoity	Karmala Peta Umbargaoon	24th June 1882	26th June 1882, 11 A M	Started on the 27th June at 6 A M Arrived at Diman road at 6 45 P M		Acquitted	
31	Murder	Ghatikoper, Taluka Salsette	11th July 1882	14th July 1882, 6 P M	Started on 16th July 1882 at 1 P M Arrived at Ghatikoper the same day at 3 P M		Convicted	
32	Dacoity	Aycoop, Taluka Shahapur	26th July 1882	28th July, 6 A M		Superintendent did not visit the scene of crime owing to ill health	Undetected	
33	Dacoity	Pah, Umbargaoon	16th September 1882	18th September 1882	Started on 20th September at 6 A M and arrived at the scene the same day at 1 52 P M		Convicted	
34	Murder	Pawas, Taluka Salsette	21st September 1882	21st September 1882, 6 P M	Started on 22nd September at 1 38 P M and arrived at the scene of crime the same day at 2 30 P M		Acquitted by the Court of Sessions	

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of Offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent started for scene and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited, the reason to be entered	Result of cases whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c	REMARKS
<i>TEA NA—continued</i>								
35	Murder	Bhayndar, Sub station Bundia	23rd Oct 1882	24th Oct 1882, 5 P M		The culprit was arrested immediately evidence produced and confession recorded before the Magistrate	Convicted	
36	Dacoity	Gangadpada hamlet of Mohowra, Talul & Shahpur	21st Oct 1882	26th October, 8 P M	Started 27th October 1882 at 2 P M.	The actual scene of the crime was not visited, on arrival at Khasra, the Superintendent received information that the Chief Constable had arrested the offenders with the stolen property and was then bringing them to Khasra	Convicted	
37	Murder	Gholwad Taluka Dahanu	26th Oct 1882	26th Oct 1882 at about 9 A M		The Chief Constable's report merely stated that the man was missing, and it was thought highly probable that he had been overtaken by the tide, which crossing the creek, and had been drowned. In his diary the Chief Constable reported that the missing man had been murdered the culprit buried the body discovered and the case committed for trial to the Magistrate	Convicted	
38	Dacoity	Kotli Pethli, Talul & Shahpur	8th Nov 1882	10th Nov 1882 at about 8 A M	20th November 1882, 1 P M, reached 11 P M the same day 4th December 1882 at 4 P M	reached on the 5th Dec at 8 A M	Reported under Section 126 Civil Procedure Code to the Magistrate	
39	Dacoity	Kharangion hamlet 50, Petha Kionoli	27th Nov 1882	29th Nov. 1882 P M			Committal	
40	Murder	Gangadpada Talul & Dahanu	28th Nov 1882	30th Nov 1882 7 A M		The culprit was arrested immediately evidence produced and his confession was recorded before the Magistrate	Convicted	
41	Supposed dacoity	Dahanu Talul & Dahanu	1st Dec 1882	5th Dec 1882 P M		There was no reason to presume that no dacoity was committed as there was no finding before the accused and the complainant and the case was affirmed by report of under Section 117 of the Civil Procedure Code as no offence	No orders as yet received from the Magistrate	
42	Murder	Narain Talul Dahanu	Assault on 11th Dec 1882	11th Dec 1882, 12 A M		The victim was last seen severely wounded by the accused on 11th Dec 1882. The accused was arrested on 11th Dec 1882. The accused was arrested on 11th Dec 1882. The accused was arrested on 11th Dec 1882.	Convicted	
43	Dacoity	Narain Talul Dahanu	1st Dec 1882	11th Dec 1882 P M	11th Dec 1882 at 11 A M Reached the scene of the crime at 1 P M the same day		Undetected	
44	Dacoity	Narain Talul Dahanu	19th Dec 1882	20th Dec 1882 P M	19th Dec 1882 at 1 P M Arrived at 9 A M the same day		Undetected	
<i>By the Assistant Superintendent of Police</i>								
1	Dacoity	Panvel Talul & Panvel	10th June 1882	Reported in diary received at house of the Assistant Superintendent on the 21st June 1882	Started for the scene at 10 P M on the 22nd, reaching at about 8 A M		Struck off	
2	Attempt at murder	Kalyan	23rd June 1882	26th June 1882 by diary	Scene not visited	No special report was received and the information given in the diary showed a complete case against the accused	Convicted	
3	Attempt at murder	Badliapur	1st Sept 1882	Reported in diary which reached the Assistant Superintendent on the 18th Sept 1882	Scene not visited	The officer (Mr. Anstey) Acting Assistant Superintendent at the time this crime occurred has left no record of his reasons for not visiting the scene.	Acquitted	
4	Murder	Ambaray, Talul & Kalyan	11th Oct 1882	13th Oct 1882 at 11 A M by Post	Started 14th October 1882, 9 A M	The report was received about noon, but the Assistant Superintendent on account of ill health could not start until next morning and getting up as late as Kalyan, found that the Chief Constable had brought the accused, &c. to that place and as the case was complete did not proceed further	Convicted	

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of Offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent started for, and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited, the reason to be entered	Result of cases whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c	REMARKS
TEHANA—continued								
5	House breaking and theft	Panval	8th Nov 1882	15th Nov 1882 by diary	Started 16th November 1882 reached at 11 A M the same day		Under enquiry	
6	House breaking and theft	Palaspe, Taluka Panval	14th Nov 1882	15th Nov 1882 This case was verbally communicated to the Assistant Superintendent shortly after his arrival in Panval	Started 16th November, 6 30 A M Reached 6 30 A M		Under enquiry	
7	Murder	Nikop, Taluka Kurjat	28th Nov 1882	30th Nov 1882, 9 A M	Started 30th November, 10 1 M Reached 7 30 A M On 1st December 1882		Under enquiry	
8	Murder	Nanoshi Gottegher, Taluka Panval	23rd Dec. 1882	24th Dec 1882	24th December 1882 at 11 A M Reached 24th December 1882 at 3 P M		Committed to the Court of Sessions	
KOTABA								
<i>By the District Superintendent of Police</i>								
1	Murder	Chani, Taluka Alibag	22nd March 1882	24th Mar at 8 A M	Started in the evening and reached the scene of the crime next morning			Undetected
2	Disconty	Kapde, Taluka M'had	18th Oct 1882	20th Oct in the morning	Not visited	The distance was too great for the Superintendent's presence to be of any service.		Undetected
3	Murder	Ambepore, Taluka Alibag	10th Nov 1882	15th Nov at 11 A M	Started in the evening and reached the scene of crime on the 17th at 10 A M			Case was pending at the end of the year Two accused committed on trial

W H. PROPERT,
Acting Commissioner, N D

CENTRAL DIVISION.



CENTRAL DIVISION.

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PART II.

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No. ^P₁₈₈₇ OF 1883.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

From

E. P. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Commissioner, C. D.,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay.

Poona, 4th September 1883.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Police in the several districts of the Central Division for the year 1882.

1. Statement showing the total expenditure on Police buildings.
2. Statement of dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the Police.
3. Statement showing the serious crimes that occurred and were investigated by the District Superintendents of Police personally.

2. The usual Statements A. to G. prescribed by the Government of India to accompany this Report, are, with the additional statements noted in the margin and required by Government, appended.

3. The dates of the District Police Superintendents' reports, the dates of the District Magistrates' transmitting memoranda, and the dates of the final replies to references made for further information and explanation are given in the subjoined table :—

DISTRICTS.	Dates of the Police Superintendents' Reports.	Dates of the District Magistrate's transmitting memoranda.	Dates of the Police Superintendents' or District Magistrates' final replies.
Ahmednagar	5th May 1883 ..	11th May 1883 ..	27th June 1883.
Khandesh	26th April 1883 ..	6th do. ..	14th do.
Nasik	8th March 1883 ..	12th March 1883 ..	21st do.
Poona	1st do. ..	10th do. ..	22nd do.
Satara	31st do. ..	18th April 1883 ..	do.
Sholapur	15th do. ..	19th March 1883 ..	do.

COGNIZABLE AND NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

4. The total number of offences of all descriptions reported to have been committed in the several districts of the Division, during the year, is 28,773 or an increase of 3,057 cases as compared with the preceding year. This increase is perceptible in all the districts of the Division. The following table shows the extent of cognizable and non-cognizable crime in each district of the Division and the results of the year's operations in contrast with the same for the previous year :—

DISTRICTS.	Cases ascertained to have occurred.		Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted and released.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmednagar	3,154	3,717	3,534	4,725	1,516	1,797	2,086	2,504	42	38
Khandesh	4,983	5,754	5,385	6,681	2,622	2,971	3,134	3,590	45	44
Nasik	6,180	4,726	5,790	6,627	3,803	3,026	2,953	3,730	43	45
Poona	7,033	7,309	8,998	8,698	3,502	3,323	3,430	4,597	39	47
Satara	4,475	4,924	3,589	4,107	1,855	1,856	1,626	2,240	58	45
Sholapur	1,943	2,448	2,287	2,140	1,319	1,258	1,014	846	54	60
Total	26,713	28,773	30,078	36,078	12,536	14,317	15,333	17,537	45	44

5. Of the above total of 28,773 cases for the year, no less than 7,597 cases, or 26 per cent. were struck off as "no crime," leaving 21,176 as the number of true cases for the year under report. As compared with the preceding year there is an increase of 1,659 cases, but as compared with statistics of crime for the last ten years, there is a decrease as will be seen from the following figures:—

1872 ...	23,069	1877 ...	30,046
1873 ...	23,726	1878 ...	28,970
1874 ...	22,156	1879 ...	28,730
1875 ...	21,946	1880 ...	25,436
1876 ...	22,514	1881 ...	19,517
1882 ...	21,176		

6. The total number of persons arrested in connection with the cases reported for the year under review was 33,078, of whom 14,817 or 45 per cent. were convicted. The percentage was the same in the preceding year. Looking at the figures of individual districts, Sholapur shows the highest percentage, having risen from 54 in 1881 to 60 in 1882. The next highest percentage attained is in Poona, where it has risen from 39 in 1881 to 47 in the year under notice. The percentage in the remaining districts, Sátára, Ahmednagar, Násik and Khándesh, however has fallen from 53, 42, 48, and 45 per cent. in 1881, to 45, 38, 45, and 44 per cent. respectively in the year under report.

7. The subjoined table shows the proportion of cognizable and non-cognizable crime to area and population for the entire Division in contrast with the same for the previous year:—

	Cognizable cases.		Non-cognizable cases.		Total.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Offences ascertained to have been committed	20,480	21,958	5,256	6,315	25,736	28,273
Proportion of crime to area in miles	1 to 1.84	1 to 1.70	1 to 7.19	1 to 5.49	1 to 1.47	1 to 1.30
Proportion of crime to population	1 to 259.78	1 to 242.05	1 to 1011.25	1 to 779.91	1 to 206.69	1 to 184.73

8. From the above it will be seen that the proportion of crime, both cognizable and non-cognizable, for the year, is as 1 to 1.30 square miles, against 1 to 1.47 in 1881; and as 1 to 184.73 of the population, against 1 to 206.69 in the preceding year. Thus the comparison is somewhat unfavourable to the year under report.

9. Taking cognizable and non-cognizable offences separately, the proportion as regards the former is as 1 to 1.70 square miles, against 1 to 1.84 in 1881, and as 1 to 242.05 of the population against 1 to 259.78 in the previous year; and as regards the latter it is as 1 to 5.49 square miles, against 1 to 7.19 in 1881; and as 1 to 779.91 of the population against 1 to 1,011.25 in the preceding year.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

10. The total number of cognizable offences reported to have been committed in the Central Division during the year is 21,958, showing an increase of 1,498 cases as compared with the preceding year. The following table shows the number of cognizable cases for each district separately, and for the entire Division, in contrast with the same for the previous year:—

DISTRICTS.	CASES.						NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED.						Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.		Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.		Total.		During the year.		Pending at the close of the previous year.		Total.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmednagar	2,732	2,937	45	37	2,777	2,974	2,687	2,697	25	29	2,712	2,726	1	2
Khândesh	5,087	5,172	10	10	5,097	5,182	5,047	4,918	68	124	5,171	5,196	1	1
Násik	5,132	5,132	10	10	5,142	5,142	5,132	5,132	10	10	5,142	5,142	1	1
Poona	2,732	2,732	10	10	2,742	2,742	2,732	2,732	10	10	2,742	2,742	1	1
Sátára	2,732	2,732	10	10	2,742	2,742	2,732	2,732	10	10	2,742	2,742	1	1
Total	20,480	21,958	85	77	20,565	22,035	20,480	21,958	103	139	20,583	22,097	5	5

Districts—continued.	Released without trial.		In custody of the Police.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted and released.		Otherwise disposed of, &c. after commencement of trial.		Pending at the close of the year.		Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmednagar	380	76	19	8	2,598	3,627	1,082	1,198	1,516	2,428	..	..	10	18	39	33
Khândesh	1,238	1,790	48	58	2,631	2,192	1,788	1,883	899	308	..	..	55	52	66	66
Nâsik	2,236	2,908	1	8	2,569	2,770	2,271	2,870	298	304	..	..	18	11	88	86
Poona	2,831	2,278	28	88	3,133	3,340	2,228	2,650	955	680	..	..	18	24	70	79
Sâtâra	254	189	13	7	2,437	2,777	1,567	1,440	868	1,331	2	..	14	17	54	52
Sholâpur	76	112	8	12	1,867	1,380	1,074	783	823	490	..	2	10	20	57	60
Total ..	7,070	7,248	107	121	15,868	15,936	10,004	10,292	5,359	5,642	2	2	115	172	65	65

11. The above comparison shows that there has been an increase in cognizable offences in every district of the Division, the largest (of 385 cases) being in Khândesh, and the least (of 9 cases) in Sholâpur.

12. The following table shows the number of cognizable offences reported under each class for the whole Division, and for each district separately in contrast with the same for the preceding year:—

Districts.	Class I. Offences against the State, &c.		Class II. Serious offences against the Person.		Class III. Serious offences against Person and Property, &c.		Class IV. Minor offences against the Person.		Class V. Minor offences against Property.		Class VI. Other offences.		Total.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmednagar ..	24	28	108	115	149	130	706	945	1,424	1,435	328	308	2,732	2,956
Khândesh ..	22	38	153	195	262	280	1,359	1,421	1,440	1,647	353	384	3,580	3,974
Nâsik ..	26	24	120	128	247	208	1,108	1,351	940	1,129	914	971	3,454	3,806
Poona ..	38	31	169	128	100	247	2,005	1,872	1,649	1,824	780	1,101	5,001	5,203
Sâtâra ..	22	23	115	184	120	185	1,897	2,305	1,492	1,632	257	100	3,952	4,278
Sholâpur ..	17	20	68	86	140	117	521	649	518	536	478	324	1,732	1,741
Total ..	149	172	717	786	1,157	1,121	7,636	8,543	7,063	8,163	3,088	3,183	20,400	21,968
Increase ..	..	23	..	69	..	36	..	857	..	400	..	95	..	1,498
Decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

13. Thus comparing the figures for 1882 with those of 1881, it will be seen that there is an increase under all classes except Class III. "Serious Offences against Person and Property, &c.," under which the decrease for the Division amounts to 36 cases.

14. Under this class there is an increase of 23 cases for the whole Division.

Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. Looking at the figures for individual districts there is an increase in Khândesh, Sholâpur and Ahmednagar of 16, 12 and 4 cases respectively. In Sâtâra the number (22) is the same as in the previous year, but the Poona and Sâtâra districts show a decrease of 7 and 2 cases respectively.

15. In this class there is an increase of 69 cases for the Division; but looking at each district separately, Khândesh, Sholâpur, Sâtâra and Ahmednagar show an increase of 42, 28, 19 and 12 cases respectively, while Poona and Nâsik show a decrease of 31 and 1 cases respectively.

16. In this class there is a decrease of 36 cases for the whole Division; but looking at the figures of each district, there is a decrease apparent in Nâsik, Sâtâra, Sholâpur and Ahmednagar of 44, 34, 23 and 19 cases respectively; while in Poona and Khândesh there is an increase of 57 and 27 cases respectively.

17. There is an increase under this class of 857 cases for the Division, extending to all except the Poona District, where there is a decrease of 133 cases. The increase in Sâtâra amounts to 408 cases; in Ahmednagar to 239 cases; in Nâsik and Sholâpur to 154 and 123 cases respectively, and in Khândesh to 62 cases.

18. Under this class there is an increase of 490 cases for the whole Division, extending as in Class IV. to all the districts of the Division except Poona, in which there is a decrease of 25 cases as compared with the preceding year. The largest increase of 207 cases occurs in Khândesh; in Násik, Sátára, Sholápur and Ahmednagar the increase amounts to 189, 90, 18 and 17 cases respectively.

19. There has been an increase of 95 in the total number of offences coming under this class for the whole Division. The increase occurs in the districts of Poona, Sholápur, Násik and Khândesh to the extent of 341, 154, 57 and 31 cases respectively. In the Sátára and Ahmednagar districts there is a decrease of 157 and 23 cases respectively.

20. The following table shows the number of cases of cognizable crime, and among them the number of cases struck off the registers as "No crime" by order of the Magistrates, and the cases compounded and withdrawn in contrast with the same for the previous year. It also furnishes details of the number of persons arrested, and of the number arrested and discharged in struck off cases both in this and in the preceding year :—

DISTRICTS.	CASES.													
	Total number entered in the Register including transfers from last year.		Number struck off as "No Crime" by order of Magistrates.		Number in which conviction were obtained.		Number in which the accused were discharged.		Number compounded and withdrawn.		Number in which the accused were acquitted.		Number pending and undetected.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmednagar	2,774	2,998	842	994	803	805	275	196	..	125	593	669	321	204
Khândesh	4,258	5,345	910	1,134	1,110	1,268	574	737	77	33	128	138	1,459	2,035
Násik	3,480	3,838	760	738	1,539	1,581	762	1,002	46	98	134	199	289	216
Poona	5,025	5,225	1,343	1,535	1,629	1,980	1,021	856	127	108	430	327	476	419
Sátára	4,088	4,623	1,967	2,584	1,120	913	329	427	120	104	106	90	441	505
Sholápur	1,763	1,754	878	612	801	570	28	39	43	24	276	215	242	294
Total ..	21,383	23,773	6,199	7,597	7,002	7,117	2,984	3,267	418	492	1,607	1,638	3,178	3,672

DISTRICTS.	PERSONS.															
	Number arrested in cases referred to in Column 2.		Number discharged in cases referred to in Column 3.		Number convicted.		Number discharged.		Number compounded and withdrawn.		Number acquitted.		Number pending.		Died or otherwise disposed of.	
	9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1882.
Ahmednagar	3,018	3,720	74	87	1,082	1,199	816	977	..	212	1,516	1,228	20	21	1	2
Khândesh	4,068	4,122	302	329	1,782	1,898	839	1,414	142	47	899	309	98	140	1	..
Nasik	4,322	5,594	142	118	2,271	2,376	2,014	2,501	80	199	268	394	14	19	3	4
Poona	6,052	5,671	89	71	2,228	2,650	2,507	2,009	241	198	855	690	36	57	9	1
Satara	2,720	2,990	58	37	1,567	1,446	35	21	161	181	368	1,331	27	24	4	..
Sholapur	1,938	1,373	36	40	1,074	738	27	34	90	38	738	450	12	33	2	5
Total	22,088	23,380	621	582	7,744	8,086	7,405	8,508	704	517	3,937	3,412	203	294	25	12

21. From the foregoing table the following percentages are obtained :—

DISTRICTS.	TABLE I.										TABLE II.									
	Number of cases reported.		PERCENTAGE OF CASES.								Number of persons arrested.		PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS.							
			Struck off.		Convicted.		Discharged.		Acquitted.				Discharged in cases struck off.		Convicted.		Discharged.		Acquitted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmednagar ..	2,774	2,998	30	38	28	27	9	6	19	23	3,018	3,726	2	2	35	32	10	20	50	38
Khândesh ..	4,258	5,845	21	21	26	24	13	14	3	2	4,069	4,122	7	8	44	40	20	34	22	7
Nasik ..	3,480	3,833	22	19	44	41	22	26	3	5	4,822	5,594	5	2	47	42	42	44	6	7
Poona ..	5,025	5,225	26	29	33	38	20	16	8	6	6,052	5,671	1	1	37	47	41	35	15	12
Sâtara ..	4,683	4,623	48	56	27	20	8	9	2	2	2,720	2,990	2	1	53	45	1	..	31	44
Sholâpur ..	1,763	1,754	21	35	45	32	1	2	15	12	1,993	1,875	2	3	54	54	1	2	68	35
Total ..	21,383	23,773	29	32	32	30	13	14	7	7	22,608	23,478	8	8	44	43	25	29	23	19

22. It will be seen from these statements that the number of cases brought on the Crime Registers was 23,773, being more for the Division by 2,390 cases than the number for the previous year; and that out of these 23,773, no less than 7,597 or 32 per cent. were struck off as "No crime." The number of cases struck off in the previous year was 6,199, or 29 per cent. The largest number of struck off cases appears against the Sátára district, where out of 4,623 cases brought on the register no less than 2,584 or 56 per cent. were struck off as "no crime."

23. The next highest percentage (35) of struck off cases appears against Sholápur, where out of 1,754 cases brought on the register 612 have been struck off as "No crime." The proportion of cases struck off in the remaining districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Khândesh and Násik is 33, 29, 21 and 19 per cent. respectively.

24. The total number of persons discharged as concerned in cases struck off the registers as "No crime" was 677 against 698 in the previous year; and it will be observed that of all the persons arrested, only 3 per cent. were connected with false cases. The percentage in Khândesh alone is 8 per cent. In Sholápur it is 3 per cent; in Ahmednagar and Násik 2 per cent., and in Poona and Sátára 1 per cent.

25. The total number of cognizable cases, including cases reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, as well as cases struck off as "No crime" amounted for the year to 23,773: of these 21,569 were investigated by the Police during the year and 335 were pending investigation at the close of the year. The total number of cases decided during the year was 11,425, and in 7,117 of these convictions were obtained. The percentage of convictions to cases decided has fallen from 68 in 1881 to 62 in 1882. The following table shows the results for each district in the year under notice in comparison with the same for the preceding year :—

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases investigated.		Number of cases investigated pending at the close of the year.		Number of cases decided.		Number of cases decided in which convictions were obtained.		Percentage of convictions to cases decided.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmednagar ..	2,748	3,993	290	204	1,105	1,795	803	805	73	45
Khândesh ..	2,875	3,369	40	59	2,875	3,369	1,110	1,263	39	38
Násik ..	3,480	3,735	8	13	1,673	1,753	1,559	1,581	92	89
Poona ..	5,025	5,117	22	23	2,069	2,307	1,629	1,980	79	86
Sátára ..	4,083	4,025	30	13	1,504	1,839	1,130	913	74	50
Sholápur ..	1,763	1,750	9	18	1,084	755	501	570	73	72
Total ..	19,969	21,569	339	335	10,310	11,425	7,093	7,117	68	62

26. The figures in the above table show a falling off in the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases decided for the districts of Ahmednagar, Sátára, Násik and Khándesh to the extent of 28, 8, 3 and 1 per cent. respectively; in Sholápur the percentage is the same (73) as in the previous year; while in Poona it has risen from 79 in 1881 to 86 in 1882.

27. The total number of persons arrested in cognizable cases investigated during the year was 23,096, and of this number 15,936 or 69 per cent. were brought to trial of whom again 10,292 or 64 per cent. were convicted against 65 per cent. in 1881. This slight fall in the percentage for the Division is due to the percentages obtained in the Sátára, Ahmednagar and Násik districts having decreased from 64, 39, and 88 per cent. in 1881 to 52, 33, and 86 per cent. respectively in the year under report. The percentages in Khándesh, Poona, and Sholápur have, on the other hand, improved to the extent of 20, 9, and 3 per cent. respectively. The percentage of convictions to arrests is stationary for the Division, being 44 for both the years 1881 and 1882. As regards individual districts, however, there is in Sátára a falling off of 10 per cent. and in Ahmednagar and Násik a decrease of 3 per cent. in each; while in Poona, Khándesh and Sholápur the percentages have improved by 11, 2, and 1 per cent. respectively, as will be seen from the subjoined table :—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Persons arrested.		Number of Persons brought to trial.		Number of Persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmednagar	3,018	3,736	2,598	3,627	1,089	1,199	35	32	39	33
Khándesh	4,063	4,122	2,681	2,192	1,782	1,383	44	46	60	66
Násik	4,822	5,405	2,569	3,770	2,371	2,276	47	44	88	86
Poona	6,052	5,478	3,138	3,840	2,928	2,450	37	48	70	79
Sátára	2,720	2,990	2,437	2,777	1,567	1,446	58	48	64	52
Sholápur	1,993	1,875	1,897	1,230	1,074	738	54	55	57	60
Total ..	22,668	23,096	15,365	15,936	10,004	10,292	44	44	65	64

28. The following is a comparative statement for the Division showing the Police operations *suo motu*, as apart from action taken consequent on directions from the Magistracy in the matter of arrests in each of the two years 1881 and 1882 with the results obtained :—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER ARRESTED DURING THE YEAR.				RELEASED BY MAGISTRATE WITHOUT TRIAL.						NUMBER ACTUALLY PUT ON TRIAL.			
	By Police <i>suo motu</i> .		By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8 of Statement A, Part I).		Arrested by Police and admitted to bail.		Forwarded by order of Magistrate.		Arrested and forwarded by Police.		Arrested by Police.		Arrested by order of Magistrate.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmednagar	1,258	1,813	1,731	2,381	74	64	278	..	38	12	1,131	1,246	1,487	2,381
Khândesh	3,833	3,482	661	560	354	393	162	330	787	1,007	2,184	1,969	497	228
Nâsik	1,822	1,696	2,987	3,705	147	89	1,816	2,800	273	225	1,398	1,388	1,171	1,402
Poona	2,685	3,051	3,439	2,391	106	74	1,994	1,336	729	670	1,747	2,322	1,486	1,048
Sâtâra	2,046	980	648	2,038	81	51	..	..	117	9	1,848	874	589	1,908
Sholâpur	1,106	1,302	881	117	58	68	..	2	18	9	1,017	1,118	890	117
Total	12,123	11,644	10,847	11,177	822	734	4,306	4,097	1,942	1,992	9,325	8,862	6,040	7,074

DISTRICTS—continued.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.								FINALLY CONVICTED INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT.				PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS TO ARRESTS.			
	By Magistrate.				By Sessions or High Court.				Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Arrested by order of Magistrate.		Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Arrested by order of Magistrate.	
	Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Arrested by order of Magistrate.		Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Arrested by order of Magistrate.		Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Arrested by order of Magistrate.		Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Arrested by order of Magistrate.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmednagar	881	120	1,100	1,977	36	35	..	..	724	705	353	404	58	60	21	17
Khándesh	39	228	345	43	17	43	..	..	1,628	1,704	184	379	49	43	23	32
Násik	109	170	1,822	2,70	12	15	..	..	1,823	1,644	688	1,522	78	74	33	29
Poona	267	221	683	80	37	56	..	..	1,423	1,905	300	973	55	69	33	33
Sátára	376	24	..	..	5	13	..	..	1,237	217	395	382	33	30	47	23
Sholápur	393	331	201	..	5	33	..	..	344	213	..	..	55	33	46	30
Total ..	1,763	716	2,951	2,827	77	177	..	..	4,306	4,097	1,942	1,992	9,325	8,862	6,040	7,074

29. The above table shows that the total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 11,644, of whom 8,862 or 76 per cent. were put on their trial, 6,974 or 60 per cent. being convicted. In 1881 the convictions in these cases gave 57 per cent., the arrests made on orders from the Magistrates was 11,177, of whom 7,074 or 63 per cent. were put on their trial, 3,318 or 30 per cent. only being convicted. In the previous year the percentage in these cases was 29.

30. Looking at each district it will be observed that there is an improvement in the percentages of convictions to arrests in cases taken up by the Police in all except the Khândesh District in which the percentage is the same (49) as in the previous year. The highest percentage attained has been as in the previous year in Násik, where it has risen from 70 in 1881 to 74 in 1882. In Sátára the percentage has risen from 62 in 1881 to 66 in 1882; in Poona from 55 to 62; in Ahmednagar from 58 to 60; and in Sholápur from 58 to 59. These results, I consider, indicate a fair amount of intelligent discrimination on the part of the Police in the matter of arrests.

31. The results on the other hand as regards cases in which arrests were made on orders from the Magistracy are not favourable to the year under report, the highest percentage of convictions to arrests in these cases being only 40, which has been attained in Sátára, and where it is less by 7 per cent. than the percentage attained in the previous year. Sholápur, which held the highest place in the preceding year, shows a falling off this year, from 49 to 25 per cent. In Ahmednagar, where the percentage was but 21 in 1881, it has further fallen to 17 in 1882; and in Násik the fall is from 33 in 1881 to 30 per cent. in 1882. In Khândesh and Poona, though the percentages attained are still low, being only 32 and 31 respectively, there is an improvement of 9 and 8 per cent. respectively as compared with the preceding year.

32. The following is a comparative statement for the Division and it shows the fluctuations in, and particulars of the more serious offences that occurred during the two years 1881 and 1882 with the results obtained:—

OFFENCES.	1881.										
	CASES.				NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
	Occur- red dur- ing the previous year.	Report- ed in the previous years.	Total.	Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases decided.	During the year	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.				
Murders	72	4	76	64*	100	6	106	45	42	15	42*
Culpable homicides	41	1	42	56*	51	3	54	17	35	2	31*
Dacoities	19	5	24	81*	37	10	47	42	51	2	43*
Robberies	136	9	145	50*	214	13	226	57	160	9	25*
Thefts	5,342	483	5,825	70*	3,332	67	3,400	2,243	1,084	65	56*
Receiving stolen property	270	13	283	74*	393	6	404	277	118	8	63*
Kidnapping	48	3	51	58*	33	2	34	8	26	1	23*

OFFENCES—continued.	1882.										
	CASES.				NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED.			Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
	Occur- red dur- ing the year.	Report- ed in the previous years.	Total.	Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases decided.	During the year	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.				
Murders	63	11	74	60*	95	35	130	43	55	13	33*
Culpable homicides	34	2	36	44*	38	1	40	17	23	1	17*
Dacoities	22	6	28	47*	100	5	105	33	72	11	15*
Robberies	122	13	135	36*	75	9	84	21	63	6	27*
Thefts	5,332	493	5,825	70*	3,332	67	3,400	2,243	1,084	65	56*
Receiving stolen property	270	13	283	74*	393	6	404	277	118	8	63*
Kidnapping	48	3	51	58*	33	2	34	8	26	1	23*

33. From the above table it will be seen that except in cases of dacoity and thefts, which show an increase of 5 and 541 cases respectively, there has been a decrease in all the other offences specified as compared with the preceding year. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases decided has fallen in respect to murders, culpable homicides, dacoities and robberies, by 4, 12, 34 and 11 per cent. respectively, but in cases of theft, receiving stolen property, and kidnapping, the percentages have improved by 6, 5 and 17 respectively. The percentage of convictions to arrests has also fallen in cases of murder, culpable homicide, dacoity and receiving stolen property, but in cases of robbery, theft and kidnapping there is an improvement of 12, 3 and 23 per cent. respectively.

34. It is to be observed that in the above comparison of serious offences cases struck off as "No crime" are included; deducting therefore all such cases the comparison will stand as follows:—

OFFENCES	Number of cases reported		Number struck off as "No crime"		Number of offences after deducting cases struck off	
	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
Murders	70	69	16	15	54	53
Culpable homicides	41	34	13	10	28	24
Dacoity	11	22	3	4	8	18
Robberies	159	110	59	111	97	51
Thefts	5,112	5,541	1,071	2,763	3,368	3,314
Receiving stolen property	271	211	13	14	260	199
Kidnapping	18	11	2	2	16	22

35. Thus there were for the Division 53 true cases of murder in the year under report against 56 in the preceding year, or a decrease of 3 cases. The decrease occurs in the Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Satara Districts in which 5, 13 and 9 cases are returned against 8, 14 and 10 cases respectively in the previous year. In Nasik the number is the same (7) as in the preceding year, while Poona and Sholapur show an increase of one case each, the number being 12 and 7 against 11 and 6 respectively in 1881. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases decided has fallen for the Division from 64 in 1881 to 60 in 1882. This fall in the percentage pertains to the Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts, where it reached 25 and 15 per cent respectively. Sholapur and Khandesh show the same percentages (75 and 43 respectively) as in the previous year; but Satara and Poona show an improvement of 8 and 5 per cent. respectively. The percentage of convictions to arrests for the whole Division has also fallen from 12 in 1881 to 33 in 1882, and is due to the less favourable results obtained in Nasik, Satara, and Ahmednagar, where the percentages have fallen from 80, 64 and 13 per cent. in 1881 to 33, 50 and 36 per cent. respectively. Poona, Sholapur and Khandesh, on the other hand, show an improvement of 20, 13 and 2 per cent. respectively.

36. The 53 true cases of murder pertaining to the year under report may be classified as follows:—

- 2 murders by robbers while committing robberies
- 7 murders by poison, in 5 of which the causes were enmity, jealousy and robbery. In the other two cases two men were poisoned by their wives at the instigation of other men.
- 41 others, of which the causes may be briefly stated as follows:—
 - In 3 cases wives were killed by their husbands for infidelity.
 - In 5 cases 6 children were killed for the sake of their ornaments.
 - In 6 cases 6 illegitimate children were killed by their mothers.
 - In 5 cases 5 men were murdered out of enmity.
 - In 3 cases 3 kept women were killed out of jealousy by the men in whose keeping they were
 - In 2 cases 2 children were killed in revenge on their mothers.
 - In 2 cases 2 men were killed in quarrels.
 - In 1 case a man was killed by two men for seducing the sister-in-law of one of the accused.
 - In 1 case a man was killed for illicit intimacy with the wife of the accused
 - In 3 cases 3 men were killed for intrigue with married women.
 - In 1 case a policeman was killed by another policeman in a caste dispute
 - In 8 cases 8 persons were killed for causes which are not specified, and
 - 4 cases are doubtful as to whether murder had been committed.

37. From the above analyses it will be seen that there were in the whole Division six cases of infanticide during the year under report. Three of these occurred in the Sholápur District, 2 in Poona, and one in Khándesh. In two cases the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Courts, and in the remaining 4 cases the accused were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Courts to transportation for life, but in three of these the sentences were reduced to imprisonment for various terms by the High Court and Government. In compliance with the desire expressed by the Government of India in their letter No. 33-1541, dated 19th October 1882, embodied in Government Resolution (Judicial Department) No. 7050, dated 11th November following, a brief description of these cases has been given in the review of the respective districts in Part II. of this Report.

38. There were 14 true cases of culpable homicide during the year under report, against 28 in the preceding year, or a decrease of 14 cases for the Division. There is a decrease of 3 cases in each of the districts of Ahmednagar and Khándesh. In Násik and Poona the decrease amounts to 7 and 1 cases respectively. In Sátára and Sholápur the number of cases is the same (1 and 3 respectively) as in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases decided has fallen from 56 in 1881 to 44 in 1882 for the whole Division. As regards each district the results are that the percentage has fallen in Násik, Khándesh and Sholápur from 100, 43 and 50 in 1881, to 50, 20 and 33 per cent. respectively in 1882. In Sátára the percentage is the same (100) as in the previous year. In Poona, though 26 persons were arrested, no conviction has been obtained; while in Ahmednagar the percentage has risen from 25 in 1881 to 100 per cent. in 1882. In connection with these cases 40 persons were arrested, of whom only 7 or 17 per cent. were convicted, while 33 or 82 per cent. were acquitted and released. In the previous year the convictions amounted to 31 per cent. and the acquittals to 65 per cent. for the Division.

39. In cases of dacoity there is an increase of 3 cases as compared with the previous year, the number of true cases being 19 in 1882 against 16 in 1881. The increase occurs in the districts of Ahmednagar and Poona, the former showing 6 cases in 1882 against 1 in 1881, and the latter 7 cases against 4 in the previous year. Khándesh and Sátára show the same number of cases (3 and 1 respectively) as in the previous year, but in Násik and Sholápur there is a decrease of 3 and 2 cases respectively, only one case in each district being returned against 4 and 3 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions to cases decided for the Division has fallen from 81 in 1881 to 47 in 1882. Looking at each district, the result is a decrease in the percentage for the districts of Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Násik and Poona of 42, 34, 50 and 75 per cent. respectively. In Sátára there was no conviction in the only case reported for the year; while in Sholápur, conviction having followed in the only case that occurred during the year, the percentage rises from 75 in 1881 to 100 in 1882. In connection with these dacoities 171 persons were arrested of whom 32 or 18 per cent. only were convicted against 43 per cent. in the previous year. Turning to the figures for the districts it will be observed that there is a falling off in the percentage in all the districts of the Division, the highest fall being in Khándesh, in which it descends from 100 in 1881 to 27 in 1882, and the least in Ahmednagar, viz., from 17 in 1881 to 16 per cent. in 1882.

40. There were 51 true cases of robbery for the Division in the year under report against 97 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 46 cases. The decrease in the year under notice extends to all the districts of the Division, the largest (of 15 cases) occurring in Poona, and the smallest (of 3 cases) in Ahmednagar. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases decided has fallen for the Division from 50 in 1881 to 39 in 1882. Looking at each district the result is that the percentage has in Sátára, Ahmednagar, and Khándesh fallen from 64, 55, and 22 in 1881, to 40, 28, and 5 per cent. respectively in 1882; that in Násik it is the same (100) as in the previous two years; while in Sholápur and Poona it has risen from 60 and 71 in 1881 to 75 and 80 per cent. respectively in 1882. The total number of persons arrested in these cases of robbery, including 9 who were pending trial at the close of the preceding year was 84, and of these 31 or 37 per cent. were convicted, against 25

per cent. in the previous year, and 53 or 63 per cent. acquitted and released against 70 per cent. in 1881. Thus the percentage of convictions to arrests shows an improvement for the Division. As regards each district, there is an improvement in the percentage for the districts of Násik, Poona and Ahmednagar of 27, 24, and 10 per cent. respectively, but in the remaining districts of Sátára, Sholápur and Khándesh, there is a falling off in the percentage of 21, 12 and 4 per cent. respectively.

41. There is a decrease of 54 in the number of "thefts" as compared with the previous year, the number of true cases being 3,314 in 1882, against 3,368 in 1881. The decrease occurs in the districts of Sátára, Ahmednagar, and Sholápur, the largest being in Sátára, which shows 484 cases for the year, against 586 in 1881; Ahmednagar shows 411 cases against 520 in 1881 and Sholápur shows 246 cases against 257 in the previous year. The remaining districts of Khándesh, Násik and Poona, however, show an increase of 67, 57, and 14 cases respectively, the number being 938 in Khándesh, 422 in Násik and 783 in Poona, against 871, 365 and 769 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases decided, as well as the percentage of convictions to arrests has slightly improved for the Division, the former having risen from 70 in 1881 to 76 in 1882, and the latter from 56 in 1881 to 59 in the year under report. Looking at the figures for each district separately, there is an improvement amounting to 15 per cent. in the percentage of cases convicted to cases decided in Sátára, and 2 per cent. in each of the districts of Násik, Poona, and Sholápur. In Ahmednagar and Khándesh there is a slight fall in the percentage from 76 to 45 in 1881 to 74 and 44 respectively in the year under notice. The percentage of convictions to arrests has, however, slightly improved in all the districts except Sholápur, where the percentage is the same (64) for both the years 1881 and 1882.

42. In the crime of "receiving stolen property" there is also a decrease of 61 cases for the Division as compared with the preceding year, the number of true cases being 199 in the year under notice, against 26 in 1881. There is a decrease of 37, 16, 11, and 7 cases respectively in the districts of Sátára, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Poona; while Násik and Khándesh show an increase of 8 and 3 cases respectively. The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided has improved for the Division, it having risen from 74 in 1881 to 79 in 1882. The improvement is observable in the districts of Sholápur, Khándesh, Poona and Sátára to the extent of 25, 16, 11, and 3 per cent. respectively, Ahmednagar and Násik showing a fall of 28 and 4 per cent. respectively. The percentage of convictions to arrests, however, shows a falling off for the Division from 68 in 1881 to 59 in 1882. This falling off in the percentage extends to all the Districts except Sátára, in which it has risen from 70 in 1881 to 81 in the year under report.

43. Under the head "kidnapping" or "abduction" there is an increase of 3 cases for the Division as compared with the previous year, the number being 22 in the year under review, against 19 in the previous year. The districts of Ahmednagar and Poona show an increase of 4 and 2 cases respectively, but in Násik and Khándesh there is a decrease of 2 and 1 cases respectively; while Sátára and Sholápur show the same number of 2 and 1 cases respectively as in the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided, as also the percentage of convictions to arrests has improved. In the case of the former it has risen from 33 in 1881 to 50 in 1882, and in the case of the latter from 23 in 1881 to 46 per cent in 1882. Of the 22 cases reported for the year there is only one case, in Násik, of a girl having been kidnapped for immoral purposes; all the remaining 21 cases being of children decoyed chiefly for the purpose of stealing their ornaments.

NON-COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

44. The following table, which is an abstract of Statement A. Part II. shows the number of non-cognizable offences committed in each district during the year under report, and the results of the year's operations in contrast with the same for the previous year:—

DISTRICTS.	Cases ascertained to have occurred.		Number of persons arrested or summoned.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted and released.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of acquittals to arrests.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmednagar	423	761	616	900	484	508	180	390	70	60	20	40
Khândesh	1,843	1,780	1,802	2,550	840	1,088	952	1,401	48	42	53	57
Násik	726	920	938	1,233	581	650	419	583	55	53	43	47
Poona	2,032	2,006	2,041	2,027	1,374	1,279	1,644	1,634	43	48	56	50
Sátára	523	646	819	1,117	298	300	514	720	38	35	63	64
Sholápur	210	702	204	765	145	530	115	244	55	68	44	32
Total ..	5,256	6,815	7,410	9,600	3,522	4,525	3,324	5,041	48	47	52	53

45. The above shows that there has been in non-cognizable offences an increase of 1,559 cases, the number for the year being 6,815 against 5,256 in the previous year. The increase extends to all the districts of the Division, except Poona, where there is a decrease of 26 cases. The increase in Sholápur and Khândesh amounts to 492 and 437 cases respectively; and in Ahmednagar, Násik and Sátára to 339, 194 and 123 cases respectively.

46. In connection with these 6,815 non-cognizable offences 9,600 persons were arrested or summoned, of whom 4,525 or 47 per cent. were convicted, and 5,041 or 52 per cent. were acquitted and released. These percentages show a slight falling off as compared with the results of the previous year, in which they amounted to 48 and 52 per cent. respectively. This falling off in the percentage occurs in the districts of Ahmednagar, Khândesh, Násik, and Sátára, where it reached 10, 4, 2 and 1 per cent respectively. In Poona the percentage is the same (43) for both the years 1881 and 1882; while Sholápur alone shows an improvement of 13 per cent.

47. The following statement furnishes details for each district, and shows separately the results obtained in cases in which the Police were employed from those in which the Police were not employed in contrast with the same for the preceding year :—

DISTRICTS.	CASES IN WHICH POLICE WERE EMPLOYED.											
	Number of cases.		Number of persons arrested or summoned.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of acquittals to arrests.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmednagar .. .. .	..	17	..	20	..	0	..	11	..	45	..	55
Khândesh	31	50	52	93	24	40	25	41	46	40	43	44
Násik	23	30	29	30	17	20	11	10	59	74	38	26
Poona	45	74	67	74	2	20	65	54	3	27	97	73
Sátára	65	117	81	154	48	66	48	85	47	43	53	55
Sholápur	43	60	35	38	19	10	12	27	54	36	54	71
Total ..	207	358	274	418	105	180	161	223	38	48	60	55

DISTRICTS.	CASES IN WHICH POLICE WERE NOT EMPLOYED.											
	Number of cases.		Number of persons arrested or summoned.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of acquittals to arrests.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmednagar	423	744	616	979	484	589	180	388	70	30	20	40
Khândesh	1,812	1,721	1,750	2,406	818	1,042	927	1,420	47	43	53	58
Násik	702	890	899	1,194	514	621	408	673	56	53	43	48
Poona	1,997	1,982	2,074	2,033	1,272	1,269	1,679	1,580	44	44	56	50
Sátára	458	629	738	898	255	324	466	635	55	34	64	66
Sholápur	197	646	289	797	125	510	108	217	55	76	45	28
Total ..	5,485	7,582	6,336	9,613	3,157	4,842	3,963	5,812	48	47	51	52

48. From the foregoing it will be observed that of the total number of non-cognizable cases for the Division only 353 or an average of 5 per cent. were referred to the Police for investigation, and that the remaining 6,462 cases or 95 per cent. were taken up by the Magistracy without the intervention of the Police. In the 353 cases investigated by the Police, 418 persons were arrested or summoned, of whom 180 or 43 per cent. were convicted, and 228 or 55 per cent. were acquitted or released. These percentages show an improvement as compared with those of the preceding year, in which they represented 38 or 59 per cent respectively. In the 6,462 cases taken up by the Magistrates without the intervention of the Police, 9,182 persons were arrested or summoned, of whom 4,345 or 47 per cent. were convicted, and 4,813 or 52 per cent. were acquitted and released. The percentages show a slight falling off as compared with the preceding year, in which they amounted to 48 and 51 per cent. respectively. I would, as regards these cases, refer to the remarks in para. 43 of my Report for last year, which apply equally to the results as shown for this year.

49. The value of property stolen during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,11,379 for the Division or an increase of 51,290 over the previous year. The amount recovered was Rs. 1,42,567 or Rs. 29,971 more than in the year 1881. The following table shows the value of property stolen and recovered, with the percentage of recoveries for each district in contrast with the same for the previous year and for the year 1880 :—

Districts.	Value of Property stolen.			Value of Property recovered.			Percentage of recoveries to value of Property stolen.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Ahmednagar	48,400	32,610	19,202	13,358	8,060	6,129	28	27	32
Khândesh	88,560	64,804	86,365	25,740	22,112	29,640	29	34	30
Násik	37,874	27,340	29,064	16,628	9,005	12,235	44	33	41
Poona	67,341	74,455	80,083	20,456	37,705	32,512	44	51	41
Sátára	61,417	23,048	40,116	23,842	17,022	23,035	56	71	57
Sholápur	24,093	35,838	55,869	13,820	18,042	43,636	56	50	76
Total ..	3,18,281	2,60,089	3,11,379	1,27,762	1,12,506	1,42,567	40	43	46

50. From the above it will be seen that in Sholápur, Násik and Ahmednagar there is an improvement in the percentage of recoveries, which has risen by 26, 8 and 5 per cent respectively as compared with the previous year, while in Sátára, Poona and Khândesh there is a falling off of 14, 10, and 4 per cent respectively. The percentage for the Division shows an improvement of 3 per cent, the recoveries being 46 per cent in 1882 against 43 in 1881. These results are also favourable as compared with the previous 5 years as will be observed from the following figures :—

Years.		Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1876..	.. .. .	3,15,325	1,39,149	44
1877..	.. .. .	4,36,596	1,79,907	41
1878..	.. .. .	5,28,768	2,46,209	46
1879..	.. .. .	5,67,417	1,87,212	33
1880..	.. .. .	3,18,281	1,27,762	40
1881..	.. .. .	2,60,087	1,12,506	43
1882..	.. .. .	3,11,379	1,42,567	46

51. The falling off in the percentage of recoveries of stolen property from 71 in 1881 to 57 in 1882 in Sátára District is, it is stated, due to the circumstance that the high percentage obtained in the previous year was caused by a greater portion of the stolen property in some large cases of theft in 1880 having been recovered and shown as such in 1881. On the other hand, the highest percentage attained this year is in Sholápur, and it is ascribed to the circumstance that a large number of notes and valuable securities was in a case of theft recovered intact.

52. In explanation of the falling off in the percentage of recoveries of stolen property in the Poona District, the District Superintendent of Police Major Babington, writes as follows :—

"The Police have been unfortunate in the fact that one or two cases in which the amount of property stolen was large, have hitherto remained undetected, and in more than one of these it is extremely doubtful if there was really any theft at all or whether they were not cases such as those referred to in para. 4 (below). As has been so frequently pointed out there is as much or more police acumen required to detect a case in which the value of property stolen is small, as where it is large, and therefore the percentage of cases detected is a far better test of merit than the percentage of value of property recovered. Judged then by this standard, I think it will be admitted that the Police have done well.

"4. A matter which militates considerably against the Police and increases to a very serious extent the apparent amount of unrecovered stolen property, is the large number of family disputes and quarrels regarding money and personal property which occur in this country, and more especially amongst the Bráhmín community of Poona. A dispute arises regarding the distribution or the custody of certain ornaments, one of the disputants either takes the law into his own hands and seizes the first opportunity of recovering the property, or else, the one who has it in possession makes it appear that he has been robbed. In either case the Police are at once called in, and of course the case is registered as one of theft. If the Police succeed in discovering the property, family pride immediately steps in, and every endeavour is made by the complainant, as well as the accused, to prove that the whole thing was a mistake, and that no theft really occurred. If, on the other hand, the Police do not find the property at once, the case, of course, remains against them as one of undiscovered stolen property; but even then, it by no means follows that the right man does not come by his own; for, in nine cases out of ten, the dispute is amicably settled, and all comes right except the police returns, for through fear of ugly questions being asked and charges of theft being insisted upon, the complainant says nothing whatever of his property having been found. A distinct case of this kind occurred in December last. A woman came running to the chauki to report that a man was breaking open a cupboard in her house. The Police at once went to the spot and actually caught the delinquent carrying off property, which he had just broken the cupboard to secure. Of course he was at once arrested and placed before the Magistrate, but when this was done the complainant herself stated that the whole thing was a mistake; that the prisoner was her nephew, and was part-owner with herself of the property, and consequently the case was discharged. Had the Police not been so prompt, the case would undoubtedly have remained on the returns as undiscovered property."

Upon this the District Magistrate, Mr. Moore, remarks as follows:—

"Of course there is a certain amount of luck in this matter, as Major Babington points out; at the same time the only test is results. If more 'Police acumen' is required to detect a case in which the amount of property stolen is small, then it follows that the large cases ought more easily to be detected. The amount of property recovered seems not so much as a test of 'merit' as of honesty. Every case of theft and every robbery may be detected, but two-thirds of the stolen property may remain unrecovered, and the question naturally arises, is it not probable that the Police have found more property than they have reported? The two matters are entirely distinct. There is a good deal of truth in the remarks in Major Babington's 4th para., but as the difficulty is understood, the Police should try and grapple with it."

I entirely concur in the remarks of the District Magistrate.

53. As Major Babington observes that the percentage of *cases detected* is a far better test of merit than the percentage of value of property recovered, I append the following table which exhibits the percentage of success of recoveries in cases in which property was stolen, in contrast with the same for the preceding year:—

Districts.	Cognizable cases in which property was stolen.		Cases in which property was recovered.		Percentage of success.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Ahmednagar	552	482	378	379	68	79
Khandesh	1,030	1,442	600	852	61	60
Nasik	502	844	375	637	75	81
Poona	1,232	1,505	830	984	70	74
Satara	530	550	490	432	88	80
Sholapur	370	325	261	247	70	76
Total	4,345	4,909	3,082	3,641	70	74

54. From the above table it will be observed that the Police have generally been successful in obtaining high percentages in the detection of cases of stolen property, and the inference is that though the Police have not always been successful in recovering the full amount of property reported as stolen, they have in a large number of cases recovered some portion of it, and allowing for the usual exaggeration of losses, it may be considered that the Police have on the whole done very well.

Statement C.

55. This statement refers to offences committed by habitual criminals who come under the cognizance of the Thaggi Department. As no such offences are reported for the year the statement is submitted blank.

Statement D.

56. There were 77 fairs held in this Division during the year under report,

Ahmednagar—Nagar City	...	Rs.	35,000	<i>viz.</i> , 7 in the Ahmednagar District, 12 in Khándesh, 45 in
Khándesh { Maheji	...	"	35,000	Násik, 7 in Poona, 4 in Sátára
{ Mudavad	...	"	30,000	and 2 in the Sholápur District.
Násik City { Rannavni	...	"	40,000	In 10 only of these fairs noted
{ Mohoram	...	"	30,000	in the margin, the number of
Poona { Alandi	...	"	65,000	persons assembled was 30,000
{ Bhimashanker	...	"	35,000	and upwards. Except at
Sátára—Singnapur	...	"	34,000	Alandi in the Poona District
Sholápur (Pand- { Ashadhi	...	"	1,25,000	and the fairs held at Nagar
harpur City). { Karkhit	...	"	76,630	

City and Bhingar, no special Police were employed for the protection of person and property, small detachments of Police from the regular force of the district, in addition to the Police usually located at the place of fair, being found sufficient to maintain order during the fairs. At Alandi 35 men were employed for 9 days at a cost of Rs. 80 to the Municipality of that town. In the Nagar city 11 officers and 35 men were employed for two days, and at Bhingar 1 officer and 6 men for one day, but the cost thus devolved on the Municipalities of those towns has not been reported.

57. No new Punitivo Police Posts were established during the year under report in any of the districts of the Division, and it was found possible for the two punitive posts quartered, one at Devláli in the Ahmednagar District, and the other at Jadhavwádi in the Sátára District in 1881, to be withdrawn during the year.

Statement E.

58. The total sanctioned strength of the Police force, including Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police employed in the several districts of the Central Division, which contain an area of 37,407 square miles, and a population of 53,15,123 souls according to the last census, was 5,601 maintained at a cost, including contingencies, of Rs. 9,58,881 of which Rs. 9,51,693 were defrayed from Provincial revenues and Rs. 7,188 from Municipal and other sources. The general distribution of the force on the last day of the year was as follows:—

General Police duties	...	...	...	8,906
Jail Guards	...	...	...	167
Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	791
Town and Miscellaneous duties	...	...	...	520
Cantonment duties	...	...	...	209
<i>Add—</i>				
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police	..	..	..	8
Total ...				<u>5,601</u>

59. The proportion of Police to area and to population for the whole Division and for each District separately is given in the following table:—

Districts	Sanctioned strength	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police	
				To Area.	To Population.
Ahmednagar	622	6,066	7,51,228	1 to 10 72	1 to 1207 76
Khándesh	1,672	9,944	14,37,231	1 to 5 94	1 to 789 97
Násik	729	5,040	7,81,206	1 to 8 15	1 to 1071 61
Poona	1,006	5,348	9,00,621	1 to 4 88	1 to 821 78
Sátára	951	4,988	10,62,370	1 to 5 22	1 to 1118 67
Sholápur	628	4,521	5,82,497	1 to 8 66	1 to 1108 19
Total	5,601	37,407	53,15,123	1 to 6 68	1 to 948 96

60. The above table shows that the average proportion of the whole Police force to the area and population of the Division is one policeman to 6.68 square miles and one policeman to 948.96 souls. Deducting, however, the portion of the constabulary employed on other than general Police duties, the proportion becomes one policeman to 9.50 square miles, and one policeman to 1360.75 of the population. The Ahmednagar, Násik and Sholápur Districts are, as I have already on previous occasions observed, clearly undermanned; and sooner or later it will be necessary to augment the Police force in these districts.

Statement F.

61. Of the entire force of the Division, 2,634 men are provided with fire-arms, 1,784 with swords only or with swords and batons, and the remaining 1,175 with batons only.

62. During the year under notice, 3 officers and 53 men were dismissed the Police force against 3 officers and 40 men in the previous year. Five officers and 36 men were punished judicially against 4 officers and 40 men in 1881, and 91 officers and 422 men were punished departmentally by fine, suspension or degradation against 112 officers and 529 men in the preceding year. Of the officers and men punished judicially, 9 men were punished by Magistrates under the District Police Act, 2 men under Sections 330, 331 and 348 of the Indian Penal Code, and five officers and 25 men for other offences. Departmental punishments have diminished by 128, the figures being 513 for 1882 against 641 in 1881.

63. During the year under report 165 officers and men were rewarded by promotion, and 39 officers and men were given money rewards in recognition of special good services rendered by them. The number so rewarded in 1881 was 54 and 31 respectively.

64. For the year under report 522 officers and 1,146 men are returned as able to read and write, against 531 officers and 1,036 men in the preceding year. The following table shows the progress of education in each district in the present and the previous year :—

Districts		Sanctioned strength		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE				Percentage	
				Officers		Men			
		1881.	1882	1881	1882	1881.	1882	1881	1882
Ahmednagar	.	625	621	69	63	192	205	41.76	43.15
Khândesh	.	1,681	1,669	147	147	845	827	29.20	28.40
Nâsik		728	728	83	88	148	194	31.73	38.73
Poona	..	1,096	1,096	88	87	96	172	18.95	20.00
Sâtara	..	956	953	119	107	188	201	31.11	35.47
Sholapur	..	527	527	30	30	67	87	18.40	22.20
Total	.	5,012	5,003	531	522	1,036	1,146	27.92	29.82

65. It will be noticed that there is a slight improvement in the percentage for the Division, and that this improvement extends to all the districts except Khándesh, in which there is a slight falling off from 29.20 to 28.40 per cent. Násik shows an improvement of 7 per cent.; Poona, Sátára, and Sholápur show each an improvement of 4 per cent., and Ahmednagar of 2 per cent.

Statement G.

66. The entire Police force, as it stood on 31st December 1882, was composed of 9 Europeans, 15 Eurasians, and 5,561 natives, there being 16 vacancies on that date. Of the Europeans, 6 are Superintendents of Police, 4 being Military and 2 Uncovenanted officers. Of the three remaining Europeans 2 are Uncovenanted Assistant District Superintendents of Police, and one is an Inspector of Police. Of the Eurasians, 2 are Inspectors of Police and the rest subordinate officers. Of the natives 906 are officers and 4,655 are constables. The following abstracts shows the different religions and castes of the various officers and men employed in the several districts of the Division, and the per-

centage proportion they bear to the total force as it stood on the last day of the year in contrast with the same for the previous year :—

	Officers and Men.		Percentage.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Christians	45	44	0.80	0.79
Mahomedans	1,894	1,871	35.56	33.50
Maráthás	1,822	1,828	32.50	32.73
Bráhmíns	219	221	2.90	3.96
Bhils	655	636	11.68	11.39
Rajputs	121	260	2.15	4.66
Rámoshís	82	94	1.46	1.98
Parsís and Jews	12	9	0.21	0.16
Jains and Lingayets .. .. .	...	6	...	0.10
Parbhus and Shenwis	3	2	0.05	0.04
Hindus of all other castes	753	614	13.43	10.99

67. It will be seen that the force is mainly composed of Mahomedans and Maráthás in nearly equal numbers, the former being 1,871 or 33.50 per cent. of the entire body and the latter 1,828 or 32.73 per cent. The number of Rámoshís employed in the force has slightly increased during the year, the number being 94 or 1.68 per cent. of the entire force against 82 or 1.46 per cent. in the preceding year.

68. The total expenditure incurred on Police buildings during the year under report was Rs. 22,823-0-3 against Rs. 13,544-11-7 in the preceding year. Of the sum of Rs. 22,823-3, Rs. 18,389-13-0 were expended from the Public Works Department Budget Grant, viz. Rs. 8,772-4-6 on repairs and Rs. 9,617-8-6 on new constructions, while the expenditure from the Police Budget Grant amounted to Rs. 4,433-3-3 of which Rs. 4,162-3-3 were expended on repairs and Rs. 271 on new buildings. Thus the total expenditure incurred by both the Departments amounted on an average to Rs. 4-1-3 per man against Rs. 2-6-8 per man, or Rs. 1-10-7 per man more than in the preceding year.

69. The following is an abstract of the general statement embodying the returns furnished by the District Superintendents of Police in this Division, showing the number of serious crimes in their respective districts, distinguishing those the scenes of which were visited by them at once from those visited after a few days or not visited at all :—

Districts.	Cases entered in the Returns.	Number visited at once.	Number visited after a few days.	Number not visited.
Ahmednagar	12	4	3	5
(Superintendent of Police	7	..	..	7
Khándesh { 1st Assistant	7	4	..	3
{ 2nd Assistant	6	1	..	5
Násik	13	2	1	10
Poona	20	12	..	8
Sátára	19	6	7	6
Sholápur	17	9	3	5
Total	101	38	14	49

70. From the above abstract it will be seen that out of the 12 cases entered in the register of the Ahmednagar district, 4 were visited at once, one by Major Babington and 3 by Mr. Scannell; and that 3 were visited by the latter officer after a few days. In the 5 remaining cases the scenes were not visited. Four of these 5 cases occurred while Major Babington was in charge of the Superintendent's office, and one case during Mr. Scannell's tenure of it.

71. In Khándesh 7 cases are returned as having occurred in the personal charge of the District Superintendent of Police, and in none of these cases were the scenes of the crime visited. The District Superintendent of Police, Major Probyn, in explanation of this

"The visiting of the scenes of serious crimes by the Superintendent of Police is practicable in an ordinary district, but any one thoroughly acquainted with Khándesh, and the peculiar situation of the Akhrani Pargana, and the distance which separates Nawápur from the eastern district will at once understand how useless, how hopeless it would be for all practical purposes for a Superintendent while on his annual tour of inspection in the eastern district to attempt to visit all scenes of serious crime in the extreme west. Setting aside Nawápur and the Akhrani Pargana, as places in

draws attention to the remarks noted in the margin, made by him in 1878, and states that the difficulties then recorded still exist, and that until the proposal made in his letter

which scenes of crime could not be visited with effect, and taking Nandurbar, Taloda and Pimpalner as districts within possible reach in cases of serious crime, the Superintendent of Police if in some parts of the eastern district could not in the first instance receive the report of crime under two or three days, it would then probably take four more days to reach the village near which the offence may be reported to have been committed, and if on arrival the perpetrators had not already been arrested and sent to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, two or three more days would have to be spent at the village in going through what enquiry had already been made and making further investigation. Add to this time four or five days for the return journey, and the Superintendent will have been absent from his office from twelve to fourteen days, and two such trips in one month would cause the greatest confusion, and bring the office work of Khândesh (which Major Daniell, who has served in several districts of this Presidency, describes as unusually heavy) to a standstill."

No. 558 of 1881, and approved by Government in their Resolution No. 4136 (Revenue Department), dated 16th July 1881, viz., that the Second Assistant and Western Bhil Agent should have Police charge of the western district, the Superintendent himself taking charge of the central district around head-quarters, as was the case in Major

Haselwood's time, is carried out, the western district must remain without a Police officer being always present to visit scenes of crime; adding, that on his leaving Khândesh, Mr. Davies, who is already Western Bhil Agent, will probably be appointed Second Assistant Superintendent and that the proposed arrangement can then be carried out. This has since been done, and there will be no excuse for the omission in future of a duty to which Government justly attach much importance.

72. In the 7 cases which occurred in the First Assistant District Police Superintendent's charge the scenes of four were visited at once—two by Mr. Dickinson and two by Mr. Cotgrave; while of the 6 cases that occurred in the Second Assistant's charge, one was visited by Mr. Davies.

73. In Násik, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson visited at once the scenes of two out of the 13 cases of crime reported, and the scene of one case after some eight days. In 6 of the 10 cases, the scenes of which were not visited by him, the accused were convicted. In Poona 20 cases of serious crime are mentioned, 4 of which occurred while Mr. Scannell held the office of Police Superintendent, and in three of these cases he at once visited the scenes of the crime. In the remaining 16 cases the scenes of 9 were visited by Mr. Babington, and in 5 of the 7 cases, the scenes of which were not visited, acquittals ensued.

74. Of the 19 cases entered in the return of the Sátára District, the scenes of 6 were visited at once—3 by Mr. Coles and 3 by Major Codrington, and of 7 cases after a few days. Of the three visited after a few days by Major Codrington, the visit in one was made after a month and a half; this case, however, had been personally taken up by Mr. Coles and visit was made by Major Codrington on taking over charge and learning the opinion of the Chemical Analyser.

75. In Sholápur there are 17 cases entered in the return, of which 3 occurred during the tenure of Mr. Goldsmid, and the scenes of these were visited at once by that officer. In the remaining 14 cases the scenes of 6 were visited at once by Mr. Coles, and of 3 after a few days.

76. Taking, however, the whole Division, the visiting the scenes of serious crime appears, with the exception of the Superintendent's charge in Khândesh, to have been promptly and intelligently attended to. I have appended my own remarks against each entry in the statement. When it is clear to the Superintendent that a crime has been detected and no good can possibly result from his proceeding of the scene of crime, it would be only a wrong waste of time which could be better employed to hurry off to the place and neglect other important duties.

77. The results for the year show that there has been an increase generally in the number of crimes reported for the year as compared with the number for the preceding year, and that the increase extended to all the districts of the Division. From the table in paragraph 20 of this report it will be observed that a very considerable number of the cases reported for the year were on investigation found to be cases of "no crime", or in other words, cases falsely brought up. This description of cases appears particularly large in the Sátára District, in which out of 4,623 cases reported, no less than 2,584 or 56 per cent. were struck off as "no crime" under orders from the Magistrates. The next largest

proportion of such cases is in Sholapur, where 35 per cent. of the cases reported were eventually struck off as "no crime." In the other districts of the Division, the percentage ranges from 19 in Násik to 33 in Ahmednagar. It would be well if the Superintendents in their future reports are required to furnish information as to the number of these false cases in which prosecutions are instituted against the complainants, and the results of such prosecutions. If some stirring examples were made in these cases of false complaint, they would no doubt tend largely to diminish this species of annoyance of the people by their neighbours.

78. Generally the results of the Police operations of the year may be viewed as satisfactory. As regards convictions in cases decided, Násik, though it shows a smaller percentage than last year, still holds its place as having attained the best results. Next to Násik, the Poona District has done well and shows an improvement. The Ahmednagar and Khándesh Districts do not show as well as they should in this respect.

79. The drill of the Police is a matter to which due attention is paid, and the progress made during the year is satisfactory.

80. The question of Police accommodation is one to which attention is being paid; but I have not been able to see my way to the obtaining of funds for this very desirable purpose in the year now under review. In the current financial year I trust that something may be done in this matter.

81. I would, in conclusion, express my opinion that the results of the Police operations for the year reflect credit on the several officers who have during the year held offices of Superintendents Police in the various districts of the Division.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. P. ROBERTSON,

Commissioner, C. D.

PART II.

REVIEW OF THE DISTRICT POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS' RETURNS.

AHMEDNAGAR.

1. Area in square miles	6,666
Population	7,51,228
Strength of Police on 31st December 1882	622
Police to Area	1 to 10.72
Police to Population	1 to 1,207.76

	Cognizable Crime	Non cognizable Crime	Total
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1882	2,956	761	3,717
Proportion of crime to area in miles	1 to 2.25	1 to 8.76	1 to 1.79
Proportion of crime to population	1 to 254.14	1 to 987.16	1 to 202.12

2. During the year the following officers held the office of Superintendent of Police in this district:—Major S. Babington from 1st January to 20th April 1882; Mr. S. Trenn from 21st to 26th April 1882; and Mr. H. Scannell from 27th April to the end of the year.

3. From the returns it will be seen that the conduct of the force has been generally good during the year. Four men were dismissed the force and 4 men were punished departmentally against 2 officers and 12 men in 1881, and only one officer was punished judicially against 2 men in 1881. On the other hand, 12 officers and men have received money rewards.

4. The number of officers and men returned as able to read and write is 63 and 205 respectively, being a decrease of 6 in the number of officers and an increase of 13 in the number of men as compared with the preceding year.

5. No new buildings were constructed during the year under report. From information furnished by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts and by the Accountant General, it appears that a sum of Rs. 886-9-7 was expended by the Public Works Department in keeping existing buildings valued above Rs. 1,000 in proper repair, and that a sum of Rs. 45-4-0 only was expended departmentally in the repair of Police buildings from the Civil Budget allotment during the year.

6. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences ascertained to have been committed during the year was 3,717 against 3,154 in the previous year, showing an increase of 563 cases. In cognizable cases there is an increase of 224 cases as compared with the previous year, the number being 2,956 in 1882 against 2,732 in 1881. This increase occurs in Classes I., II., IV. and V. to the extent of 4, 12, 239 and 11 cases respectively; but in Classes III. and VI. there is a decrease of 19 and 23 cases respectively. All the cognizable cases reported for the year, together with 37 cases reported in previous years but brought under enquiry during the year, or in all 2,993 cases, were investigated by the Police during the year. Of these, 1,795 cases were decided, and in 805 convictions were obtained, giving a percentage of 45 against 73 in 1881, which is not satisfactory.

7. The total number of persons dealt with in cognizable cases in the year under report was 3,726, of whom 3,627 were brought to trial and 1,199 or 33 per cent. finally convicted against 39 per cent. in 1881. The percentage of convictions to arrests has also fallen from 35 in 1881 to 32 in 1882.

8. There were 8 cases of murder reported during the year against 14 in the previous year. Of these 8 cases, 3 were struck off the Register as no crime, as the deaths in these cases were found on enquiry to be due to natural causes. Of the remaining 5 true cases convictions were obtained in 3, and in 2 the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Court. None of these cases appear, from the details given by the District Superintendent of Police, to have been such as to require to be particularized; and no case of women killing their illegitimate children directly after birth has been reported for the year.

9. There were two cases of culpable homicide during the year under report against 8 in the previous year. One of these two cases was struck off the Register as no crime, and in the other case conviction was obtained. One case which occurred in 1881 was also enquired into during the year resulting in the conviction of the accused.

10. There were 7 cases of dacoity during the year under report against 2 in the previous year. From Statement A. Part I. it appears that of these 7 cases one was struck off as no crime; in one case conviction was obtained; in one case the accused were acquitted and one was pending trial at the close of the year. From the details given by the Superintendent of Police in his report, however, it would appear that subsequent to the closing of the year, in the case pending trial and in another case convictions have been obtained; that in one case it having been found that no crime was committed orders of the Magistrate to strike it off the Register have been asked for but not yet given; and that in one case the culprits have not yet been traced. In the Belapur dacoity case which occurred in 1879, three persons were arrested and put on trial during the year, resulting in the conviction of two of them and in the acquittal of the third for want of sufficient evidence.

11. There were at the close of the year 1880, 433 cases of undetected crime, and at the end of 1881 there were 42 such cases, making a total of 475 cases. Of these 475 cases, only 75 were disposed of during the year under report, 38 being struck off the Register as no crime, while in the remaining 37 cases, 76 persons were arrested of whom 38 or 50 per cent. were convicted. The number of cases for the year remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 204.

12. During the year under review there were 26 cases of suicide and 131 cases of accidental death, against 16 and 139 respectively in the preceding year. The following particulars relate to the cases pertaining to the year under notice:—

Suicides	...	{	By drowning19	}	26
			„ other means	...	... 7
Accidental deaths.	{		By drowning82	}	131
			„ snake-bite	...	...14
			„ wild beasts	...	... 1
			„ other causes	...	...34

13. The working of the Arms Act in the Ahmednagar District is stated to have been satisfactory during the year. The District Superintendent of Police states that licenses to carry and possess 704 arms were granted to 453 persons and the total amount of fees collected on them was Rs. 352; that 88 licenses were issued gratis to Jāghirdārs, Ināmdārs, Sirdārs and to Police Patels, &c., and that out of the 22 shops in the district for the sale of gunpowder, &c., 6 were inspected by the Police Inspector A. Division, 6 by the Inspector B. Division, and 8 by the District Superintendent of Police himself.

14. No information on this subject has been furnished by the District Superintendent of Police in his report, but from the returns received periodically it appears that 82 officers and 320 men of the foot police and all the 30 men of the mounted police are proficient in the prescribed course of drill, and that 16 officers and 140 men have not yet been through the course of drill.

15. During the year under report, the clothing, arms and equipments of the men are stated to have been duly inspected by the District Superintendent of Police at the various Police posts visited by him and to have been found correct and in good order.

KHÁNDESH.

16. Area in square miles	...	...	...	9,944
Population	...	...	...	12,37,231
Strength of Police on 31st December 1882	...	...	...	1,672
Police to Area	...	...	...	...1 to 5'94
Police to Population	...	...	...	...1 to 739'97

	Cognisable crime.	Non-cognisable crime.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1882	3,974	1,780	5,754
Proportion of crime to area in miles	1 to 2'50	1 to 5'88	1 to 1'78
Proportion of crime to population	1 to 311'38	1 to 695'07	1 to 232'40

17. The following officers were in charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police during the year under report:—Mr. J. H. Dickinson from 1st January to 27th June 1882, and Major O. Probyn from 28th June to the end of the year.

The office of the First Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Khándesh, was held by the following officers during the year:—Mr. G. Cotgrave from 1st January to 27th June 1882, and Mr. J. H. Dickinson from 28th June 1882 to the end of the year. And the following officers held the office of Second Assistant District Superintendent of Police during the year:—Mr. D. Davies from 1st January to 29th June and from 10th July to 11th December 1882, and Mr. G. Cotgrave from 30th June to 9th July and from 12th to 31st December 1882.

18. The conduct of the men of the Police force is reported to have been on the whole fairly good during the year. Fifteen men were dismissed the force during the year against 8 men in the previous year. Forty-three officers and 103 men were punished departmentally against 13 officers and 103 men in 1881, and 1 officer and 7 men were punished judicially against 6 men in 1881. The District Superintendent of Police, Major Probyn, remarks, and I agree with him, that these few cases of punishment should not militate against the whole force.

19. The District Superintendent of Police states that in a district like Khándesh, where there is a corps maintained partly for political reasons and containing a large element of the uneducated class, who are employed solely on guard and escort duty, it is hardly fair to include them when reporting on the efficiency of the District Police in the matter of education; that he has, therefore, this year separated the Bhil Corps from the unarmed Police, and the result is that out of the total strength of the unarmed Police, 105 officers and 222 men, or nearly a half of the total number, and of the Bhil Corps, 42 officers and 105 men, or in all 147 officers and 327 men are returned as able to read and write. Besides these, 71 men of the unarmed Police and 57 of the Bhil Corps, or in all 128 men of both branches were under tuition at the close of the year.

20. The District Superintendent of Police states that at Dhulia and Dharangaon, the latter being the head-quarters, there is good accommodation for the men of the Bhil Corps, as well as for the mounted and unarmed police; that in talukas where new kacheris are built, permanent lines are provided, and in other talukas the men are fairly well housed, most of the lines having tiled roofs; and that the outposts of the Bhil Corps, which are placed for the escort of prisoners, are provided with huts having grass roofs, which are repaired every year. A sum of Rs. 6,492-14-7 was expended during the year by the Public Works Department in repairing Police buildings valued above Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 727-1-4 were expended departmentally from the Civil Budget allotment in keeping the Police buildings of smaller value in proper repair. Major Probyn states:—

“Unlike some other districts, the unarmed police in Khándesh are not provided with lines, but reside, where they have no houses of their own, in the different chavdies. The system has its objection, no doubt, but in the absence of regularly constructed police stations, such as they have in the Madras Presidency for instance, it has this advantage, that the people know where to find a policeman when one is wanted.”

21. The total number of offences, cognizable and non-cognizable, ascertained to have been committed during the year under report was 5,754 against 4,932 in the previous year, or an increase of 822 cases. In cognizable crime there is an increase of 385 cases, the number being 3,974 in 1882 against 3,589 in 1881, and it occurs in all the six classes to the extent of 16, 42, 27, 62, 207 and 31 cases respectively. In non-cognizable crime there is also an increase of 437 cases, the number being 1,780 in 1882 against 1,343 in 1881. Of the 3,974 cognizable cases that occurred during the year, and of the 1,371 cases reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, 3,369 were investigated by the Police and decided by the Criminal Courts, the result being that in only 1,268 cases convictions were obtained, giving a percentage of 38 against 39 in 1881. Of those remaining the accused were in 875 cases acquitted and discharged; 1,134

cases were struck off the Register as no crime ; 33 cases were compounded and withdrawn ; and 59 were pending trial at the close of the year.

22. The total number of persons arrested during the year in cognizable cases was 4,122, including 110 who were pending trial at the close of the previous year. Of these 2,192 were brought to trial, and 1,883 or 86 per cent. were finally convicted against 66 per cent. in 1881. Of the remainder, 309 were acquitted or discharged after trial, 1,790 were released without trial, and 140 were pending trial at the close of the year, 58 of these being in custody of the Police and 82 in that of the Criminal Courts. The percentage of convictions to arrests also shows a slight improvement, it having risen from 44 in 1881 to 46 in 1882.

23. There were 15 cases of murder during the year under notice against 16 in the previous year. Of the 15 cases reported, two were struck off the register by order of the Magistrate, as it was ascertained that no crime had been committed, leaving 13 cases to be accounted for during the year. Of these 13 cases, convictions were obtained in 5 cases ; in 5 the accused were acquitted and discharged, one case remained undetected, and 2 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. These have since been disposed of with the result that in one case conviction has been obtained, while in the other the accused have been acquitted. From the particulars given of the case remaining undetected, it appears that the body of the wife of one Jetia valad Rama Kunbi was found in a well near the village of Shirvarey in Peta Bhadgaon, and it was supposed at the time that her death was accidental. Some days afterwards it was conjectured that Jetia, suspecting his wife of infidelity, had probably caused her death, and upon this the case was brought on the register as one of murder by order of the 1st Class Magistrate, who at the same time directed further enquiries to be made. Nothing has however since transpired, and the murder, if one has been committed, remained undetected at the close of the year.

24. There was only one case of infanticide during the year under notice, in which one Ani, wife of Govinda, had ceased to cohabit with her husband for two years, and whilst so absent became pregnant by another man. Eventually she gave birth to a child, which she immediately murdered burying the dead body with the assistance of her father. The case was committed to the Sessions Court, but the accused were acquitted for want of conclusive evidence.

25. There were 4 cases of dacoity during the year and none in the preceding year. One of these cases was struck off the register by order of the Magistrate as no crime ; in 2 cases convictions were obtained ; and one case was pending trial at the close of the year. From the particulars of these cases furnished by the District Superintendent of Police, they are not such as to require special mention.

26. At the close of the years 1880 and 1881 there were 669 and 1,371 cases respectively of undetected crime. Of these 50 only were detected and disposed of during the year under report, conviction being obtained in only 17 cases, while in 33 cases the accused were discharged, leaving a balance of 1,319 cases of the year 1881. The number of cases for the year that remained undetected at the end of the year under review was 1,976, which is not satisfactory.

27. There were 31 cases of suicide and 271 cases of accidental death during the year under report against 26 and 244 respectively in the previous year. The following details relate to the cases for the year under report :—

Suicides ...	{	By drowning	...	26	}	31
		„ other means	...	5		
Accidental deaths	{	By drowning	...	144	}	271
		„ snake-bite	...	31		
		„ wild beasts	...	5		
		„ other causes	...	91		

28. The provisions of the Arms Act are stated to have been duly enforced in the Khándesh District, and the total number of licenses issued was 967, showing an increase of 199 licenses as compared with the previous year. The District Superintendent of Police states that of the 758 licenses issued in 1881, only 550 were renewed, leaving 208 persons in possession of arms without a license; that these arms were subsequently taken charge of by the Police in January 1882, until the owners had obtained the requisite passes, which were then applied for and obtained in 181 cases, leaving only 27 arms in charge of the Police at the close of the year under report. Major Probyn adds:—

“To a certain extent it may be said that the Act has been worked correctly, but it cannot be held to have worked satisfactorily, inasmuch that we have as yet only been able to bring but a fractional part of the arms, which must be in possession of persons in Khándesh, under the provisions of the Arms Act. Perhaps the late order, sanctioning the issue of 5 years licenses, to those who have arms in their possession, will induce some who have hitherto held back to come forward and obtain licenses during the current year. Nearly all the licenses issued are for the purpose of possessing and carrying arms, and it would appear that the licenses under these two headings are issued to merchants, Kunbis, Bhils and other lower classes, but chiefly to merchants.”

29. On the subject of drill the District Superintendent of Police, Major Probyn, agreeing with the remarks made by Mr. Dickinson in the previous year's report, writes:—

“During the rains Mr. Davies, who was then at head quarters, took immense trouble with the men in the matter of shooting, and the favourable position the Bhil Corps held at the annual firing is entirely a result of Mr. Davies' exertions. When I went to head quarters, at the close of the rains, I found that Mr. Davies had taught a number of the unarmed Police infantry sword exercise drill, as he himself had been instructed, when going through his course of drill with the 19th Regiment Native Infantry at Malegaon. The class which Mr. Davies had taught consisted of about 50 men and they went through their sword drill steadily and in good time. The mounted police are scattered over the district in twos and fours, more generally the former, for the protection of our roads. The state of the country during the rains does not prevent the Savars from patrolling during those months and they remain at their post all the year round, and are not brought into head quarters for drill, as is, I believe, the case in Gujarát. The duties of the mounted police consist in patrolling roads, escorting prisoners and treasure and carrying the District Magistrate's and Police officers' daily post, and this duty does not, in my opinion, necessitate their being drilled up to the standard of an irregular cavalry regiment. At the same time the mounted police should undoubtedly be able to ride well, and manage their horses well, to shoot both on and off horse back, and to be able to use the sword freely. The few men that are at head quarters during the rains do equitation drill three times a week, and in other days they parade on foot and go through the sword exercise. I hope during these next rains, sanction will be given for a party of two Dafedárs and four Savars to be attached to the Native Cavalry, either at Poona or Sirur, for the purpose of undergoing a course of equitation and sword drill.”

No application to this effect has been received from the Superintendent, who has accordingly been addressed on the subject.

30. During the year under report the arms, &c., of the Police are stated to have been inspected at a large number of out-posts by the Superintendent and his assistants who found them in good order.

NÁSÍK.

31. Area in square miles	...	...	5,940
Population	...	...	7,81,206
Strength of Police on 31st December 1882	...	...	729
Police to Area	...	...	1 to 8.15
Police to Population	...	...	1 to 1,071.61

	Cognizable crime.	Non-cognizable crime.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1882	3,306	920	4,226
Proportion of crime to area in miles	1 to 1.56	1 to 64.66	1 to 1.28
Proportion of crime to population	1 to 205.25	1 to 849.13	1 to 165.30

32. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Wilson was in charge of the Police of this district throughout the year. Mr. Jardine, Police Officers in charge. Probationer, was in October 1882 attached to the Násik District, and is well spoken of by the Superintendent.

33. The conduct of the Police force as a body is stated to have been generally good during the year. From the returns it will be seen that 1 officer and 11 men were dismissed during the year against 1 officer and 9 men in the previous year; that one officer and 15 men were punished judicially, against 1 officer and 9 men in 1881; and that 13 officers and 113 men were punished departmentally, against 22 officers and 103 men in the preceding year. No money reward was paid to any member of the Police force during the year, but 2 men were rewarded by promotion against 6 in 1881.

34. There are now in the force 88 officers and 194 men who can read and write thoroughly, as compared with 83 officers and 148 men in the previous year. The average daily attendance at the head-quarters school is stated to be 10, being 11 less than in the previous year, and the daily average attendance of the boys to be 40 against 36 in 1881.

35. During the year under report, one new station house at Chándor, one new chauki at Peint, and an additional room to the Police lines at Lakhmapur were constructed at a cost of Rs. 271, and Rs. 1,132-15-9 were expended in repairing outpost buildings in the District from the Civil Budget allotment as reported by the Accountant General. The Public Works Department have also expended during the year a sum of Rs. 687-12-4 in repairing Police buildings valued above Rs. 1,000. The District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate again urge the necessity of constructing lines for the head-quarters Police at Násik, and state that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay while at Násik visited the Police lines, observing that they were disgraceful and that money must be found to build new lines. The same is the case in other districts, and unless Government are prepared to undertake a very large expenditure at once on this one object, the alternative is, as ruled by Government, to take up one district at a time, and so gradually meet the requirement.

36. The total number of offences, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported to have been committed during the year under notice is 4,726, being an increase of 546 cases as compared with the year 1881. In cognizable crime there is an increase of 352 cases, the number being 3,806 in 1882 against 3,454 in 1881. In non-cognizable crime there is also an increase of 194 cases, the number being 920 in 1882 against 726 in 1881. The increase in cognizable crime appears in classes IV. V. and VI. "Minor offences against persons and property," while in serious offences, coming under classes I. II. and III. there is a decrease of 2, 1 and 44 cases respectively; of the 3,860 cognizable cases reported for the year and of the 27 cases reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, 3,735 cases were investigated by the Police during the year, and of these 1,780 were decided, convictions being obtained in 1,581 cases, which gives a percentage of 89 against 92 in 1881. The total number of persons arrested in the 3,735 cases investigated, including 14 that were pending trial at the end of 1881, was 5,594, and of these 2,770 were brought to trial, and 2,376 or 86 per cent. were finally convicted, against 88 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to arrests has also fallen from 47 in 1881 to 42 in 1882.

37. There were 7 cases of murder during the year under report, against 12 in the previous year. In 3 of these 7 cases, convictions were obtained, in one case the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Court and 3 cases remained undetected. Two of the undetected cases are reported by the District Superintendent of Police to be doubtful cases. In one the corpse of a man was found in a well in the vicinity of the village of Pimpalgaon Jalal without any marks of violence on the body, but only a slight abrasion on the neck. The body has not

been recognized, and it cannot be determined whether it was a case of suicide, or of murder or of death in a fit. In the other case one Vittu Jamia Mahar, after eating his food began to vomit and died at 6 next morning; the vomit, portion of the food and intestines were sent to the Chemical Analyser, who reported traces of arsenic. Enquiries made however go to show that the deceased was very unhappy and depressed, and that he had told his father he would die shortly. The third undetected case is thus described by the Superintendent:—

“In March, at Jeur, in Málegaon Táluka, three women began to vomit after their supper. One died after midnight, another at noon, and the third at 5 p.m. the following day. Part of the food that remained, and some of the matter vomited, were sent to the Chemical Analyser, who reported traces of arsenic in the portion of the stomach and in the vomit sent, but not in the food. There have been great difficulties in the way of detection in this case as the son of one, and also husband of another of the murdered women, who could have given useful information, has shown great indifference in the case, and is strongly suspected of having been squared by the real culprit after the offence was committed. The Superintendent made careful personal enquiries into this case but without eliciting anything satisfactory.”

38. The District Superintendent of Police states that no cases of women killing their illegitimate children directly after birth have come to notice during the year, but that there were 2 cases of exposure of infants under Section 317 of the Indian Penal Code.

39. There were 2 cases of culpable homicide during the year under report against 10 in the preceding year. In one of these 2 cases, the accused was convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court; and in the other the offender was acquitted by that Court.

40. There was only one case of dacoity during the year under report against 4 in 1881. One case was brought over from the previous year, in which 12 persons were arrested during the year with a portion of the stolen property, but they were all acquitted by the Sessions Court. In the case reported for the year, 5 persons were arrested with the stolen property and they were all convicted and sentenced, two to 7 years, and three to 4 years' imprisonment by the Court of Sessions.

41. The number of cases of 1880 and 1881 which remained undetected at the close of the latter year was 231 and 231 respectively. Of the 231 cases of 1880, 7 were struck off the registers during the year. And of the 231 cases of the year 1881, 5 were detected during the year, and 59 were struck off the registers, leaving a balance of 167 cases still undetected. The number of cases for the year remaining undetected at the close of the year under report was 231.

42. There were 14 cases of suicide and 152 cases of accidental deaths during the year, against 12 and 155 respectively in the preceding year. The following details relate to the year under report:—

Suicides	By drowning	7	} 14
			„ other means	...	...	7
Accidental deaths	By drowning	81	} 152
			„ wild beasts	...	...	1
			„ snake-bite	...	...	16
			„ other causes	...	...	54

43. The provisions of the Arms Act are stated to have been duly enforced in the Násik District during the year, and 1,333 licenses including renewed licenses were issued in the year under report against 1,156 in the preceding year.

44. During the year under review, 9 officers and 4 men are reported to have undergone the prescribed course of drill with the 19th Regiment N. I. at Málegaon, and they have all obtained certificates as Drill Instructors. The District Superintendent of

Police states that of the entire force 692 men have undergone the required course of drill. Two of the mounted police are now being drilled with the Poona Horse.

45. During the year under report, the arms, ammunition and accoutrements of the Police are stated to have been inspected at all the talukas and at all the outposts by the District Superintendent of Police himself, and by the Inspectors, who found them serviceable and in good order. Major Wilson states that the leather accoutrements have served their time and that the new ones which have been indented for will be issued when received.

POONA.

46. Area in square miles ...	...	...	5,348
Population ...	...	...	9,00,621
Strength of Police on 31st December 1882 ...	...	...	1,096
Police to Area ...	...	...	1 to 4.88
Police to Population ...	...	...	1 to 821.73

	Cognizable Crime	Non cognizable Crime	Total
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1882	5,208	2,008	7,209
Proportion of crime to area in miles	1 to 1.02	1 to 2.66	1 to 0.74
Proportion of crime to population	1 to 178.09	1 to 448.96	1 to 124.93

47. The following officers were in charge of the office of Superintendent of Police of this district during the year under report:—
 Officers in charge. Mr. H. Scannell from 1st January to 21st April and Major S. Babington, from 22nd April to the end of the year. Mr. Jardine, Police probationer, was attached to this District from 11th January to 27th October 1882, when he was transferred to Násik. Major Babington considers him a promising young police officer.

48. During the year under report one officer and nine men were dismissed the force against one officer and 12 men in the previous year; 4 men were punished judicially against 2 officers and 6 men in 1881; and 15 officers and 97 men were punished departmentally against 39 officers and 115 men in the preceding year. Major Babington observes that while the number of men punished during the year is less than in 1881, the discipline of the force has been very strictly maintained.

49. The returns show that there are now in the force 87 officers and 132 men who can read and write well, against 83 officers and 96 men in the previous year, being an increase of 4 officers and 36 men. The District Superintendent of Police states that he takes the opportunity when men are brought in from the talukas for drill instruction, to make them attend school for two hours daily for instruction, more especially in such laws as apply to a constable's duties, and also as far as possible in reading and writing.

50. No new buildings were constructed during the year under report. From information received from the Examiner of Barrack accommodation. Public Works Accounts, and from the Accountant General, it appears that a sum of Rs. 6,777-7-2 was expended by the Public Works Department in repairing Police buildings valued above Rs. 1,000; and that Rs. 1,016-13-7 were expended departmentally from the Civil Budget allotment in keeping the existing Police buildings of smaller value in proper repair. The District Superintendent of Police, Major Babington, states that he feels compelled to reiterate the complaint brought forward by his predecessor, of the want that exists for the accommodation of the Police about the district; that at

most of the posts not only are there no lines but there are not even guard houses, so that the chavdis have to be occupied by the Police to the manifest inconvenience of the villagers ; and trusts that Government may soon see their way to sanctioning an annual grant for Police buildings in this district. The District Magistrate remarks on this that the complaint is founded on just grounds, and although it may be expensive, still it is only fitting that the Police should be provided with proper accommodation in the districts ; that it is not right that village chavdis should be appropriated for this purpose, and that the number of Police posts having of late been greatly reduced, only 4 or 5 buildings in a taluka are now necessary.

51. The total number of cases, both cognizable and non-cognizable, reported to have been committed during the year under notice was 7,209, or an increase of 176 cases as compared with the previous year. In cognizable crime there is an increase of 202 cases, the number being 5,203 in 1882 against 5,001 in 1881 ; while in non-cognizable cases there is a decrease of 26 cases, the number being 2,006 in 1882 against 2,032 in 1881. The increase in cognizable crime appears in class III. " Serious offences against person and property " and in class VI. " Other offences " to the extent of 57 and 341 respectively ; while there is a decrease in classes I. II. IV. and V. of 7, 31, 133 and 25 cases respectively. Of the 5,203 cognizable cases reported for the year and of the 22 cases that were reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, 5,117 cases were investigated by the Police during the year, and of these 2,307 were decided and in 1,980 convictions were obtained, giving a percentage of 86 against 79 in 1881. The total number of persons arrested in the 5,117 cognizable cases investigated, including 36 that were pending trial at the close of the previous year, was 5,671, of whom 3,340 were brought to trial, and 2,650 or 79 per cent were finally convicted against 70 per cent in 1881. The percentage of convictions to arrests has also improved, having risen from 37 in 1881 to 47 in 1882, which speaks favourably for the operations of the Police.

52. There were 14 cases of murder during the year under report against 11 in the previous year. Of these 14 cases, 2 were struck off the register as no crime by order of the Magistrates and in 5 cases convictions were obtained. In 4 cases the accused were acquitted by the Court of Sessions ; in one case the murderer committed suicide, and one case was pending trial at the close of the year. One case remained undetected, of which the following is a short detail.

On the 25th of November 1882, the body of a woman with her throat cut was found lying in a field close to the Ahmednagar and Poona road in the lands of Vágholi, Taluka Háveli. It was some time before the Police could discover who the woman was, but eventually she was identified as an inhabitant of Bhingar near Ahmednagar, who had left her home in company with her husband Yemaji for Bombay. Further enquiries pointed to the husband as the guilty party, but unfortunately before this was elicited he had absconded from Bombay and although enquiries have been instituted all over the Presidency he has not yet been found.

53. During the year there were two cases in which women were accused of murdering their newly born children. In one case, a woman by name Dhondi kom Náráyen of Nowlak Oombre in Taluka Mával, murdered her newly born child and threw the body on the bank of the river. She was committed to the Sessions Court for trial but was acquitted. In the other case a woman named Tháku kom Kondi of the village of Kutphul in the Bhimthádi Taluka, buried her newly born child in the sand of the stream which runs near the village of Sirsuful. The child was found alive but died shortly after. The woman was apprehended by the Police and on being committed to the Sessions Court was convicted and transported for life.

54. Nine cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were reported during the year under review against 10 in 1881. Four of these 9 cases

were struck off the register as no crime by order of the Magistrate, in 4 cases the accused were discharged for want of evidence ; and one case remained undetected at the close of the year.

55. There were 7 cases of dacoity during the year under report against 6 in the previous year. In two of these 7 cases convictions were obtained ; in 3 cases the accused were acquitted and discharged by the Magistrates ; and in the remaining two cases the offenders have not yet been traced.

56. At the close of the year 1880 there were 667 undetected cases, and of these 160 were satisfactorily disposed of in 1881, and 247 struck off the registers by order of the Magistrates, leaving 260 to be still detected. Of these 260 cases, 60 were struck off the registers during the year under report, and in 23 cases convictions were obtained. In 14 cases the accused were acquitted, leaving a balance of 173 cases. At the close of the year 1881 there were 476 cases undetected ; of these 49 were struck off by order of the Magistrates ; during the year under notice, in two cases convictions were obtained, and in 8 cases the accused were acquitted, leaving 417 cases still to be accounted for, regarding which enquiries are it is stated in progress. At the close of the year under report 397 cases remained undetected.

57. During the year under report there were 16 cases of suicides and 204 Suicide and accidental of accidental deaths, against 32 and 253 respectively deaths. in the preceding year. The following are the particulars of the cases pertaining to the year under report :—

Suicides	{	By drowning	13	}	16
		„ other means ... ..	...	...	3
Accidental deaths {	{	By drowning	95	}	204
		„ snake-bite ... ..	...	...	28
		„ other means ... ..	...	...	81

58. The provisions of the Arms Act are stated to have been duly enforced in the Poona District, and to have worked satisfactorily during the year : 237 licenses were issued for the carrying of arms, and 43 for the manufacture and sale of ammunition, &c. The stocks and accounts of the licensed vendors are reported to have been duly inspected and examined, 22 visits for this purpose having been made by the District Superintendent of Police himself, besides which each shop was examined once a quarter by the Inspectors of the Divisions.

59. The District Superintendent of Police states that daily drill takes place at the head-quarter for recruits and head-quarter men, and that also as many men as can be spared of the city force attend morning by morning ; that further he has arranged for men to be brought in from the different talukas to head-quarters, as he finds they learn more in this way than when simply left to the care of the Drill Masters who are stationed at the Taluka Head Quarters ; that for the Cantonment men there is drill every morning, and he insists on as many as can possibly be spared attending it regularly ; that during the monsoon he called in all the mounted police from the districts and had them put through a regular course of drill under Chief Constable Surrotumsing, who is an old cavalry man ; and that they are now able to work fairly well together and to go through simple manœuvres.

60. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the arms, accoutrements and ammunition at head-quarters and at the outposts were duly inspected by him ; that new belts were issued to the Police during the year and new saddlery to the mounted men, so that the force may now said to be well equipped except in the matter of firearms. As regards these arrangements are in progress to replace the old Sapper carbine, with which the majority of the men are armed and which are obsolete and worn out, with a better kind of weapon. The indent for these arms submitted by the Superintendent is before Government.

SATARA.

61. Area in square miles...	...	...	4,988
Population	...	...	10,62,350
Strength of Police on 31st December 1882	...	...	954
Police to Area	...	...	1 to 5.23
Police to Population	...	...	1 to 11,13.57

	Cognizable Crime.	Non-cognizable Crime.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1882 ...	4,278	646	4,924
Proportion of crime to area in miles	1 to 1.16	1 to 7.70	1 to 1.01
Proportion of crime to population	1 to 248.33	1 to 1,641.98	1 to 236.01

62. Major G. H. F. Codrington held the office of Superintendent of Police of this district from 1st January to 16th February and from 1st May to the end of the year, and Mr. C. E. Coles from 17th February to 30th April during Major Codrington's absence on privilege leave.

63. The conduct of the Police force during the year is stated to have been on the whole satisfactory. One officer and 4 constables were dismissed the force during the year against 6 constables in 1881; 11 officers and 60 men were punished departmentally by degradation, fine and suspension for offences against discipline, against 30 officers and 121 men in the previous year; and one officer and 4 men were punished judicially against 1 officer and 14 men in 1881. Four constables were rewarded by promotion during the year.

64. During the year under report 30 officers and 97 men were under instruction against 34 officers and 106 men in the previous year; the decrease of 4 officers and 9 men is stated to be due partly to the men of the punitive posts, which were withdrawn later on in 1881 having been included in the number for that year, and partly to the reduction of the extra men entertained in place of the guards supplied to the Public Works Department. There are now in the force 107 officers and 201 men, who can read and write well, against 119 officers and 188 men in the previous year, thus showing a net increase of one man. The decrease in the number of officers, and corresponding increase in that of men is to be accounted for by certain head constables 4th class, having reverted to the grade of constable, and by the fact that the men newly appointed have always been selected from those who could read and write well. The District Superintendent of Police states that the head-quarters school was examined by him several times during the year, and considering the numerous calls on the men which prevent their regular attendance, the progress made is satisfactory.

65. No new buildings were constructed during the year under report. The question of providing increased accommodation at the newly arranged outposts, by the disposal of the old lines which have become useless owing to the reduction in the number of outposts is still under consideration. The head-quarter lines and other buildings above the value of Rs. 1,000 have had some repairs at a cost of Rs. 2,917-13-10 executed to them by the Public Works Department. Out of the Budget allotment for "petty construction and repairs" Rs. 771-5-0 have been expended in repairing Police buildings in various parts of the district.

66. The total number of offences reported to have been committed during the year is 4,924, showing an increase of 449 cases as compared with the previous year. In cognizable crime there is an increase of 326 cases, the number being 4,278 in 1882 against 3,952 in 1881. In non-cognizable offences there is also an increase of 113 cases as compared with the preceding year, the number being 646 in 1882

against 523 in 1881. The increase in cognizable cases is chiefly apparent under Classes IV. and V. "Minor offences against Person and Property." Of the 4,278 cognizable cases 2,584 were struck off as no crime, leaving 1,694 *bond fide* cases against 1,985 in the previous year. In connection with these cognizable cases 2,777 persons were brought to trial, of whom 1,446 or 52 per cent. were convicted against 64 per cent. in 1881. Of the 2,777 brought to trial, only 874 were persons arrested by the Police, of whom 617 or 70 per cent. were convicted. This result of the independent action of the Police may therefore be regarded as satisfactory.

67. During the year under notice 17 cases of murder were reported as against 13 in the preceding year. Of the 17 cases Particulars of heinous offences. pertaining to the year, 8 were struck off the register as no crime by order of the Magistrates ; of the remaining 9 cases convictions were obtained in 5 ; in one case the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Court ; in one case the accused absconded immediately after the commission of the murder and is still at large, and steps are in progress for his arrest ; one case was pending trial at the close of the year, in which a conviction has since been obtained, and one case remained undetected. In connection with these cases 14 persons were arrested, of whom 7 were convicted and 4 were acquitted by the Sessions Court, and 3 were pending trial at the close of the year, of whom 2 have since been convicted and one acquitted. Two persons were also arrested during the year in connection with the murder at Salshinge, Táluka Khánápur, reported in 1881, and they were both convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Court. There were no cases in this district in which women were brought up for the murder of their infant children. The following are the details of the undetected case, as reported by the District Superintendent of Police :—

“On the evening of the 20th February, one Bála bin Dhondi Ghádge of Bápordi, Táluka Wáí, and four of his family were suddenly taken ill after dinner, with vomiting and purging from the effects of arsenic administered to them in their food. Bála died the next morning in the Wáí Dispensary, and the other members of the family recovered. Although the investigation disclosed grounds for strong suspicions against his sister-in-law Bája, who had not been on good terms with the deceased, yet no evidence sufficient to warrant her apprehension could be obtained. The case is still under enquiry.”

68. There were two cases of culpable homicide during the year under report, against 3 in the previous year. In both the cases the accused, 2 in number, were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Court.

69. One case of dacoity was reported during the year, but it has not yet been detected. One person was arrested in connection with this dacoity, but as there was no property recovered and no evidence against him, he was released under the provisions of Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Act X. of 1872. The following is a short account of this case as reported by the District Superintendent of Police :—

“On the night of the 26th February, at about 11 p.m., at Khámbul-chorga, Tálnka Jáuli, some 10 men entered the house of one Kondi Ballápi, and giving him one or two blows with a stick, carried off property valued at Rs. 314-12-0. The case was investigated on the spot by Mr. Coles, the Acting District Superintendent of Police and the Police Inspector, but nothing was discovered. The case is still under enquiry.”

70. The report of the District Superintendent of Police shows that at the close of 1881 the number of undetected cases was 441, of which 345 were detected during the year under report, and that the number of such cases remaining undetected at the end of 1882 was 505.

71. There were 49 cases of suicide during the year under report, against 39 in the previous year, and 255 cases of accidental death, against 201 in 1881. The following are the details of the cases relating to the year under notice :—

Suicides	...	{	By drowning	33	} 49
			„ other means	...	...	16
Accidental deaths	...	{	By drowning	183	} 255
			„ snake-bite	...	...	44
			„ wild animals	...	...	6
			„ others causes	...	...	22

72. During the year under report 259 licenses were issued, viz., 162 to possess 249 arms, and to go armed, for the purposes of sport, protection, or display; 74 licenses for guns to kill wild animals, which injure human beings, cattle and crops; and 23 licenses to manufacture and sell gunpowder, &c. The fees collected on account of these licenses amounted to Rs. 124-8-0. The District Superintendent of Police states that the accounts of the shops of 15 licensed vendors of gunpowder, &c., were examined during the year, and that no irregularities worth noticing were found.

73. During the year under report 166 officers and 758 men were put under drill instruction. Of these 107 officers and 577 men were brought from the different talukás. The District Superintendent of Police states that competition shooting for district and divisional prizes was held in October last, that the competitors were selected from those men who were reported to be the best shots, that 5 men in the mounted police, 5 men with smooth-bore guns, and 4 men with breech-loaders scored the maximum number of points, and that two of the mounted police and one man with a breech-loader obtained divisional prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 50. Six district prizes of the value of Rs. 70 were also awarded among the successful shots.

74. The District Superintendent of Police states that during the year under report 17 out-posts were visited by himself, 20 by the Inspector A. Division, and 17 by the Inspector B. Division, and that the arms, ammunition and accoutrements of the men at the out-posts were examined and found to be in good order.

SHOLAPUR.

75. Area in square miles	...	...	...	4,521
Population	...	...	...	582,487
Strength of Police on 31st December 1882	...	...	...	528
Police to Area	...	...	...	1 to 8 56
Police to Population	...	...	...	1 to 1103 19

	Cognizable Crime	Non cognizable Crime	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1882	1 741	702	2,443
Proportion of crime to area in miles	1 to 2 60	1 to 6 44	1 to 1 36
Proportion of crime to population	1 to 334 57	1 to 829 75	1 to 243 43

76. The following officers were in charge of the office of Superintendent of Police in this district during the year:—Mr. C. E. Coles, from 1st January to 14th February 1882, and from 11th May to end of the year; Mr. Dárasha Dosábhái, Huzúr Deputy Collector, from 15th to 19th February 1882; and Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, from 20th February to 10th May 1882.

77. The conduct of the men of the force is stated to have been good during the year. Ten men were dismissed the force in 1882, against 1 officer and 5 men in 1881; one officer and 6 men were punished judicially by the Magistrates against 3 men in the previous year; and 9 officers and 45 men were punished departmentally against 6 officers and 75 men in the preceding year. On the other hand, a special reward of Rs. 500 was distributed amongst 6 officers and men in detecting the Yellegaon murder case, and the title of Ráo Báhádur was conferred on 1st Class Chief Constable Moro Gopál.

78. The number of officers and men reported as being able to read and write is 30 and 87, respectively as compared with 30 officers and 67 men in the previous year. Mr. Coles states that the school was open throughout the year and regularly attended by

the recruits. Mr. Coles adds that in September he started an annual examination for head constables; that for this examination 27 head constables and 44 constables presented themselves, and of these only 9 head constables and 19 constables failed to pass: that nearly all who passed have been since promoted; and that the incentive thus given to the men to improve their education will, it is hoped, have a most beneficial effect.

79. No new buildings have been constructed, but small sums, amounting in all to Rs. 468-11-7, were expended during the year in keeping the existing buildings in proper repair. Barrack accommodation. Plans and estimates for new police outposts throughout the district as well as a question for removing the Police Head-Quarters into the fort are under consideration.

80. The total number of offences cognizable and non-cognizable reported to have been committed during the year is 2,443 or an increase of 501 cases as compared with the previous year. In cognizable crime there is an increase of 9 cases, the number being 1,741 in 1882, against 1,732 in 1881; in non-cognizable offences, however, there is an increase of 492 cases, the number being 702 in 1882 against 210 in 1881. Of the 1,711 cognizable cases reported for the year, and of the 13 cases that were pending enquiry at the close of the year 1881, 1,730 cases were investigated by the police during the year. Of these 785 were decided and in 570 convictions were obtained, giving a percentage of 73 against the same percentage in 1881. The total number of persons arrested in cognizable cases, including 18 who were awaiting trial at the end of the previous year, was 1,375, of whom 1,230 were put on their trial, and 738 or 60 per cent. were convicted, against 57 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to arrests has, however, slightly fallen, it being 53 in 1882 against 54 in 1881.

81. There were 7 cases of murder during the year under report, against 6 in the previous year. In 6 of the 7 cases for the year, convictions were obtained, and one case remained undetected. This case, the Superintendent of Police states, he has little doubt was one of concealment of birth although it was registered as a murder. The two cases that were pending at the close of the year 1881 were both disposed of during the year, and the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Court. Of the 10 persons arrested during the year 6 were convicted, one turned Queen's evidence, and 3 were released. Of the 7 murders of the year 3 were cases in which women murdered their newly-born children. The following is a brief description of those cases as given by the District Superintendent of Police:—

- I.—On the 11th February, the body of a newly-born child was found buried in the house of one Tulja of Wyrag in Baisi Taluka. The mother, a widow, had first throttled the child and then buried it. The woman was sentenced to transportation for life, but the High Court altered the charge to one of concealment of birth, and reduced the sentence to six months.
- II.—On the 27th May, a widow at Pandharpur having taken medicine to bring on a miscarriage, strangled the child when she found it was born alive. The woman was sentenced to transportation for life, but the High Court altered the charge to one of concealment of birth and reduced the sentence to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
- III.—On the 1st August, at Pandharpur, a married woman was caught in the act of secretly disposing of the body of a newly-born child. The woman confessed that the child was hers and that she had caused its death by striking it on the head with a stone. She was sentenced to transportation for life, but the sentence was commuted by Government to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

82. There were 3 cases of culpable homicide in the year 1882 against the same number in 1881. In one case conviction was obtained, and in the remaining 2 cases, in which the death was the result of accident, the accused were acquitted.

83. Two cases of dacoity were reported during the year under notice, as against 3 in the previous year. In one case conviction was obtained, and the other case was struck off the register as no crime. Of the 8 persons arrested

during the year, 4 were convicted, 3 were acquitted, and one was pending trial at the close of the year.

84. The District Superintendent of Police reports that 177 cases remained undetected at the end of the year 1880, and that of these 5 were detected in 1881, 7 persons being arrested, of whom 2 were convicted. Of these 5 cases two were of theft, 2 of criminal breach of trust, and one of house-breaking by night. At the close of 1881, 236 cases remained undetected, of which 8 were detected during the year under notice. In those 8 cases 10 persons were arrested, of whom 4 were convicted; of these 8 two were cases of dacoities, one of house-breaking, 2 of grievous hurt, one of theft, and 2 of hurt.

85. There were 36 cases of suicide, and 130 of accidental death during the year under notice, against 16 and 161, respectively, in the previous year. The particulars of the cases pertaining to the year under report are the following:—

Suicides	{	By drowning	..	26	} 36
		„ other means	..	10	
Accidental deaths	{	By drowning	..	77	} 130
		„ snake-bite	..	7	
		„ hydrophobia	...	4	
		„ other causes	...	42	

86. By far the greater number of these cases of drowning occur in wells with steps, the persons go for water, slip in, and are drowned. Something should be done to have a life-saving apparatus in every step well. I have devised such an apparatus; it is a large Bhopla or gourd in a wooden frame-work and covered with coir string netting. This might be fastened by four ropes at the sides of wells and float in the centre. Many who intend to commit suicide would when once in the water be only too glad to save themselves. I recommend that a committee be appointed to examine this and have it tried, or to devise something else practicable and yet cheap and lasting, and that it be the duty of local bodies to see that all step wells are provided with such apparatus. I would recommend Colonel Ducat, Mr. Howard and Mr. Shuttleworth (an officer who saved many lives) as fit and practical members for such a committee.

87. The provisions of the Arms Act are stated to have been duly enforced during the year; 254 licenses were issued, of which 53 were to possess arms and 201 to go armed.

88. The District Superintendent of Police states that drill has been steadily carried on throughout the year. His returns show 39 officers and 156 men as having completed the prescribed course, 26 officers and 149 men as knowing squad drill and the manual and firing exercises, and the remainder as being under instruction.

89. Mr. Coles states that when inspecting an outpost, due attention is always given to the arms and ammunition of the men.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C. D.

Chapter III.—General Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				</	
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PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued.

[illegible]

STATEMENT A—continued.

[illegible]

CLASS III.—*Offences Against Person and Property, or against Property only.*

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CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*

Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.

Grand Total

STATEMENT A.—continued.

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued.

LAW.		DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.		CASES.										PERSONS.										PROPERTY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Number arrested.			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Number pending as charged at end of year.			24	25	26	27																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
										By Police	By order of Magistrate (see Column 7 and 8).	Within the year.								Finally converted persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.					Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	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[illegible]

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C. D.

STATEMENT A.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons pending at end of 1881.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AHMEDNAGAR.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	..
1	121 to 130, 506	Offences against the State .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238 ..	Offences against public justice	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
4	151 to 156, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	405 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
8	424 to 429	Making or using false trade-marks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			4	4	1	3	..	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.										
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.										
12	384 to 389	Extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
13	323	Hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	145	Wrongful confinement .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
Total ..			2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.										
16	417 to 420	Cheating	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			4	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.										
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	398	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	420 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 503	Defamation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
26	.. .. .	Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40 and 41, C. P. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	.. .. .	Special laws not cognizable by Police	5	7	4	3	..	..	..	..
Total ..			7	9	4	5	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			17	20	11	9	..	..	..	..
KHÁNDESH.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	121 to 130, 506	Offences against the State .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238 ..	Offences against public justice	4	6	1	4	..	..	..	1
4	151 to 156, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	..
5	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims	2	4	4	4	..	..	..	..
6	405 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	4	4	..	2	..	..	..	2
8	424 to 429	Making or using false trade-marks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			14	18	5	10	..	..	..	3
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.										
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.										
12	384 to 389	Extortion	2	1	..	1	18	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
13	323	Hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	145	Wrongful confinement .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	20	27	21	10	..	..	..	..
Total ..			20	27	21	16	..	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.										
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	3	17	3	14	19	2	..	3
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..			12	20	4	16	19	2	..	3
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.										
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
21	398	Offences against religion	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
22	420 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 503	Defamation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	5	6	4	2	..	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	.. .. .	Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40, and 41, C. P. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	.. .. .	Special laws not cognizable by Police	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			11	14	11	3	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			59	83	40	46	37	2	..	..

STATEMENT A.—continued.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued.

General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen—continued.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons pending at end of 1891.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
NA'SIK.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 268	Offences against public justice	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 431 to 434	False evidence, false complaints and claims	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	485 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	364 to 367	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 180	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			4	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	384 to 389	Extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
13	328	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
16	417 to 420	Cheating	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	404, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	7	..	8	5	3	..	..	..
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	439 to 439, 434	Mischief (simple)	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			8	..	9	6	8	..	..	..
20	498 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
21	298	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	430 to 432	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 502	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	3	..	12	..	12	..	..	..
26	..	Offences under Chapters 27, 39, 40, and 41, G. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	Special laws not cognisable by Police	11	..	11	1	10	..	..	..
Total			17	..	25	1	24	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL			30	..	39	10	29	..	..	..
POONA.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 268	Offences against public justice	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 431 to 434	False evidence, false complaints and claims	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	485 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
7	364 to 367	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 180	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			7	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	384 to 389	Extortion	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
13	323	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	5	..	20	20	..	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			5	..	20	20	..	..	..	..
16	417 to 420	Cheating	10	..	6	5	1	..	..	..
17	404, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	4	..	5	..	5	..	..	..
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	439 to 439, 434	Mischief (simple)	10	..	5	7	2	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			24	..	20	12	8	..	..	..
20	498 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	8	..	8	6	2	..	..	..
21	298	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	430 to 432	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 502	Defamation	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	12	..	18	3	10	..	..	..
26	..	Offences under Chapters 27, 39, 40, and 41, G. P. C.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	Special laws not cognisable by Police	8	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Total			57	..	28	16	12	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL			74	..	74	24	20	..	..	..

STATEMENT A.—continued.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen—continued.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested at end of 1881.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
SATARA.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
1	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	121 to 180, 506	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 215, 227, 238	Offences against public justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	129 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
7	426 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	2	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	428 to 429	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			4	..	7	6	..	..	..	1
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	5	..	11	9	2	..	..	..
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.			6	..	11	9	2	..	..	..
12	384 to 389	Extortion	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			13	..	12	7	5	..	..	..
13	323	Hurt	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
14	345	Wrongful confinement	11	..	10	7	3	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			38	..	46	34	11	..	..	1
16	417 to 420	Cheating	3	..	6	4	2	..	..	..
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	5	..	5	2	2	..	..	1
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	28	..	38	27	6	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			56	..	75	39	45	..	..	1
GRAND TOTAL			117	..	164	86	66	..	..	3
SHOLAPUR.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
1	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	121 to 180, 506	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 215, 227, 238	Offences against public justice	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	129 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
7	426 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
9	428 to 429	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			3	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	384 to 389	Extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	323	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	3	..	3	5	2	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			9	..	6	6	4	..	..	..
20	426 to 429	Offences relating to marriage	23	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
21	426	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	426 to 429	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	426 to 429	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	426 to 429	Intimidation and insult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	426 to 429	Public and local nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	426 to 429	Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40, and 41, G. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	Special laws not cognizable by Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT A.—continued.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons pending at end of 1881.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons at the end of the year.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
AHMEDNAGAR.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
10	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	..
1	121 to 180, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	187 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 215, 227, 283.	Offences against public justice ..	10	1	17	8	10	..	..	..
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	198 to 206, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims ..	9	..	11	9	2	..	..	..
6	465 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	7	..	8	5	3	..	..	..
7	284 to 287 ..	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ..	3	..	8	2	1	..	..	..
8	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			Total ..	85	1	40	26	16	..	..
10	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
11	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.										
12	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
13	323 ..	Hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	43	..	78	60	16	..	..	2
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			43	..	78	60	16	..	..	2
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.										
16	417 to 420 ..	Cheating ..	13	..	18	14	4	25	25	..
17	408, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	20	..	33	18	15	1,698	25	..
18	409 ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	77	1	101	133	29	..	..	..
Total ..			110	1	212	165	48	1,628	50	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.										
20	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	13	..	25	24	1	..	..	..
21	398 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	420 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	4	..	7	6	1	..	..	..
24	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult ..	16	..	22	15	7	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances ..	24	..	32	4	23	..	..	..
26	..	Offences under Chapters 18, 20, 21 and 22, C. P. C. ..	497	..	556	34	472	..	..	..
27	..	Special laws not cognizable by Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			553	..	642	193	509	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			744	2	977	888	689	1,628	50	2
KHANDESH.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
10	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	121 to 180, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	187 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 215, 227, 283.	Offences against public justice ..	40	1	78	29	44	..	..	1
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
5	198 to 206, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims ..	7	..	10	2	8	..	..	..
6	465 to 477 ..	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	284 to 287 ..	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
8	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			Total ..	50	1	87	34	53	..	1
10	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.										
12	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
13	323 ..	Hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	461	..	689	461	108	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			461	..	689	461	108	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.										
16	417 to 420 ..	Cheating ..	8	..	10	6	4	..	..	..
17	408, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	28	..	31	20	11	32	12	..
18	409 ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	6	..	8	3	2	6	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	183	..	223	200	22	..	..	..
Total ..			186	..	281	229	39	28	12	2
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.										
20	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	8	..	14	12	2	..	..	..
21	398 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	420 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	5	..	5	3	5	..	..	..
24	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult ..	217	..	407	319	88	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances ..	75	..	88	1	85	..	..	..
26	..	Offences under Chapters 18, 20, 21, and 22, C. P. C. ..	784	..	895	341	649	..	..	..
27	..	Special laws not cognizable by Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1,080	..	1,400	676	839	..	..	1
GRAND TOTAL ..			1,721	7	2,457	1,485	1,045	28	12	3

STATEMENT A.—continued.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen—continued.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons pending at end of 1881.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
NASIK.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 237, 298 ..	Offences against public justice ..	84	..	82	44	88	..	..	..
4	161 to 180, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	5	..	7	1	6	..	..	..
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims ..	11	..	15	11	4	..	..	..
6	465 to 477 ..	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ..	34	..	34	11	23	..	..	..
8	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	5	..	13	2	11	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			110	..	151	60	82	..	..	..
10	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	7	..	12	1	11	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
13	393 ..	Hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	82	1	130	91	80	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			82	1	130	91	80	..	..	..
16	417 to 420 ..	Cheating ..	36	..	45	39	6	..	..	..
17	403, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	20	..	28	17	11	..	..	..
18	409 ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 484 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	60	1	94	78	17	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			107	1	188	194	36	..	..	..
20	408 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	10	..	27	23	4	..	..	..
21	298 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	420 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	7	..	20	19	1	..	..	..
24	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult ..	102	..	170	129	41	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances ..	54	..	67	16	51	..	..	..
26	..	Offences under Chapters 13, 20, 21, and 22, C. P. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	Special laws not cognizable by Police ..	410	..	456	90	366	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL			534	2	741	378	468	..	..	..
POONA.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 237, 298 ..	Offences against public justice ..	88	..	127	24	103	..	..	..
4	161 to 180, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ..	13	..	12	5	7	..	..	..
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims ..	23	..	35	8	25	..	..	2
6	465 to 477 ..	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents ..	7	2	5	6	1	..	..	..
7	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	4	11	28	20	14	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			129	13	202	68	150	..	..	2
10	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
13	393 ..	Hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	373	..	665	508	158	..	..	2
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			373	..	665	508	158	..	..	2
16	417 to 420 ..	Cheating ..	30	3	36	26	11	..	..	3
17	403, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	31	..	62	28	24	..	..	..
18	409 ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	10	..	10	8	6	..	..	1
19	426 to 429, 484 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	172	8	358	297	64	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			243	6	456	354	105	..	..	8
20	408 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	15	..	23	17	8	..	..	..
21	298 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	420 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	9	..	28	17	6	..	..	..
24	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult ..	818	..	446	349	96	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances ..	154	..	207	13	129	..	..	..
26	..	Offences under Chapters 13, 20, 21, and 22, C. P. C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	Special laws not cognizable by Police ..	927	1	991	369	344	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL			1,156	19	1,408	957	546	..	..	10

STATEMENT A.—concluded.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—concluded.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen—concluded.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons pending at end of 1881.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
SATARA.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
12	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 233	Offences against public justice	58	..	75	34	41	..	..	..
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	4	..	6	4	2	..	..	..
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	34	..	88	27	11	..	..	..
6	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	3	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	8	..	8	..	3	..	..	..
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Total			98	..	181	72	69	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.										
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	5	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			5	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.										
12	384 to 389	Extortion	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
13	333	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	41	..	81	56	25	..	..	..
Total			41	..	81	56	25	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.										
16	417 to 420	Cheating	6	2	8	4	7	..	..	..
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	10	4	15	15	4	..	..	..
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	9	..	10	9	1	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	146	..	389	282	57	..	..	..
Total			171	7	372	310	69	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.										
20	498 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	4	..	13	8	4	..	..	1
21	298	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	420 to 422	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 503	Defamation	7	..	35	18	17	..	..	..
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	27	..	65	61	4	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	29	..	29	..	29	..	..	..
27	..	Offences under Chapters 18, 20, 21, and 22, C. P. C.	11	..	11	10	1	..	..	..
..	..	Special laws not cognizable by Police	136	..	209	92	114	..	..	3
Total			213	..	362	189	169	..	..	4
GRAND TOTAL			529	7	955	635	324	..	..	4
SHOLA PUR.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
12	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 233	Offences against public justice	56	..	42	18	24	..	..	..
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	17	..	8	3	15	..	..	..
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 219, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	2	..	8	3	..	..	..	..
6	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			49	..	65	26	40	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.										
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.										
12	384 to 389	Extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
13	333	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	20	..	42	24	18	..	..	..
Total			20	..	42	24	18	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.										
16	417 to 420	Cheating	3	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	20	..	20	7	13	..	..	..
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	5	..	5	2	3	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	42	..	71	40	31	..	..	..
Total			70	..	100	53	47	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.										
20	498 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	8	..	1	1	..	73	..	..
21	298	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	420 to 422	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 503	Defamation	2	..	7	3	5	..	..	..
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	5	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	5	..	5	1	4	..	..	..
27	..	Offences under Chapters 18, 20, 21, and 22, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Special laws not cognizable by Police	485	..	502	106	394	..	..	..
Total			497	..	619	115	104	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL			546	..	727	223	216	..	..	..

STATEMENT B.

Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime with Result of Police Operations.

LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.										AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.									
		Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of Persons arrested.		Number of Persons received by transfer.		Total.		Number of Persons brought to trial.		Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons arrested.		Percentage of Persons brought to trial.		Amount.		Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen.	
		1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
AHMEDNAGAR.																					
CHARGE I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																					
116	117 to 119. Indian Penal Code	1	1	100	..	2	1	..	2	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	120 to 123. Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	124 to 126. Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	127 to 129. Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	130 to 132. Notes	8	8	100	40	8	6	..	8	6	87	93	75	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	133 to 135. Harbouring an offender	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	136 to 138. Other offences against public justice	4	5	100	60	3	7	..	3	7	100	43	100	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	139 to 141. Rioting or unlawful assembly	10	14	60	25	37	77	..	37	77	77	41	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	140 to 142. Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		23	23	87	37	50	91	..	50	91	54	17	54	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHARGE II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																					
143	143 to 145. Murder by Thugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	146 to 148. " " Robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	149 to 151. " " Poisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	152 to 154. Other murders	14	8	75	60	2	14	..	7	14	48	36	60	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	155 to 157. Attempt at murder	1	9	..	25	4	10	..	4	10	2	100	10	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	156 to 158. Culpable homicide	1	3	25	100	6	2	..	5	2	6	30	10	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	157 to 159. Causing death by negligent act	7	10	..	100	5	10	..	1	10	1	6	10	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	158 to 160. Unnatural offences	8	8	100	100	2	4	..	2	4	2	56	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	159 to 161. Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	12	13	71	17	3	7	..	3	7	68	14	71	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	160 to 162. Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	163 to 165. Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	26	26	42	37	20	29	..	20	29	28	43	17	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	166 to 168. Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	2	100	100	1	1	..	1	1	1	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169	169 to 171. Hurt by dangerous weapon	4	13	100	57	3	3	..	3	3	1	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	170 to 172. Kidnapping or abduction	6	8	..	50	..	4	..	..	..	4	75	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
173	173 to 175. Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	176 to 178. Seduction, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	179 to 181. Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	180 to 182. Criminal force to public servant or woman, or attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	8	14	71	33	12	8	..	12	8	25	87	95	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
183	183 to 185. Rash act causing grievous hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		107	122	50	40	82	100	..	82	100	67	83	28	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.

CLASS III.—Serious Offences Against Person and Property, or against Property only.																									
30	390, 397, 398	Dacoity	4	8	66	25	6	28	2	3	8	31	17	21	87	18	24	879	400	85	55	15	12		
31	390, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	2	1	100	60	1	1	1	1	56	1	56	1	100	100	100	40	7	1	1	1	1		
32	394, 397, 398	By poisonous or stupefying drugs	5	5	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60			
33	392, 395	By other means	10	10	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60			
34	390, 392, 400 to 403, 405 to 440	Robbery with hurt	20	16	68	38	19	8	13	8	19	5	6	5	38	50	83	433	29	223	20	54	30		
35	390, 405, 407 to 460	On the highway, between sunrise and sunset	41	36	50	14	12	12	12	14	14	12	14	9	78	71	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	440 to 453	Robbery	79	56	80	67	29	25	..	..	29	25	27	24	59	63	54	..	948	8	8	..	..
37	412, 413	Serious mischief and cognate offences	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		157	133	66	136	74	2	3	128	77	135	68	26	27	29	33	1,043	1,730	313	79	30	5		

Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.

CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																				
38	324	Hurt	637	899	27	24	1,242	1,983	..	..	1,242	1,983	1,285	1,080	20	18	20	18	..	..
39	341 to 344	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	6	12	67	27	18	15	..	..	18	15	6	15	27	37	66	27	..	..
40	380, 387	Wrongful restraint and confinement	60	27	40	34	23	23	..	..	34	23	23	6	28	3	..	..	..	..
41	374	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	3	1	100	100	2	3	..	..	2	3	..	3	..	100	50	100	..	..
42	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			705	949	28	25	1,296	1,974	..	..	1,296	1,974	1,245	1,971	20	18	20	18	..	..

Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.

43	453, 456	Mischief	15	81	60	7	16	7	13	4	44	40	58	50	44	40	58	50	44	2,898	1,373	1,937	1,277	76
44	479 to 482	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	6	13	60	67	69	62	59	68	60	61	61	61	60	61	61	61	61	2,898	1,373	1,937	1,277	76
45	408 to 408	Theft { Of cattle	860	914	74	485	504	431	476	431	485	504	431	476	431	485	504	431	476	431	485	504	431	
46	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust { Ordinary	13	13	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60	
47	411, 414	Receiving stolen property { Criminal	81	81	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60	
48	457, 458	Criminal or house trespass { Criminal	291	251	47	406	377	130	373	130	406	377	130	373	130	406	377	130	373	130	406	377	130	
49	457, 458	Breaking closed receptacles { Breaking closed receptacles	1	1	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60	
	Total		1,423	1,458	68	1,016	1,042	6	1,023	1,042	68	1,023	1,042	68	1,023	1,042	68	1,023	1,042	68	1,023	1,042	68	

Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.

50	411, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, Dacoits, Robbers, and Thieves	1	1	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60
51	Chapter VII, C. P. C.	Agency and bad character	1	1	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60
52	286 to 297	Offences against religion	1	1	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60
53	286 to 297	Cognizable offences under the Gaming Act	1	1	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60
54	286 to 297	Excise Laws	1	1	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60
55	286 to 297	Railway Laws	1	1	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60
56	286 to 297	Stamp and Customs Laws	1	1	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60
57	286 to 297	Stage Carriage Act	1	1	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60
58	286 to 297	Stamp Act	1	1	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60
59	286 to 297	Forest Act	1	1	100	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	148	148	20	20	60
60	286 to 297, 299, 300, 303, 305 to 308, 309, 311 to 314, Section 31 of Act VII of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local ordinances	284	115	98	873	187	25	243	873	137	387	134	134	80	78	80	80	134	134	25	25	27
61		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	24	156	80	25	243	25	243	25	243	25	243	25	243	25	243	25	243	25	243	25	27
	Total		328	304	98	414	413	1	1	414	413	401	407	86	84	84	84	84	407	19,293	8,660	6,129	27
	GRAND TOTAL		2,748	2,993	78	2,984	3,094	8	3	2,992	3,097	2,568	2,637	86	84	84	84	84	2,637	19,293	8,660	6,129	27

Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.

19	305, 307, 353	Decadity ..	4	2	100°	50°	20	17	23	17	62°	29°	75°	29°	8,389	55	100	55	100°
20	306, 409	Preparation or assembly for decency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	308, 409	By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	304, 307, 308	Robbery with hurt { By other means ..	2	..	100°	..	6	..	4	..	67°	..	100°	..	50	..	..	..	..
23	309, 308	Robbery ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	305, 308	On the highway, between sun- rise and sunset ..	6	1	100°	100°	9	8	8	8	23	100°	100°	100°	138	15	19	15	100°
25	370, 381, 393, 430 to 438, 438 to 440	Offences ..	13	13	100°	100°	10	9	8	9	80°	78°	100°	78°	279	150	216	59	77°
26	454, 455, 457 to 460	Other robberies ..	14	15	100°	100°	11	8	4	8	27°	100°	78°	100°	..	..	..	..	..
27	440 to 452	Serious mischief and carnage offences ..	200	178	98°	98°	108	105	60	68	57°	53°	98°	88°	14,388	18,204	2,202	4,228	15°
28	440 to 452	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking with in- tent to commit an offence, or having made prepara- tion for hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	452, 413	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	452, 413	Receiving stolen property by decency or habitually ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			249	210	98°	98°	105	138	100	95	56°	54°	92°	75°	13,204	13,454	2,008	4,357	14°

Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.

30	334	Hurt ..	1,173	1,261	87°	88°	2,839	2,706	594	669	21°	19°	98°	80°	..	..	..	..	..
31	335	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	3	3	100°	100°	6	6	2	2	83°	80°	100°	100°	..	..	..	..	..
32	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	80	37	100°	100°	25	30	15	17	45°	80°	100°	100°	..	..	..	..	..
33	345, 357	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	1	3	100°	100°	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	374	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1,297	1,588	88°	88°	2,451	2,807	609	724	21°	20°	84°	70°	..	..	..	..	..

Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.

35	458, 458	Mischief ..	20	33	88°	80°	24	14	17	9	46°	48°	65°	67°	..	..	..	..	..
36	379 to 383	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	47	36	100°	100°	20	11	4	8	80°	27°	100°	100°	..	..	..	..	..
37	384 to 388	Theft ..	688	730	92°	94°	482	482	383	383	30°	30°	92°	92°	1,384	1,708	1,708	77°	77°
38	408 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ..	32	32	92°	92°	32	32	13	13	43°	30°	92°	92°	6,581	4,930	4,930	82°	82°
39	417	Criminal house-trespass ..	30	30	92°	92°	30	30	44	44	75°	61°	97°	97°	..	..	..	..	..
40	441, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ..	80	80	92°	92°	70	70	48	48	37°	43°	58°	58°	..	..	..	..	..
41	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			949	1,070	92°	91°	719	726	405	485	57°	61°	88°	92°	8,584	15,800	6,150	69°	48°

Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.

42	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, Dacoits, Robbers, and Thieves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ..	Offences against religion ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	280, 40, 287	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	106	104	95°	95°	133	238	121	216	83°	87°	88°	94°	..	..	..	..	..
45	..	Excise laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	..	Railway Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	..	Salt and Customs Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	..	Shops and Establishments Act ..	28	31	70°	70°	29	31	29	31	70°	81°	70°	81°	..	..	..	..	..
49	..	Shops and Establishments Act ..	130	259	90°	90°	608	638	500	615	50°	50°	88°	88°	..	..	..	..	..
50	269, 377, 379, 380, 383, 235 to 239, 239 201 to 204, Section 31 of Act VII of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws ..	Public and local nuisances ..	401	947	98°	98°	408	355	400	347	93°	93°	98°	98°	..	..	..	..	..
51	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ..	200	131	97°	97°	210	131	200	131	98°	98°	98°	98°	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			916	964	98°	90°	1,254	1,389	1,250	1,341	88°	88°	91°	88°	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			3,480	8,735	92°	89°	4,809	5,801	2,560	2,770	47°	44°	88°	86°	27,340	20,064	9,005	12,365	38°

CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.														
30	385,397, 303	Decoy	100	7	0	58	20	58	10	84	24	5	70	0
31	393, 402	Preparation or assembly for doctory	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	393, 402	By means of dangerous or stupefying	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt	100	12	19	..	..	..	8	1	5	12	100	..
34	394, 397, 398	By other means	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	394, 398	In dwelling house	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	394, 398	On the highway, between sun-	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	394, 398	rise and sunset.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	397, 398, 400 to 403, 405 to 440	Other robberies	100	23	84	13	84	13	7	11	21	54	100	64
39	397, 398, 400 to 403, 405 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	100	34	84	13	84	13	7	11	21	54	100	64
40	397, 398, 400 to 403, 405 to 440	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent	100	102	102	88	71	88	50	64	69	59	50	81
41	397, 398, 400 to 403, 405 to 440	to commit an offence, or having made preparation	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	400 to 403	for hurt.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	400 to 403	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	400 to 403	having made preparation for hurt.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	400 to 403	Receiving stolen property by doctory or habitually	100	1	2	1	1	4	1	2	100	25	100	50
46	400 to 403	Total	100	193	243	181	181	181	83	122	37	37	57	57
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
47	384	Hurt	100	1,000	1,007	3,012	3,012	2,239	1,001	607	10	25	57	71
48	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	384 to 384	By means of dangerous or stupefying	100	30	30	43	43	20	33	21	30	38	43	62
50	384 to 384	By other means	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	384 to 384	On the highway, between sun-	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	384 to 384	rise and sunset.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	384 to 384	Other robberies	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	384 to 384	Serious mischief and cognate offences	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	384 to 384	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	384 to 384	to commit an offence, or having made preparation	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	384 to 384	for hurt.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	384 to 384	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	384 to 384	having made preparation for hurt.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	384 to 384	Receiving stolen property by doctory or habitually	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	384 to 384	Total	100	2,000	1,550	3,060	3,060	2,272	1,067	882	10	25	57	70
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
62	456, 456	Mischief	100	3	3	16	16	23	2	22	10	57	100	59
63	456, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	100	22	22	26	26	33	19	23	19	57	100	59
64	456, 456	Of cattle	100	51	51	77	77	802	501	640	57	60	89	98
65	456, 456	Ordinary	100	1,185	1,212	90	90	89	81	24	25	15	15	54
66	456, 456	Criminal breach of trust	100	191	144	90	90	89	81	24	25	15	15	54
67	456, 456	Receiving stolen property	100	74	63	116	116	90	81	24	25	15	15	54
68	456, 456	Criminal or house-trespass	100	890	249	436	436	311	888	219	33	32	45	83
69	456, 456	Breaking closed receptacle	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	456, 456	Total	100	1,860	1,705	3,553	3,553	1,353	1,048	880	43	50	71	77
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
71	311, 401, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, Dacoits, Robbers and	100	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	311, 401, 401	Thieves	100	12	5	19	19	5	14	5	53	100	100	100
73	311, 401, 401	Yagnam and bad character	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	311, 401, 401	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	311, 401, 401	Excise Laws	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	311, 401, 401	Railway Laws	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	311, 401, 401	Salt and Customs Laws	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	311, 401, 401	Stamp Act	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	311, 401, 401	Forest Act	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	311, 401, 401	Public and local nuisances	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	311, 401, 401	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	311, 401, 401	Total	100	762	1,093	909	909	1,336	875	1,337	83	87	90	100
83	311, 401, 401	GRAND TOTAL	100	5,023	5,117	6,004	6,004	5,443	3,153	3,340	37	49	70	41

STATEMENT C.

Thuggery and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.					PERSONS.					COMPARATIVE RETURN.					REMARKS.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Number of persons arrested.	Brought to Trial.	Convicted.		Property Stolen.	Property Recovered.		
																		1890.	1891.	1892.
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Aquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	13	1890. 1891. 1892.	1890. 1891. 1892.	1890. 1891. 1892.	1890. 1891. 1892.	1890. 1891. 1892.		18	

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner C. D.

STATEMENT D.—concluded.

PART I. ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.														PART II. ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE.							
Name of Fair or place of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually stationed at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against such assembly.		Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	REMARKS.			
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigations by the Police.	In which convicted felons lowered.	Officers.	Men.							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
(Marsapur) Khandola Khandola Khandola Uras of Rir Sadarin's Uras 																					

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C. D.

STATEMENT E.

STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and

District	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE										Cost									
	Commissioner of Police, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Provincial Revenues						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly or in part from Provincial Revenues		Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 11) and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 12)	Other expenses of Column 13		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 14 and 15)	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (16, 17, and 18)	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14	Average Pay of			
		Number of District Superintendent	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables	Number of Foot Police Constables	Number of Water Police Constables	Officers	Men			Pay and Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments (3)				Mounted Constables	Foot and Water Constables		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Ahmednagar			1	2	100	20	487		2	13	Rs 9 583	Rs 2 400	Rs 4,071	Rs 38 104	Rs 56 076	Rs 1 020	300	95 0		
Khandesh			3	0	255	88	1 328	..			17 930	5 067	5,109	6,450	1,51,530	3,584	3,774	92 86		
Nasik			1	2	116	20	581				9 554	2,301	5 016	34 870	65 748	2,933	351 80	95 44		
Pune			1	2	177	20	801		70		9 200	2 400	0,9 8	46,801	1,01,716	2 231	356 23	107 18		
Satara			1	2	170	18	758				9 017	2 700	4 430	43 236	74,005	2 177	301	89 9		
Sholapur			1	1	90	10	471				6 714	9 178	2 340	23 004	47 376	1 110	300	99 70		
Colima	1								..	4 030										
TOTAL	1	8	12	919	190	4 400		2	63	4 030	60 190	19 000	28 700	9 46 600	1 90 451	13 035				

(1) Columns 1 and 2 include in them Constables according to pay
(2) Columns 1 to 7 A Town contains at least 500 inhabitants

(3) Column 11 includes local military but not travelling allowances
(4) Columns 13 and 14 are in Districts one policeman to 50 many square miles

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

District	Total sanctioned strength		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE			DISCIPLINE											
			Number provided with Fire arms	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons	Number provided with Bats only	Dismissed		Fined degraded or suspended by their own Department 1 Officers		Punished judicially by a Magistrate							
										Under Police Act		Under Sections 30 to 34, 35, 36 of Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code		Other Offences	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ahmednagar	108	513	235	62	324		4		1						..	1	..
Khandesh	258	1,411	757	882			15	43	103			.	2		..	1	5
Nasik	118	610	262	406		1	11	12	113		7					1	8
Poona	173	910	509	..	580	1	9	15	97	.	2	..		.	..		2
Satara	177	776	507	383	24	1	4	11	60		..		..			1	4
Sholapur	91	436	214	43	211		10	9	45							1	6
GRAND TOTAL	981	4,689	2,034	1,784	1,175	3	53	91	422		9		2	.		5	25

Note—This Statement does not refer to Assistant District

E.

Employment of Police.

OF POLICE				DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE										PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN)							
Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17	Total Cost	Payable from Provincial Revenues	Payable from other sources	In District								On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty	In Cincoments	Area of whole District in square miles	Population of whole District	To Area (6)			To Population (7)		
				Guards at District, Central or Subdivision Jails		Guards over Lock ups and Prisoners, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasuries		On other Duties		Of the whole District	Of District, exclusive of Towns (1)					Of Towns (2)	Of the whole District	Of District, exclusive of Towns (3)	Of Towns (4)		
				Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men												
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
Rs	Rs.	Rs																			
9,898	1,16 665	1,14,687	2 098	8	17	18	78	79	387	79	16	6,660	7,31,238	1 to 10 72	11 61	9 61	1 to 1207 76	120 90	7 39		
18,768	2,60,392	2,60,392		12	76	43	326	203	1,000			9,944	12 37,231	1 to 5 04	..		1 to 789 07		.		
16,086	1,38 604	1,38,604		1	8	11	68	95	477	51	22	5,940	7,81,206	1 to 8 15			1 to 10 1 61	104 49	11 6 7		
20,256	1,88,632	1,84,822	4,800	.		12	79	103	509	289	153	5 848	9,00 621	1 to 4 88	1 to 6	P a m 60 to 1	1 to 831 78	P Pop 1 to 948	P Pop 1 to 37 1/2		
15,563	1,51,308	1,50 848	860	3	26	12	64	143	609	96		4,988	10 62 950	1 to 5 23	1 to 5 3	P a m 8 to 1	1 to 1113 57	1 1022	1 to 13 90		
8,943	91,455	91,306		4	22	10	75	66	276	56	19	4,521	5,82,487	1 to 3 58	..		1 to 1108 19		..		
	4,03	4,085		.									.		..
20,499	9,56,881	9,51,093	7 188	23	144	101	690	689	3 217	630	209	37 407	53 15,123	1 to 6 68			1 to 918 66	..			

(3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on Office duties in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile.

(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowances.

(7) Columns 36 and 37 one policeman to so many of the population.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C. D.

F.

Internal Management of the Force

REWARDS		EDUCATION				Number enlisted during the year	Of one year's service and under ten years	Of ten years service and upwards	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR							Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force	REMARKS
By Promotion	By Money Rewards	Number of Police who can read and write		Number of Police under instruction during the year					On Pension	On Gratuity	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity	By dismissal, (Columns 7 and 8)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death			
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
10	20	21	22	23	24													
100	12	63	200			19	247	855	43	2	3	4		6		21.6	1.01	
70		147	327		138	67	623	967	14		13	15		1	25	8.1	1.40	12 Vacancies
2		88	104		128	58	296	379	10	5	8	12		12		26.75	1.648	
80	10	87	132			40	521	521	8	4	7	10	12	12		27	1	4 do
4	2	107	201	30	97	17	318	613	5	2	1	5		5		9.02	5	
..	6	30	87		87	53	230	195	6	8	4	10		9		26	2	
285	36	522	1,116	30	433	257	2,235	3,085	86	19	36	56	12	1	60			

Superintendents or Officers of higher rank

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C. D.

STATEMENT G.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

DISTRICT.	RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.														REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	EUROPEANS.										NATIVES.					OFFICERS.							MEN.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.			Subordinate Officers.			Constables.				District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.			Constables.				HINDUS.							Other Religions.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Military or Corp. Unemployed.	Superintendent.	Subordinate Officers.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Purbhoos and Sheenvis.	Belkhs.	Bhils.	Marathas.	Ramothees.		Hindus of all other castes.	Parnees and Jews.	Jains and Lingayets.	Other Religions.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

F. P. ROBERTSON.

STATEMENT H.

Statement showing the Total Expenditure during the year 1882 on Police Buildings in the Central Division.

Reported by the Comptroller of Public Works Accounts.	Amount.	Reported by the Accountant General.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
(A).—Repairs (above Rs. 1,000)	8,772 4 6	(D).—Petty repairs up to Rs. 1,000	4,169 3 3
(B).—Minor works (above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 2,500) ..	2,609 5 6	(E).—Petty constructions up to Rs. 1,000	271 0 0
(C).—Larger works (above Rs. 2,500)	7,008 3 0		
		Total from Police Budget ..	4,433 3 3
		(F).—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades (6,688)	0 12 9
		Grand Total Outlay ..	22,893 0 3
Total from Departmental Public Works Budget ..	18,389 13 0	(G).—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades.	4 1 3

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C. D.

STATEMENT I.

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Central Division during the year 1882.

Districts.	Total Strength of the Force at commencement of the year.			Number of Men included in Column 1 discharged on reduction.			Number of Dismissals from all other causes.			Number of Resignations.			Percentage of Dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in Column 1.		
	1			2			3			4			5		
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
Ahmednagar ..	619	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	1.13	..	..
Khandesh ..	1,669	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	12	..	..	1.68	..	..
Nasik ..	721	..	7	..	..	..	12	..	..	8	..	..	2.77	..	..
Poona ..	1,043	..	50	..	..	..	10	..	..	7	..	..	1.63	..	..
Satara ..	953	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	.68	..	..
Sholapur ..	827	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	4	..	..	2.66	..	..
Total ..	5,832	..	59	..	..	..	56	..	..	36	..	..	1.66	..	..

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C. D.

Statement showing the serious crimes that occurred and were personally investigated by the District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents of Police in the Central Division during the year 1882.

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of Offence	Date and time when report of crime reached the Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent started for and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited, the reason to be entered	Result of cases, whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AHMEDNAGAR								
1	Dacoity	Tilroni	8th Jan 1882	11th Jan 1882		Being unable on account of the injury to shoulder	6 accused arrested and acquitted by the Magistrate	Reason satisfactory
2	Do	Devi Bhogare	10th do	15th do		Do do	9 accused arrested and acquitted by the Magistrate	
3	Murder	Wari	10th Feb 1882	18th Feb 1882	14th Feb 1882		5 accused acquitted,	
4	Dacoity	Singwi Bhusar	22nd do	26th do			Under enquiry	
5	Murder	Singamnei	22nd March 1882 night	23rd March 1882		Not visited, the report having been received that the Inspector was on the spot, and the Doctor was of opinion that the man died of overdose of liquor		
6	Dacoity	Rihuri	22nd Mar 1882	28th Mar 1882	6th May 1882		5 accused were arrested and convicted by the Sessions Judge. One accused sentenced to be hanged	Reason for delay should have been given
7	Murder	Ahmednagar Cantonment	13th Aug 1882	11th Aug 1882 morning	14th Aug 1882 morning		One of two accused one sentenced to be hanged	
8	Do	Near City	22nd do	22nd Aug 1882 mid day	22nd Aug 1882 evening		Two accused acquitted	
9	Do	Wari	10th Oct 1882	14th Oct 1882 morning	16th Oct 1882 morning		Out of 4 prisoners 3 sentenced to be hanged and 1 acquitted	Reason satisfactory
10	Do	Padoahi	10th Oct 1882	14th Oct 1882		Not visited being engaged in making enquiry in a murder case at Wari	Out of 4 prisoners 3 sentenced to be hanged and 1 acquitted	
11	Dacoity	Badga	23rd Nov 1882	27th Nov 1882	1st Dec 1882	Both these dacoities were committed by the same gang and the Superintendent arrived at the scene on the 1st December and commenced enquiry. He was detained for 1 day or so and could not travel first on account of heavy rains	7 accused have been arrested and were under trial at close of 1882	
12	Do	Bote	24th do	20th do	Do		1 accused has been arrested	
KHANDESH								
1	Murder	Dhotan Taluka Pimpalner	26th Dec 1881	4th Jan 1882		Not visited	Discharged by the First Class Magistrate	
2	Do	Kohalpur Taluka Taloda	2nd Jan 1882	11th do		Do	The case has been struck off the Register by order of the 1st Class Magistrate as there is no crime detected	
3	Highway robbery	Bolamba Taluka Taloda	4th Feb 1882	8th Feb 1882		Do	Discharged by the 1st Class Magistrate	
4	Grievous hurt	Bokhel Taluka Pimpalner	18th May 1882	20th May 1882		Do	Undetected	
5	Murder	Wari Taluka Sindkhed	14th Aug 1882	16th Aug 1882		Do	Conviction obtained	
6	Dacoity	Balsana in Peta Nizampur	14th Sept 1882	10th Sept 1882		Do	Do	
7	Highway robbery	Nizampur in Taluka Pimpalner	14th Nov 1882	22nd Nov 1882		Do	Undetected	
1st Assistant Superintendent								
1	Dacoity	Choponai in Taluka Chalisgaon	30th Jan 1882	31st Jan 1882 at 5 P.M.	31st Jan 1882 at 10 P.M. reached the scene of crime at 1 P.M. on the 1st Feb 1882		6 accused were convicted	
2	Murder	Sundad, Taluka Pachora	4th Mar 1882	10th Mar 1882 at 7 P.M.	11th Mar 1882 at 1 P.M. reached the scene of crime at 11 A.M.		Discharged	
3	Robbery	Between Fichori and Bhadgaon	7th April 1882	11th April 1882 at 1 P.M.				Column 8 should have been filled in and reason for not visiting given
4	Do	Churholi, Taluka Savda	15th do	19th April 1882 at 7 A.M.		Did not visit, the accused having been arrested and the property recovered	The accused was sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment	Reason satisfactory
5	Murder	Mnapur, Taluka Chalisgaon	23rd May 1882	31st May 1882 at 8 A.M.		Did not visit, the accused having been apprehended	The accused was convicted and sentenced to death	Do
6	Do	Sangwi, Taluka Savda	31st July 1882	2nd Aug 1882 at 1 P.M.	3rd Aug 1882 at 6 A.M.		The case has been committed to the Court of Sessions	
7	Murder and robbery	Jamner	15th Dec 1882	16th Dec 1882 at 3 P.M.	16th Dec 1882 at 4 P.M. reached the scene of crime at 9 P.M.		Do do	
2nd Assistant Superintendent								
1	Murder	Lahur in Taluka Dhule	15th Mar 1882	18th Mar. 1882		Not visited Not known to be a crime	Accused convicted and sentenced to be hanged	Detail in column 7 should have been fuller and more explicit
2	Robbery	Atwarde, Taluka Chopda	7th April 1882	30th April 1882		Made up case, and therefore not visited	Case struck off	Reason satisfactory

Serial Number	Name of Crime	Where committed	Date of offence	Date and time when report of crime received at the S.P. Office	Date and time when Superintendent visited and also noted the scene of crime	It seems not visit to the scene to be entered	Result of cases whether on trial, in Conviction, Acquitted, Discharged, Committal etc.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
KHANDESH—continued <i>Senior Assistant Superintendent—continued</i>								
o	Murder	Amrkheda	7th April 1882	28th April 1882		Accused arrested and therefore not visited	Cases closed off	
4	Pobbery	Dhawal, F. Lal & Choti Lal Dhalvi	24th May 1882	30th May 1882		Made up case with no case for not visited	Convicted and sentenced to be hanged	
5	Murder		7th July 1882	22nd July 1882		Accused arrested and therefore not visited	Two accused acquitted for want of sufficient evidence	
c	Do	Lal and Lal Lal Lal Lal	30th Nov. 1882	1st Dec 1882	2nd Dec 1882	Visited		
NASIK								
1	Culpable homicide	Nasik, Temhla, Niphad, Tulsi	2nd Jan 1882	5th Jan 1882 at 10.30 A.M.	6th Jan 1882 at 7 A.M.	Met the Chief Constable of Niphad at 10.30 A.M. and found him that the case had been detected and the offender was in custody	Accused convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court	
2	Murder	Pimpalgaon, Tulsi, Lal Lal Lal	Not known	6th Feb 1882		Not visited. A dead body of a man was found in a well. The body had committed suicide. Then murder of a dead man in a well was impossible to say. There were no marks of violence on the body. The Hospital Assistant reported that the man had died from the effects of strangulation as there was a slight abrasion on the neck.		Should have been visited
3	Culpable homicide	Pithe in Tulsi	9th Feb 1882	10th Feb 1882			The accused was acquitted by the Sessions Court	
4	Murder	Jam Nalgaon, Tulsi	10th Mar 1882	1st Apr 1882	2nd Apr 1882			The case is still under enquiry
5	Attempt to murder	Nasik, Tulsi	24th Mar 1882	25th Mar 1882	27th Mar 1882		The accused was sentenced by the Court to Sessions. The accused was convicted and sentenced to death.	Reason satisfactory
6	Murder	Wangul, Tulsi, Lal Lal	20th May 1882	1st May 1882	4th May 1882	Did not visit being 68 miles from the scene and the District Police Inspector having visited it and the evidence being complete.		Do
7	Do	Nasik, Chandra Lal Lal	25th Aug 1882	30th Aug 1882		Did not visit as the case was complete and had to come to Nasik for committal.	The accused were acquitted by the Sessions Court.	
8	Murder by poison	A. Lal Lal Lal Lal	1st Sep 1882	5th Sep 1882			Until Chemical Analysis report was received it was not ascertained that this was a poisoning case. The accused was convicted and sentenced to hang posthumously for life.	The case is still under enquiry
9	Murder	In the jungle of Dhawal, Lal Lal Lal	8th Sep 1882	14th Sep 1882		Not visited the offender having been already arrested and the case ready for committal before the report was received.		Reason satisfactory
10	Do	Nasik, Lal Lal Lal	25th Aug 1882	28th Sep 1882		First report was of natural death and the verdict of the jury was the same but after 20 days it was ascertained that this was a poisoning case.	The offender was convicted and sentenced to three months for life.	Do
11	Attempt to commit murder by poison	Nasik, Lal Lal Lal	1st Oct 1882	4th Oct 1882		This case was ready for committal when first report was received. Proceeded to proceed to the pot but on the road to the spot on a bullock cart was received that the offender was arrested with all the stolen property.	The offender was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court.	Do
12	Dacoity	Zawal, Lal Lal Lal	8th Oct 1882	19th Oct 1882			Offenders were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court.	Do
13	Attempt to murder	Shatpur, Nasik, Tulsi	10th Oct 1882	19th Oct 1882		The person had to have been poisoned and was reported well and there were no symptoms of poison. This was not a true case.		This case was visited on the 12th Oct
POONA								
1	Dacoity	Tulsi, Lal Lal Lal	2nd Feb 1882	8th Feb 1882			Convicted	Reason for not visiting should have been given
2	Murder	Tulsi, Lal Lal Lal	15th Mar 1882	15th Mar 1882	16th Mar 1882		The murder committed	
3	Do	Buamra	18th Mar 1882	22nd Mar 1882		Station at once reached the scene	Convicted	
4	Dacoity	Bibi Khod, Tulsi	6th April 1882	9th April 1882		Started on the same day and reached the scene on the 10th	Do	
5	Murder	Junnar	22nd April 1882	27th April 1882		Had only just taken charge of the office and consequently had a number of things to arrange also at head quarters	Acquitted	Should have endeavoured to visit
6	Do	Hudgaon, Tulsi	2nd May 1882	8th May 1882		Made personal enquiry at once and visited the scene	Convicted	
7	Dacoity	Between Pimpalgaon and Sonhadgaon, Khod, Tulsi	19th May 1882	25th May 1882		The dacoity was not an important one and the persons were arrested at once	Acquitted	Possibly better results would have been obtained had it been visited

Serial number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of offence	Date and time when report of offence was received by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent started for the scene of crime	If scene not visited, the reasons to be entered	Result of cases whether conviction, Acquittal, Dismissal, Committal &c	Remarks
POONA continued								
8	Discrepancy	Hudson, James T. d. l. v.	23rd June 1882	27th June 1882		Not particularly important and the 10th was not sent to be in compliance with the plan of the	Acquitted	Possibly better results would have been obtained had it been visited
9	Murder	Arakumbe, K. d. l. v.	16th July	7th July		Was not originally reported as a murder but only as a case of concealment of birth	Do	Reason satisfactory
10	Do	Nimbh, N. d. l. v.	24th	24th	26th July 1882		Struck off by order of the Magistrate	
11	Do	Aspiri, K. d. l. v.	17th Aug.	2nd Aug.	The Assistant Superintendent at the place visited the scene		Acquitted	
12	Do	Chapman, C. d. l. v.	24th	24th Aug. 1882	13th Dec. 1882	13th Dec. 1882	Convicted	
13	Do	Chapman, C. d. l. v.	19th	19th Aug. 1882	13th Dec. 1882	13th Dec. 1882	Do	
14	Discrepancy	K. d. l. v.	16th Sep. 1882	9th Sep. 1882	Do		Under enquiry	
15	Do	K. d. l. v.	11th	12th Sep. 1882	Do		Do	
16	Do	K. d. l. v.	11th	12th Sep. 1882	Do	This complaint was made direct to the Magistrate and not to the Police	Acquitted	Previous information received the Superintendent
17	Murder	Amshu, M. d. l. v.	4th Oct.	21st Oct. 1882	Sent on the morning of 21st Oct.		Do	
18	Do	K. d. l. v.	11th Nov.	17th Nov.		A child murdered by its mother is a case of child offence and confession in addition to ample evidence	Convicted	Reason satisfactory
19	Do	K. d. l. v.	24th	27th	27th	27th	Under enquiry	
20	Do	Pooni, G. d. l. v.	16th Dec.	17th Dec.	27th	27th	Convicted	Do
SATARA								
1	Suspicious murder by poison	T. d. l. v.	24th Dec. 1881	27th Jan. 1882	27th Jan. 1882	27th Jan. 1882	Convicted	Reason satisfactory
2	Murder	T. d. l. v.	16th Jan. 1882	16th Jan. 1882	16th Jan. 1882	16th Jan. 1882	Convicted	Reason satisfactory
3	Suspicious murder	T. d. l. v.	1st	16th Feb. 1882	16th Feb. 1882	16th Feb. 1882	Do	It is a case in which the Police were concerned
4	Murder	T. d. l. v.	20th Feb.	21st Feb.	21st Feb.	21st Feb.	Undetected	Person having been killed in the case is a case in which the Police were concerned
5	Discrepancy	K. d. l. v.	24th	3rd March 1882	3rd March 1882	3rd March 1882	Do	Reason satisfactory
6	Murder	M. d. l. v.	1st March	4th March 1882	6th March 1882	6th March 1882	Do	Case proved to be one of robbery only
7	Discrepancy	D. d. l. v.	1st	16th March 1882	16th March 1882	16th March 1882	Convicted	
8	Murder	S. d. l. v.	10th April	11th April 1882	12th April 1882	12th April 1882	Do	Reason satisfactory
9	Do	S. d. l. v.	10th	11th April 1882	12th April 1882	12th April 1882	Do	
10	House breaking and theft of Rs. 1,400	M. d. l. v.	11th May	11th May 1882	11th May 1882	11th May 1882	Undetected	
11	Culpable homicide	P. d. l. v.	7th July	6th July 1882	6th July 1882	6th July 1882	Convicted	
12	Murder	K. d. l. v.	21st	5th Aug. 1882	5th Aug. 1882	5th Aug. 1882	Do	Do
13	Gettings built in extent confession and compelled to reveal property	W. d. l. v.	14th Aug. 1882	14th Aug. 1882	14th Aug. 1882	14th Aug. 1882	Acquitted by the Sessions Court	This is a case in which the Police were concerned
14	Reported murder	S. d. l. v.	26th	26th	26th	26th	Struck off by Magistrate's order, it was a case of accidental death	Reason satisfactory
15	Murder	K. d. l. v.	21st	11th Sep. 1882	11th Sep. 1882	11th Sep. 1882	Acquitted	
16	Do	P. d. l. v.	18th Sep.	23rd	11th Nov. 1882	11th Nov. 1882	The accused still at large	
17	Culpable homicide	S. d. l. v.	19th Oct.	24th Oct. 1882	24th Oct. 1882	24th Oct. 1882	Convicted	Do

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of Offense	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent left for, and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited the reason to be entered	Result of case, whether on trial, in conviction, acquittal, discharge, committal, etc.	Remarks
SATARA—continued								
18	Murder	Imbustion Taluka Satara	2nd Oct 1882	2th Oct 1882, 11 A M		The accused who was reported to be mad, was at once arrested and forwarded to the Magistrate but as the information reached the Superintendent	Convicted	Person satisfactory
19	Do	Wairali, Taluka Satara	10th Dec 1882	22nd Dec 1882 7 A M	28th December 1882 started 11 A M, reached 10 A M		Convicted	
SHOLAPUR								
1	Murder	Dindori Taluka Sholapur	27th Dec 1881	28th Dec 1881	16th Jan 1882		Three accused were acquitted by Sessions Court	
2	Do	Nasik Taluka Sholapur	26th Jan 1882			Engaged with the medical report, being transferred to Satara	Two accused were convicted and sent to jail	
3	Do	Ganjapur Taluka Sholapur	17th March "	17th March 1882 1 A M	18th March 1882 1 52 A M		Accused convicted and sentenced	
4	Suspicious death	Mudoli Taluka Sholapur	April "	14th April 1882	16th April 1882		Death was the result of natural causes	
5	Dracoly	Alibote	8th May "	10th May 1882 1 A M	10th May 1882 1 A M		Exhaustion usual cause, arrested but escaped from the hospital	
6	Do	Shelgaon Taluka Sholapur	10th "	2nd May 1882	2th May 1882		Out of 1 accused committed to the Sessions Court, one was convicted	
7	Murder	Dindori Taluka Sholapur	20th "	28th "			Accused sent to jail for transportation for life	Person for not visiting should have been given
8	Theft (Rs 2,800)	Sholapur	30th "	1st "	1st June 1882		All property recovered and not detected	
9	Do	Do	2nd June "	2nd June "	2nd "		One accused convicted and sentenced	Inquired into personally as all concerned were in jail and no English police officer is available
10	Murder	Pandharpur	9th August "	14th August "		A woman was under arrest having been caught in the act	Sentenced to transportation for life	Person satisfactory
11	Theft (Rs 2714)	Mudoli	6th Sept "	12th Sept "	16th Sept 1882		Undetected at the close of the year	
12	Murder	Sholapur City	9th "	10th "	10th "		Undetected	There is little doubt that the case was one of concealment of birth only
13	Do	Mudoli in the Taluka of Sholapur	27th Oct "	30th Oct "	31st Oct 1882		Sentenced to 12 months rigorous imprisonment	
14	Do	Mudoli in the Taluka of Sholapur	2nd Nov "	6th Nov 1882		Not visited being seriously ill	Out of 3 accused committed to Sessions Court one was convicted	Person satisfactory
15	Suspicious death	Kanhol Taluka Sholapur	9th "	2nd "	24th Nov 1882		Death result of suicide	
16	Dracoly	Mudoli	13th Dec "	15th Dec "	16th Dec 1882		Case proved to be one of house breaking with violence	
17	Culpable homicide	Chokli Taluka Sholapur	17th "	21st "		The Police Inspector was on the spot and from the evidence as reported claim that there was no intention to kill		Person satisfactory

NOTES

AMUNDGARH—Serial Nos 1 to 6 occurred when Major Patten was Superintendent

7 to 12 " " " " " "

AMUNDGARH—Serial Nos 1 to 6

7 to 12 " " " " " "

First Assistant Superintendent in charge—Serial Nos 1 to 6

7 to 12 " " " " " "

Second Assistant Superintendent in charge—Serial Nos 1 to 6

7 to 12 " " " " " "

Serial Nos 1 to 13 occurred when Lieut Colonel Wilson was Superintendent

14 to 20 " " " " " "

21 to 27 " " " " " "

28 to 34 " " " " " "

35 to 41 " " " " " "

42 to 48 " " " " " "

49 to 55 " " " " " "

56 to 62 " " " " " "

63 to 69 " " " " " "

70 to 76 " " " " " "

77 to 83 " " " " " "

84 to 90 " " " " " "

91 to 97 " " " " " "

98 to 104 " " " " " "

105 to 111 " " " " " "

112 to 118 " " " " " "

119 to 125 " " " " " "

126 to 132 " " " " " "

133 to 139 " " " " " "

140 to 146 " " " " " "

147 to 153 " " " " " "

154 to 160 " " " " " "

161 to 167 " " " " " "

168 to 174 " " " " " "

175 to 181 " " " " " "

182 to 188 " " " " " "

189 to 195 " " " " " "

196 to 202 " " " " " "

203 to 209 " " " " " "

210 to 216 " " " " " "

217 to 223 " " " " " "

224 to 230 " " " " " "

231 to 237 " " " " " "

238 to 244 " " " " " "

245 to 251 " " " " " "

252 to 258 " " " " " "

259 to 265 " " " " " "

E P ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C D



SOUTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

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No. $\frac{P}{705}$ OF 1883.

From

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, Southern Division ;

To

THE HONORABLE C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department.

Poona, 12th July 1883.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Police of the Southern Division for the year 1882 together with the usual Statements marked A. to J.

2. Throughout the year the Division was under me except for a short period, viz., from 14th October to 19th November 1882, when Mr. Moore took charge during my absence on special duty at Simla.

3. The following table specifies the dates of the reports of the Superintendents of Police, of the District Magistrates' transmitting memoranda and of the final replies of the Superintendents to references made to them for correction of the errors discovered in their returns —

DISTRICTS	Date of the Police Superintendents' Report	Date of the Magistrate's transmitting Memorandum	Date of the Police Superintendent's final reply
Belgaum	17th March 1883	30th March 1883	5th May 1883
Dharwar	30th , ,	19th April , ,	12th , ,
Kaladgi	27th , ,	6th , ,	21st , ,
Kanara	10th , ,	17th March , ,	"
Ratnagiri	7th , ,	19th , ,	22nd May 1883

COGNIZABLE AND NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME TOGETHER.

4. The number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year and in the previous year is shown in the following table :—

DISTRICT	Number of cases reported including struck off cases		PERSONS						Percentage of Convictions to Arrest	
			Arrested		Convicted		Acquitted and released			
	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
Belgaum	3,084	2 065	3,342	2 664	2,276	1 560	1,069	1,078	48	59
Dharwar	1,158	3 373	3, 36	3,868	1,466	1 530	2,090	2,299	41	40
Kaladgi	2,102	2,447	2 471	2,487	1,082	1,246	1,307	2,223	43	36
Kanara	1,966	2,228	2,431	2 535	1,100	1,278	1,137	1,235	49	50
Ratnagiri	2,567	2 761	2,336	2 101	1,819	1,143	950	1,006	57	54
Total	12,877	13 474	13,922	14 665	7,213	6,757	6,513	7,844	52	46

As compared with the preceding year there is an increase of 597 cases in the Division. This increase is apparent in all the districts, except Belgaum, which shows a decrease of 419. Of the 14,655 persons arrested or summoned, 6,757 were convicted. The divisional percentage of convictions to arrests has therefore deteriorated from 52 in 1881 to 46 in the year of report. Kanara and Dharwar show respectively a slight increase and decrease, while the other three districts show a retrograde tendency, which will be hereafter commented on.

5. The number of offences reported during the past seven years shows that crime remains at its normal level —

Years	Number of Crimes	Years	Number of Crimes
1882	13 474	1878	12 724
1881	12,877	1877 (Famine year)	20 318
1880	13 217	1876	12 722
1879	15 434		

6 The following table gives the proportion of Cognizable and Non-cognizable Crime to Area and Population —

DISTRICTS	Area in square miles	Population according to the Census of 1881	Year	OFFENCES REPORTED TO HAVE OCCURRED		PROPORTION OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES		PROPORTION OF NON COGNIZABLE CRIMES	
				Cognizable including trial off	Non cognizable	To Area	To Population	To Area	To Population
						Sq miles		Sq miles	
Belgaum	1 656 8	8 61 014	{ 1881 1882	{ 2 441 1 366	{ 607 610	{ 1 to 1 9 1 to 2 1	{ 1 to 35% 1 to 1 10	{ 1 to 7 3 1 to 6 6	{ 1 to 1 361 1 to 1 2 6
Dhárwar	4 534 7	8 82 907	{ 1881 1882	{ 2 481 2 663	{ 677 710	{ 1 to 1 82 1 to 1 7	{ 1 to 356 1 to 331	{ 1 to 6 60 1 to 6 1	{ 1 to 1 304 1 to 1 245
Kaládgi	7 757 3	6 38 403	{ 1881 1882	{ 1 626 1 503	{ 476 644	{ 1 to 3 4 1 to 3 2	{ 1 to 393 1 to 31	{ 1 to 12 09 1 to 8 3	{ 1 to 1 311 1 to 901
Kánara	2 910 7	4 21 840	{ 1881 1882	{ 1 537 1 628	{ 421 600	{ 1 to 2 74 1 to 2 4	{ 1 to 274 1 to 20	{ 1 to 9 11 1 to 6 6	{ 1 to 983 1 to 703
Ratnágiri	1 922 1	9 97 090	{ 1881 1882	{ 2 294 1 19	{ 27 21	{ 1 to 1 7 1 to 1 3	{ 1 to 1 1 to 3 2	{ 1 to 11 36 1 to 17 9	{ 1 to 1 300 1 to 4 557
Total	22 781 6	38 01 341	{ 1881 1882	{ 10 337 10 40	{ 9 170 2 472	{ 1 to 2 19 1 to 2 13	{ 1 to 66 1 to 3 8	{ 1 to 9 1 1 to 7 9	{ 1 to 1 5 3 1 to 1 3 4

COGNIZABLE CRIME

7 The total of Cognizable Crime reported in this Division is 10,602, or 215 cases more than last year when the figure was 10,387. The number of offences in each district and the result of Police operations in connection with them are shown in the subjoined statement —

DISTRICTS	Cases reported during the year including trial cases struck off		Cases investigated		Cases decided during the year		Cases in which convictions were obtained		Percentage of cases convicted		Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases decided		Persons apprehended		Persons convicted		Percentage of convictions against apprehensions	
	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
Belgaum	2 147	1 961	1 84	1 706	1 819	1 147	1 300	907	81	7	60	79	2 147	1 081	1 811	1 117	74	66
Dhárwar	2 481	2 663	2 547	2 71	700	11	616	618	23	24	80	87	2 6 8	2 053	974	1 002	37	34
Kaládgi	1 626	1 803	1 453	1 700	901	1,009	5 0	485	70	29	08	43	1 890	2 406	808	83	43	34
Kánara	1 537	1 628	1 110	1 307	605	717	32	396	49	50	69	83	1 621	1 761	768	810	48	46
Ratnágiri	2 294	2 540	1 427	2 6 6	1,100	1,021	706	702	13	27	72	69	1 842	1 723	1,144	988	62	50
Total	10 387	10 602	9 409	9 681	5 226	4,698	4 077	3 336	43	35	78	72	10 368	10 020	5,490	4 780	53	51

This increase in cases reported lies chiefly in cases of hurt. Of 9,581 cases investigated by the Police, 3,336 or 35 per cent ended in convictions against 43 per cent in 1880 and 1881. As in the two preceding years, Belgaum gets the highest percentage (75), which however for reasons fully stated in the précis of the Belgaum report is by no means due to the excellence of the Police but to the lumping of the petty Belgaum Cantonment cases with the crime of the district. Next in order is Kánara with a good honest percentage of 55. Then come Kaládgi, Ratnágiri and Dhárwar with very low percentages of 29, 27 and 24 respectively, all being lower than in 1881.

In regard to percentage of convictions to cases decided Dhárwár attains the first place with a percentage of 87. Then comes Kánara with a percentage of 83 and is followed by Belgaum, Ratnágiri and Kaládgi with percentages of 79, 69 and 48.

In 10,602 cognizable cases 10,620 persons were arrested of whom 4,780 or 45 per cent. were convicted against 53 per cent. in the preceding year. Belgaum shows the best results—66 per cent., but this is fallacious for the reasons already given. Ratnágiri, Kánara, Dhárwár and Kaládgi have obtained percentages of 55, 48, 34, and 34 respectively. As observed in my last year's report these figures are not a good test of the efficiency of the Police, inasmuch as the results very often depend quite as much on the efficiency of the Police and moral courage of the Subordinate Magistracy as on the discretion of the Police. Local peculiarities, the character of the population and of the criminal classes in a district must all be considered.

8. The statistics given in the following table are a better test, showing as they do the work done by the Police acting independently on their own discretion :—

DISTRICTS	YEARS	CASES						PERSONS					
		Investigated		Convicted		Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated		Apprehended		Convicted		Percentage of Convictions to Apprehension	
		By Police <i>suo motu</i>	By order of Magistrate	From Column 3	From Column 4	By Police <i>suo motu</i>	By order of Magistrate	By Police <i>suo motu</i>	By order of Magistrate	From Column 9	From Column 10	By Police <i>suo motu</i>	By order of Magistrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Belgaum	1881	1 809	38	1,543	10	85	26	2 358	89	1 790	21	76	24
	1882	1 145	60	887	18	77	30	1 875	119	1 095	23	70	15
Dhárwár	1881	1 798	714	484	21	21	28	1 117	1 451	627	347	55	28
	1882	1 895	808	443	206	23	25	1 259	1 685	622	350	40	23
Kaládgi	1881	1 062	491	746	174	58	45	1 122	768	552	256	49	38
	1882	1 227	453	355	130	25	29	1 492	1 064	606	227	12	31
Kánara	1881	981	209	94	50	45	45	1 204	357	625	198	52	36
	1882	958	349	468	183	43	52	1 163	601	601	289	52	40
Ratnágiri	1881	1 864	568	528	273	29	48	1 023	819	752	392	74	48
	1882	1 908	748	397	305	31	41	815	908	561	427	69	47
Total	1881	7 484	1 945	8 314	763	44	39	6 854	3,514	4 346	1 144	68	38
	1882	7 153	2 418	2 495	841	35	36	6,268	4,877	3,480	1,295	56	30

Here also the divisional results show a slight falling off.

Out of the 7,153 cases investigated by the Police *suo motu*, convictions were obtained in 2,495 or in 35 per cent. against 44 per cent. in preceding year. Belgaum stands first with a high, but fallacious, percentage of 77. Next but at a wide difference comes Kánara with a percentage of 43, while Kaládgi, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri have respectively obtained the very poor percentages of 28, 23 and 21. Every district shows a marked falling off on the previous year's figures.

9. The success of the Police in obtaining convictions of persons arrested by them *suo motu* is in order of merit as follows :—

Belgaum	..	.	...	70 per cent. against 76 in 1881.
Ratnágiri	...	...	.	69 " 74 "
Kánara	...	.	...	52 " 52 "
Dhárwár	.	..	...	49 " 55 "
Kaládgi	..	..	...	42 " 49 "

Kánara has alone kept its figure. There is a marked falling off in every other district.

ANALYSIS OF COGNIZABLE CRIME.

10. The following table shows the analysis or classification of cognizable crime as compared with the previous year :—

	1881	1882.	Increase	Decrease
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c	140	102		38
Class II.—Serious offences against the Person	552	600	38	
Class III.—Serious offences against the Person and Property and Property only	648	707	61	
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person	2,660	2,272	612	
Class V.—Minor offences against Property	4,128	4,820	177	
Class VI.—Other offences	2,227	1,582		685
Total	10,287	10,002	888	678
	Net Increase			21

Under Class I. there has been a decrease of 38 cases, *viz.*, in Dhárwár 11, Kaládgi 10, Ratnágiri 9, Belgaum 7, and Kánara 1.

The number of offences against coin, &c., was 13 against 29 in 1881. Sixteen persons were arrested in these cases of whom 7 were convicted.

11. An increase of 38 offences is observable under Class II. An increase of no less than 36 offences was contributed by Belgaum, Class II.—Serious offences against the person. 17 by Kaládgi and 3 by Kánara, while there was a decrease of 15 cases in Ratnágiri and 3 in Dhárwár. The increase generally appears under Criminal force (31), Rape (11).

12. The following table shows the number of offences against the person of the more serious nature reported during the year under report and in the preceding year and the number of convictions obtained :—

Districts	Serious offences against the Person										Number of convictions obtained including those in cases of the previous year									
	Murder, Sections 302, 303, 306		Attempt at Murder Section 307		Culpable Homicides Sections 304, 305		Grievous Hurt Sections 325, 326, 329, 331, 333, and 335		Kidnapping Sections 363 to 365		Murder		Attempt at Murder		Culpable Homicide		Grievous Hurt		Kidnapping	
	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
Belgaum	11	18	2	3	3	6	26	22	4	4	6	18			1	2	9	7		2
Dharwar	12	12	5	1	4	2	26	18	8	6	4	8	1		2		14	14	1	
Kaládgi	16	11	4	3	6	4	20	18	2	7	8	3			..	2	15	8	1	
Kánara	5	6	2		4	3	7	5	7	5	4	8			1	2	6	2		
Ratnágiri	6	1	1		3	1	5	4	2	1	4	1			3		1	1	1	
Total	50	48	14	7	20	10	84	62	23	28	26	28	1	..	7	6	46	32	3	2

Except kidnapping, which shows no change, there is a decrease in all the other offences. Murders have fallen from 50 to 48, attempt at murder from 14 to 7, culpable homicide from 20 to 16, and grievous hurts from 84 to 62. The percentage of convictions to cases reported is as follows :—

	1881.	1882.
Murder	52	58
Attempt at murder	7	
Culpable homicide	35	38
Grievous hurt	54	52
Kidnapping	13	9

The total number of murders in the Division is classified below according to causes :—

Intrigues with women	4	Insanity	2
Revenge	7	Unknown	5
Quarrels	5	False cases	6
*Illegitimate offspring	8		
Gain	6	Total	48
Jealousy	5		

* Note.—Particulars of these cases are given in Part II

Of the 48 murders committed during the year, convictions were obtained in 28 or 58 per cent, which is an improvement on last year. Belgaum shows the best results (72 per cent) in murder cases. Convictions were there secured in 13 out of 18 cases, three were struck off as false, and one was pending at the end of the year, while one remained undetected. Dhárwár has much improved this year. Out of 12 cases, convictions were obtained in 8, giving a percentage of 66. Kánara has fallen from a percentage of 80 in 1881 to 50 this year. Kaládgi has obtained the lowest percentage of 27, only 3 murders out of 11 having been prosecuted to conviction. The one case in Ratnágiri which was pending at the close of 1881 resulted in conviction.

The attempts at murder numbered only one-half of those in the previous year, but the Police totally failed in their detection. Out of 7 cases 2 were subsequently struck off as false.

There is again a satisfactory diminution in the number of cases of culpable homicide. Kánara had 3 cases of which 2 were convicted. Kaládgi had 4 cases, of which 2 were proved, while out of 6 cases in Belgaum only 2 were convicted. Ratnágiri and Dhárwár had 1 and 2 cases respectively, none of them being detected. The Divisional percentage has improved (from 35 to 37).

There were only 62 cases of grievous hurt against 84 in 1881; of these 32 were prosecuted to conviction, the percentage being 52 against 54 in 1881. It is incomprehensible to me why prosecution should fail in *bona fide* cases of grievous hurt.

There were 23 offences of kidnapping against the same number last year, but convictions were obtained in only two. Satisfactory evidence is difficult to obtain in these cases.

13. The number of cases under this class was 3,315 against 2,660 in the previous year. The increase (655) chiefly consists of cases of simple hurt, the details of which are as below —

DISTRICTS	Total number of cases	Cases convicted	Percentage of cases convicted	Persons arrested		Persons convicted		Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons arrested	
				By Police <i>suo motu</i>	Under order of Magistrate	Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i>	Arrested under order of Magistrate	By Police <i>suo motu</i>	By order of Magistrate
Belgaum	180	43	24	125	42	67	13	54	32
Dhárwár	758	188	24	164	1,461	86	243	52	17
Kaládgi	607	168	28	308	861	147	163	48	19
Kánara	528	186	35	371	300	191	85	51	28
Ratnágiri	1,054	150	14	198	444	73	164	37	37
Total	3,127	730	23	1,161	3,108	564	608	49	31

This shows an increase of 607 cases over those of the last year (2,520) which is, however, only nominal, inasmuch as in the year of report 1,014 complaints were struck off as no offence against 622 in the year preceding. Convictions were obtained in 730 or 23 per cent cases against 27 per cent in 1881. Of 1,164 arrests made by the Police *suo motu* there were 564 or 49 per cent. convictions. The percentage by Districts is as follows:—

District				1882	1881
Belgaum				54	42
Dhárwár				52	44
Kaládgi	"	"	"	48	44
Kánara	"	"	"	51	40
Ratnágiri	"	"	"	37	63
Total				49	49

If the figures for the district are correct the Ratnágiri Police have shown a marked and, for them, unusual want of discretion this year in making arrests, while in all the other districts they appear to have been fairly discreet.

Out of 3,108 arrests made under order of Magistrates, 668 or 21 per cent. were convicted against 2,303 arrests and 535 or 23 per cent. convictions in 1881. These figures are lamentable. I trust there will be a marked improvement under the new Criminal Procedure Code.

14. The number of offences in Class III. was 707 against 646 in the preceeding year, being an increase of 61 cases which are found under serious mischief, lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, dacoity and theft (Sections 454, 455, 457 and 460 of the Indian Penal Code).

Class III—Serious Offences
against person and property
or property only

15. There is an increase of 177 cases under Class V, the figures being 4,329 against 4,152 in 1881. The increase mainly appears under the heads, "criminal breach of trust, theft, criminal or house trespass, and lurking house trespass or house-breaking".

Class V—Minor offences
against property

16 The subjoined table shows the more serious offences against property included in Classes III. and IV. noticed above and the detective result of the Police action in the same.—

Districts	SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY								NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS OBTAINED INCLUDING THOSE IN CASES OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR							
	Dacoity Sections 39 17 and 398		Robbery Sections 34 113, 874 397 and 398		Theft Sections 373 to 382		Receiving stolen pro- perty Sec- tions 411 to 414		Dacoity		Robbery		Theft		Receiving stolen pro- perty	
	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
Belgaum	6	8	37	42	528	592	10	12	3	1	1	1	156	148	5	6
Dhárwar	13	16	58	46	841	937	2	34	3	3	4	1	102	198	20	29
Kaládgi	11	2	30	27	556	465	20	21	1		2	2	182	121	6	13
Kánara	1	16	11	18	561	575	27	26	1	3	2	2	182	161	15	14
Ratnágiri			9	7	766	707	10	12	1		4	1	177	123	12	10
Total	31	41	145	140	2,477	2,776	90	104	9	7	12	7	850	751	58	72

Dacoities increased by 13 and thefts by 29 in the Division. Eleven dacoities in Kánara and most of those in Dhárwar were committed by a gang of Korchas or Lambanis in the early part of 1882 who came in from Mysore in November, took up their quarters in the dense forests along the ghát plateau between Mundgod and Supa and thence harried the country side. I deputed mounted police from Dhárwar, Belgaum and Kaládgi and caused the whole line to be patrolled by them. Strong Police posts were also established along the line, and although Col. McGillivray and his Inspector Ráo Bahádur Subhanrao Bapuji displayed the greatest activity in hunting up the gangs, it was long before they could be dislodged from the impenetrable thickets in which they were concealed. This is the second year running that foreign gangs have taken up their abode in this tract of forest. At the end of November 1882 their scouts again made their appearance, but this year (1883) I occupied the forests before them by a strong line of horse and foot patrols and the result has been that there has been no crime at all. I am separately addressing Government on the subject of mounted police for this part of Kánara, which otherwise is always infested by the criminal classes after November.

Dhárwar succeeded in detecting 2 dacoities, Kánara 3 and Belgaum 1. The Divisional percentage of convictions to arrests has fallen from 29 to 16. The results in the detection of robbery and theft are also decidedly unsatisfactory.

17. There were 1,592 offences against 2,227 in the previous year. The decrease (635) is mainly due to the large reduction of 671 cases under cantonment rules in Belgaum. This is attributed to the introduction of the Suddar Distillery system and the high price of liquor.

Class VI—Offences under
Special and Local Laws and
other offences not specified.

Forest offences have increased by 22 and excise by 84.

18. In the following Statement is shown the detective action of the Police in liquor and miscellaneous smuggling cases —

Districts	Description of Cases	Number of cases	Number of persons concerned or believed to be so	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons convicted	Amount of liquor seized		REMARKS
						Gallons	Bottles	
Belgaum	{ Smuggling Miscellaneous	56 6	75 8	74 8	62 8	53 16	1 0	
Dharwar	{ Smuggling Miscellaneous	19 4	23 7	23 7	20 6	38 2	2 1	
Kaladgi	{ Smuggling Miscellaneous	29	42	42	35	41	2	
Kanara	{ Smuggling Miscellaneous	6 84	10 116	10 116	9 86	7 18	0 4 and 148	tolas of Bharg
Ratnagiri	{ Smuggling Miscellaneous	22 174	26 196	26 190	24 153	12 69	0 4	
Total	{ Smuggling Miscellaneous	138 268	181 327	180 321	150 238	151 106	5 3 and 148	tolas of Bharg

My orders of last year (*vide* para 49 of Report for 1881) have had an excellent effect. Throughout the Division much activity and energy has been shown in the prosecution and detection of offences under the Abkani Act. Out of 501 persons arrested, 408 persons or 81 per cent. were convicted. In Belgaum only there was one case of opium smuggling in which 121 tolas of opium was seized and the one person arrested was convicted.

19 The proportion of doubtful cases reported by the Police under section 117 of Act X. of 1872 to the total number of cases entered in the crime register is as follows —

Districts	Total number of cases	Cases reported under Section 117 of Act X. of 1872	Percentage of cases reported to the total number of cases	
			1882	1881
Belgaum	1 906	539	27	17
Dharwar	2 663	538	20	10
Kaladgi	1 803	496	27	10
Kanara	1,678	370	22	27
Ratnagiri	2,542	1 375	54	75

For the reasons stated in my report for 1881, Ratnagiri naturally shows the largest number (1,375) of doubtful cases, the percentage of which has increased in all the districts except Kanara, which shows a falling of 4.

20. In the following statements are given statistics regarding struck-off cases, persons concerned in them, &c., &c.—

Districts	Years	CASES								PERSONS							
		Total number entered in Register including trans fers from last year	Number struck off as no crime by order of Magis trate	Number in which convictions were obtained	Number discharged	Number compounded and withdrawn	Number acquitted,	Number pending	Number undetected	Number arrested in cases referred to in Column 2	Number discharged in cases referred to in Column 4	Number convicted	Number discharged	Number compounded and withdrawn	Number acquitted	Number pending	Dead or otherwise disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Belgaum	1881	2,401	458	1,553	163	1	116	14	136	2,470	72	1,311	344	1	315	28	4
	1882	1 998	587	906	1,22	3	88	15	249	1,707	77	1,117	590	6	147	21	
	1881	2 542	489	646	539	6	142	13	727	2 679	50	1,311	874	8	261	40	5
	1882	2 713	616	645	685	5	148	11	753	2,993	76	1,933	1,587	19	233	31	3
Dharwar	1881	1 899	896	520	321	8	43	38	508	1 911	71	908	18	13	376	110	15
	1882	2,187	598	485	447	17	60	28	567	2 587	153	838	1 344	37	127	90	1
	1881	1 590	399	508	394	77	26	26	461	1,658	39	758	885		161	58	3
	1882	1,677	816	590	305	5	120	30	305	1,817	58	840	636	11	222	52	
Kaladgi	1881	2 548	911	798	467	34	47	14	364	1,870	37	1,144	493	45	24	97	
	1882	2,728	1,280	708	890	45	69	27	375	1 819	28	988	180	76	549	48	
Kanara	1881	10,994	2,608	4,077	1,794	49	425	105	1,941	10,522	299	5,490	2,721	67	1,597	323	26
	1882	12,828	3,247	5,386	1,829	75	480	108	2,148	10,923	367	4,780	4,027	141	1,278	302	8
Ratnagiri	1881	2 548	911	798	467	34	47	14	364	1,870	37	1,144	493	45	24	97	
	1882	2,728	1,280	708	890	45	69	27	375	1 819	28	988	180	76	549	48	
Total	1881	10,994	2,608	4,077	1,794	49	425	105	1,941	10,522	299	5,490	2,721	67	1,597	323	26
	1882	12,828	3,247	5,386	1,829	75	480	108	2,148	10,923	367	4,780	4,027	141	1,278	302	8

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases reported including transfers from last years.				Number of Persons arrested.				PERCENTAGE OF CASES.										PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS.									
									Struck off.		Convicted.		Discharged.		Acquitted.		Pending.		Undetected.		Discharged in cases struck off.		Convicted.		Discharged.		Acquitted.		Pending.
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.				
Belgaum	2,491	1,998	2,470	1,707	18	20	62	45	7	8	5	5	6	7	7	12	3	4	73	65	14	19	9	9	1	2		
Dhārwār	2,542	2,713	2,679	2,968	18	19	26	24	21	28	6	0	1	5	29	28	3	3	86	84	49	58	10	8	1	3		
Kalādgi	1,830	2,197	1,911	2,587	22	27	28	22	18	20	2	3	2	1	27	26	4	6	42	32	1	52	46	6	3			
Kānara	1,589	1,677	1,593	1,817	23	19	35	36	19	18	5	7	2	2	16	18	2	3	47	46	37	35	10	13	3	3		
Ratnāgiri	2,633	2,738	1,870	1,819	26	45	31	26	18	14	2	4	1	1	10	10	2	2	61	54	25	7	4	34	5	3		
Total	10,994	11,323	10,523	10,923	24	29	37	29	16	17	4	5	1	1	18	19	3	3	52	44	26	37	15	13	3	3		

The total number of cases reported increased by 329, whereas the number of struck-off cases has increased by 644 or 5 per cent. This rise is noticeable in all the districts and particularly in Ratnágiri, which shows an increase of 319 cases. The number—3,247—of struck-off cases consists chiefly of offences under simple hurt (1,014), ordinary theft (1,317), criminal breach of trust (193), and criminal trespass (99).

The Legislature having now classed the offence of hurt as a non-cognizable one (as it was originally), the Police will be relieved of the difficulty they have latterly had to contend with in this matter. As regards the number struck off in theft, criminal breach of trust and criminal trespass, the complaint is very often the first step towards the institution of a civil suit. Some property is taken or entered upon by a claimant and his right is disputed by another claimant. These being counter-accusations, both are referred to the Civil Court, and although there has been no criminal offence and the case is consequently struck off the Register, the accuser cannot be charged with having made a false complaint as he probably conscientiously believed that he had a right to the property in dispute which the accused probably as conscientiously claimed as his own.

21. The percentage of number of persons discharged in struck-off cases has remained stationary. The proportion of undetected cases has risen in Belgaum and Kánara by 5 and 2 per cent., while in Dhárwár and Kaládgi it has fallen by one per cent. Ratnágiri has maintained its position. The Divisional percentage has increased by one only. Dhárwár shows the largest number (753) of undetected cases. On several occasions I have brought to the notice of District Magistrates cases which were struck off for want of sufficient evidence to obtain conviction. On the whole, however, I found that sufficient care is taken by the Magistracy before granting formal permission to strike off cases from the registers.

22. The following statements show the result of Police operations in undetected cases standing over from the previous two years :—

Cases standing over from 1880.

DISTRICTS.	TRUE CASES.				PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
	Total number.	Since convicted.	Balance still remaining undetected.	Per-centage of Convictions.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage of Convictions.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per-centage of Recovery.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Belgaum	81	2	79	3	2	2	100	9,484	..	..
Dhárwár	685	1	684	..	1	1	100	31,112	844	3
Kaládgi	141	..	141	..	..	..	..	2,274	..	..
Kánara	68	..	68	..	6	..	..	3,175	174	5
Ratnágiri	23	3	20	11	13	4	31	1,194	10	1
Total	1,003	6	997	6	22	7	22	47,189	1,031	2

Cases standing over from 1881.

Districts.	TRUE CASES.				PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
	Total number.	Since convicted.	Balance still remaining undetected.	Percentage of Convictions.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage of Convictions.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of Recovery.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Belgaum	119	13	106	11	43	25	58	14,696	..	..
Dhárwár	686	13	683	2	36	17	47	20,623	494	2
Kaládgi	301	26	275	9	167	55	33	984	192	20
Kánara	86	13	73	15	25	5	20	1,209	99	8
Ratnágiri	112	17	95	15	67	23	34	8,670	1,984	23
Total ..	1,314	82	1,232	6	333	125	37	46,082	2,769	6

It will be seen that Ratnágiri alone has done much in recovering the property stolen in past years. Cases standing over from the year 1880 have not apparently been keenly followed up anywhere.

23. The subjoined table gives the value of property stolen and recovered in the several districts of the Division during the year under report :—

Districts.						Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to Property stolen.	Percentage of Recoveries in 1881.
						Rs.	Rs.		
Belgaum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	20,032	12,405	43	35
Dhárwár .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	49,679	17,127	35	29
Kaládgi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	45,267	21,308	47	44
Kánara .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	34,043	12,009	35	50
Ratnágiri .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	19,239	14,341	75	77
Total ..						1,77,150	77,190	44	.. ..
Total for 1881 ..						1,94,693	91,881	....	47

The value of the property stolen was less by Rs. 17,543 than in the previous year. Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Kaládgi show an improvement in the recovery of property, while Kánara and Ratnágiri show a falling off of 15 and 2 per cent. Ratnágiri, when compared with the other districts, stands prominently forward with a percentage of 75.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

24. The following statement contrasts the number of non-cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrates with those of the preceding year :—

District.	Offences.		PERSONS.						Percentage of convictions to apprehensions.		PROPERTY.			
			Apprehended or summoned.		Acquitted.		Convicted.				Stolen.		Recovered.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.		
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	635	699	895	980	427	524	465	443	52	45	519	459	519	439
Dharwar	677	710	903	915	450	385	432	523	52	58	273	101	243	84
Kaladgi	476	644	524	691	329	599	254	413	43	43	159	117	106	117
Kanara	429	600	673	771	352	353	347	435	52	57	..	256	..	256
Ratnagiri	273	219	494	373	321	232	175	155	35	41	..	..	..	..
Total	2,490	2,872	3,554	4,035	1,859	2,068	1,723	1,977	48	49	981	993	867	836

There has been a net increase of 332 cases—Belgaum 64, Dhárwár 33, Kaládgi 163, and Kánara 171, while on the other hand there has been a decrease of 54

cases in Ratnágiri. The increase is mainly observable in offences under "special laws."

In connection with these cases 4,035 persons were apprehended of whom 1,977 or 49 per cent were convicted. Dhárwár shows the highest percentage (58) and is followed by Kánara with a percentage of 57. Ratnágiri has also improved this year by 6 per cent., whereas Belgaum and Kaládgi have deteriorated by 5 and 1 per cent respectively. The value of property stolen was Rs. 903, of which nearly the whole (Rs. 886) has been recovered.

25. The subjoined tables exhibit separately the results of cases in which the agency of the Police was employed as well as those which were disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police —

Districts.	Offences in which Police agency was employed	PERSONS			Percentage of convictions to apprehensions	PROPERTY	
		Apprehended or Summoned	Acquitted	Convicted		Stolen	Recovered
Belgaum	18	27	9	22	81	Rs 429	Rs 429
Dhárwár	124	143	43	90	69	101	84
Kaládgi	91	137	91	65	47	105	100
Kánara	36	53	23	26	49	87	87
Ratnágiri	112	197	104	92	47		
Total	381	567	270	301	55	722	705
Total for 1881	415	595	288	302	51	963	849

Districts	Offences in which Police agency was not employed	PERSONS			Percentage of convictions to apprehensions	PROPERTY	
		Apprehended or Summoned	Acquitted	Convicted		Stolen	Recovered
Belgaum	681	93	515	421	44	Rs	Rs
Dhárwár	580	772	342	423	56		
Kaládgi	552	804	508	348	41	12	12
Kánara	361	718	305	412	57	169	169
Ratnágiri	107	181	118	63	34		
Total	2 491	3,478	1 788	1 673	48	181	181
Total for 1881	2 070	3,010	1 671	1,421	47	17	17

26 The percentage of cases in which the Police were employed is as follows.—

Districts	1881	1882
Belgaum	4	3
Dhárwár	18	17
Kaládgi	17	14
Kánara	9	6
Ratnágiri	55	51

It is satisfactory to note that though the number of non-cognizable cases has increased, there has been a falling off in cases referred to the Police.

The cases inquired into by the Police numbered 381. Of the 557 persons apprehended or summoned 304 or 55 per cent. were convicted. This result is more favourable than that of the previous year. Belgaum shows the largest percentage of 81; then comes Dhárwár (69), and is followed by Kánara (49), Ratnágiri (47) and Kaládgi (47). As compared with the percentage of last year, Belgaum and Ratnágiri show a marked improvement; Dhárwár also shows better results; whereas Kaládgi, and notably Kánara show a falling off.

In the 2,491 cases disposed of by the Magistrates without reference to the Police 3,478 persons were arrested, of whom 1,673 or 48 per cent. were convicted.

Statement D.

27. As usual Police of the strength as shown in the margin were employed

	Yemnur	Gudgudapur
Officers	1	1
Men	6	5
Sowars	2	2
Shetsandis	80	18
Total	89	21

at the fairs of Yemnur in Navalgund Taluka and Gudgudapur in Ranebenur Taluka of the Dharwar District for the protection of person and property. The former fair lasted 3 days from 8th to 10th March 1882, and the latter 2 days from 20th to 21st October 1882. The number of people assembled at both the fairs was 40,000 and 9,846 respectively. Of the 8 criminal cases which occurred at these fairs convictions were obtained in 6, and out of the property stolen (Rs 52-11-0), property worth Rs. 24-0-3 was recovered.

28. There were no Punitive Police Posts in this Division during the year of report.

Statement E.

29. The total strength of the Police of all grades including the Superintendents of Police and the temporary Assistant in Kaladgi was 3,408 Its cost amounted to Rs. 5,30,883. The distribution of the force was as under.—

General Police duties	2,707
Jail Guards	49
Treasury and miscellaneous Guards	370
Town duties	256
Cantonment duties	20
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	6
Total	3,408

During the year 5 reductions, 4 in Kaladgi and 1 in Kanara, were made in connection with the re-organization sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7137 of 22nd October 1880. The appointment of an Assistant Superintendent in Kaladgi was temporarily sanctioned for the special purpose of supervising Police arrangements in connection with the Railway works in progress.

30 The following table shows the proportion of Police to area and population for each of the districts of the Division —

Districts	Area in square miles	Population (according to the Census of 1881)	PROPORTION OF POLICE	
			To Area	To Population
			Square miles	
Belgaum	1 654 8	861 014	1 to 7 03	1 to 1 308
Dharwar	4 34 7	882 907	1 to 6	1 to 1 215
Kaladgi	1 57 3	638 498	1 to 9	1 to 1 077
Kanara	3 91 7	421 840	1 to 6	1 to 1 06
Ratanagiri	1,222 1	907 000	1 to 5	1 to 1 3
Total	27 781 6	3,804,344	1 to 7	1 to 1,116

The average proportion of the whole force to area and population of the Division is one man to 7 square miles and to 1,116 souls.

Statement F.

31. 1,883 men or a little over one-half the force are armed with firearms, 184 with swords only or with swords and batons, and the remaining 1,385 with batons only. The arms are found to be generally in good condition.

32. The following table shows the departmental punishments inflicted on the men of the force in each district.—

Districts	Total Strength of the Police	Number of departmental punishments	Percentage of punishments to Police
Belgaum	662	115	17
Dharwar	732	201	27
Kaladgi	611	232	38
Kanara	661	63	9
Ratanagiri	736	41	4
Total	3,402	652	18

The proportion of punishments varies with the change of the Superintendent. Fining, I fear, has been much too common in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaládgi. In this latter district 38 per cent of the Police were departmentally punished—an extraordinary number even allowing for the very bad state of the Police of Kaládgi. I am very averse to the infliction of constant fines on the Police: still more do I object to the fining of the higher officials. In future years I shall require returns of fines inflicted on Chief Constables, having reason to believe that this has been much too common.

Punishments by Magistrates have increased by 16, the figures being forty-three against twenty-seven last year.

33. Rewards by promotion, &c., were 63 against 278 in 1881. This large decrease is only nominal as the figures for past years indiscriminately represented the promotions in the sub-grades irrespective of those promotions only which were earned by meritorious service. There were 9 money rewards against 33 in 1881.

34. Three hundred and twenty-eight officers and 808 men are returned as able to read and write against 311 officers and 788 men in the preceding year. The number under instruction was 899 against 840 in 1881. Two Savárs from each of the districts of Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaládgi were deputed to receive instruction at the Veterinary School in Poona during the rains. The same men have again been sent this season to complete their course of instruction.

ESCAPES AND RECAPTURES.

35. The subjoined table shows the number of escapes and recaptures :—

Districts.	From Jails.	From Lockups	From custody of		Total escaped.	Number recaptured.	Percentage of recaptures to escapes.
			District Police.	Village Police.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgaum	4	..	3	3	10	7	70
Dhárwár .. .. .	..	..	2	3	5	4	80
Kaládgi .. .. .	..	..	18	2	20	6	30
Kánara	1	..	3	..	4	4	100
Ratnágiri .. .. .	..	..	2	..	2	2	100
Total	5	..	28	8	41	28	56

The number of escapes was 41 against 39 in the year preceding. Of these 20 were in Kaládgi, 10 in Belgaum, 5 in Dhárwár, 4 in Kánara and 2 in Ratnágiri. The number of recaptures was 23, i. e. 56 per cent. of the total escapes as against 77 per cent. in the preceding year. The Police of the Kaládgi District were remarkably unsuccessful in recapturing escaped prisoners, there being only 6 recaptures out of 20 escapes. In Kánara and Ratnágiri all the persons escaped have been recaptured while the Police of Belgaum and Dhárwár succeeded in rearresting 70 and 80 per cent. of the escaped prisoners. Seventeen policemen were prosecuted and punished for negligence in this duty.

36. The following statement gives the number of policemen in the five districts who have gone through a course of drill under the prescribed heads :—

Districts,	NUMBER OF ALL GRADES OF THE POLICE INSTRUCTED IN THE COURSE OF DRILL.				
	Manual and Platoon Drill.	Company Drill.	Light Infantry Drill.	Guard and Sentry Duty.	Ball Practice.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgaum	505	381	383	490	466
Dhárwár	634	682	681	683	633
Kaládgi	309	309	309	309	309
Kánara	635	475	305	635	461
Ratnágiri	625	502	455	452	723
Total	2,768	2,349	2,193	2,569	2,647

The subjoined table shows the percentage of men instructed in drill to the total number of Police:—

Districts.	Total number of Police.	Number of Men who have been instructed more or less in the course of drill.	Percentage of men in Column 3 on the total number of Police.
1	2	3	4
Belgaum	662	509	77
Dhárwár	732	684	93
Kaladgi	611	309	50
Kánara	661	648	97
Ratnágiri	736	729	99
Total ..	3,402	2,940	86

The result is an increase of 5 per cent. over the figures of last year. Judging from the figures furnished, it would seem that in Dhárwár nearly all the men are thoroughly drilled in all the 5 heads, while in Kaladgi only 309 out of 611 are thoroughly drilled. In Kánara and Ratnágiri nearly all the men are instructed more or less in drill, while in Belgaum 77 per cent. have been so instructed.

37. The entire Police force of the Division as it stood on 31st December 1882 was composed of 7 Europeans and 3,339 natives, 62 places being vacant at the close of the year. Of the 7 Europeans, 2 are Military officers and the rest belong to the Uncovenanted Service. Of the natives, 62 are Christians, 1,338 Mahomedans, 113 Bráhmans, 97 Rajputs, 57 Lingáits, 1,200 Maráthás, 2 Jains, 467 Other Hindus, and one Pársi. The force generally consists of Maráthás and Mahomedans.

Statement H.

38. The total expenditure on account of Police buildings was Rs. 52,731-15-4 against Rs. 14,722 in 1881. Of this the expenditure on works and repairs by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 43,396-3-8 and the balance Rs. 9,335-11-8 was spent on petty construction and repairs carried out departmentally. At Belgaum accommodation for Superintendent's office, Head-quarter and Account offices, and 80 men was in course of construction by the Public Works Department. In Ratnágiri 3 lines were completed, while some excellent outposts in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara were constructed. The want of proper accommodation for the Police at outposts in all the districts is still pressing. In Resolution No. 8411 of 18th December 1880, Government directed that year by year the buildings in one district of each Division should be placed in proper repair. I have carried out these orders so far as was practicable. The plan adopted by me is to give preference to works of an urgent nature. Accordingly the lines at Dhárwár, which so badly required to be reconstructed, were taken in hand at the commencement of 1880. Some blocks were completed in 1881 and the work progresses. The lines at Belgaum, which were in a scandalous condition, are now being replaced by excellent and substantial buildings. Other miscellaneous Police buildings at Belgaum are also being gradually supplied.

39. The following summary gives the details of cases of serious crimes personally inquired into by the Superintendents of Police:—

Districts.	Cases entered in return.	Number visited at once.	Number visited after a few days.	Number not visited.	DETAILS OF THE FIGURES GIVEN IN COLUMN 1.						
					Murder.	Attempted murder.	Outrage homicide.	Decoy.	House-break- ing.	House-break- ing and theft.	Robbery.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Belgaum	28	3	1	19	17	..	2	4	..	..	..
Dhárwár	24	7	..	17	10	..	3	4	1	2	..
Kaladgi	23	4	4	15	8	1	4	4	..	..	1
Kánara	23	7	4	12	6	..	4	12	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	7	2	2	3	1	..	1	1	4	..	..
Total ..	100	23	11	66	42	1	14	30	6	6	1

These figures do not convey much. My own personal observation has been that Colonel McGillivray and Captain Macpherson in Kánara and Mr. Kennedy both at Belgaum and Kaládgi, on every necessary occasion visited the scene of every serious crime to which they could get, before it was hunted out by the Police. In Belgaum out of 19 serious cases which occurred in his time, Mr. Down visited the scenes of 2 only. His excuse, which seems not unreasonable, is that in most of the cases the crime was at once detected and the prisoners apprehended. It is of course useless for a Superintendent to go out if he knows he will meet the case coming in and some discretion must be left to Superintendents. I can assure Government I keep a very sharp look-out in this matter.

SUICIDES AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

40. These are given in the annexed table:—

Districts	SUICIDES										ACCIDENTAL DEATHS												Total suicides and ac- cidental deaths			
	By hanging		By drowning		By poison		By cutting or stabbing		By shooting		Total	By drowning		By snake bite		By wild an- imals		By fall from a tree		By other causes		Total				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
Belgaum	12	10	15	30		1					28	50	(8	7)	23	13										
Dharwar	21	14	11	11							68	9	51	10	20	4										
Kollegal	18	3	1	11							1	47	1	42	19	14										
Kanara	11	2	10	1							21	1	1	1	18	5										
Ratnagiri ..			1	11							7	11	47	62	100	79										
Total	65	34	47	145	3	0	3	2			115	155	164	247	150	103	22	2	61	7	145	73	682	122	780	607

Suicides which numbered 303 occurred as under —

Belgium	.		78
Dhauwar		...	97
Kaladgi	...		71
Kánala	.		36
Rathúrgm	..	...	21

Nearly two-thirds (195) of the deaths were caused by drowning. The Police are alive to the necessity of having wells fenced where they are found unprotected, and the Superintendents' diaries give full particulars in every well or tank drowning case.

The number of accidental deaths was 1,084. The largest number (318) was in Ratnágiri where snake-bite, as usual, alone caused 169 deaths. The number of deaths in Belgaum, Dhárwar, Kaládgi, and Kánara was 218, 186, 159, and 203 respectively.

41. The following statement briefly shows the working of the Indian Arms Act during the year 1882 —

No		Districts	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN THE YEAR 1882															REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
			To manufacture and sell arms and ammunition, &c, Form No VI	To keep and sell arms and ammunition, &c, Form No VII	To keep arms, &c, and to go armed for self protection, &c Form No VIII	To go armed on a journey, Form No IX	To possess arms, &c in a District which has not been disarmed Form No X	To possess arms, &c, for destroying wild animals, Form No XI	To carry arms, &c, for protection of crops.	Granted for fire works	To carry arms granted to Police Force, &c, in capacity as their officers	Total number of licenses granted	Number of arms employed	Number of persons prosecuted under the Act	Number of persons convicted	Number of shops of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition	Number of shops examined by the Police	
1	Belgium	12	9	869	6	14	14				404	249	13	12	18	8		
2	Dharwad	2	11	524	9	398					944	28	5	1	10	8		
4	Kaladgi	1	1	109	2	11					127	116	7	5	4	4		
8	Kanara	7	7	77							888	87	25	20	7	7		
5	Ratnagiri	19	5	181	1	248					554	114	1	1	24	16		
Total		31	36	1,284	18	771			20	279	2,411	588	51	39	63	43		

In Kánara and Belgaum the Assistant Collectors generally inspected the shops for manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition in their talukás, while in Ratnágiri this duty was entirely neglected. In Dhárwár only one shop was examined by an Assistant Collector. The number of shops personally inspected by the Police Superintendents is given below :—

Districts	Number of Shops examined	Total number of Shops
Ratnágiri	12	24
Dhárwár	6	10
Kaládgi	4	4
Kánara	1	7
Total	23	45

In Belgaum Mr. Down did not inspect any shops, even those at his head-quarters. This omission, he admits, was due to an ignorance of standing orders.

42. During the year of report I visited the districts of Ratnágiri, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara, and inspected the men at head-quarters, their lines and schools, and was generally satisfied with their condition. I also visited Bijápur in Kaládgi. The accounts at the head-quarters and in several Chief Constables' offices were examined. No serious errors were discovered. The new forms of accounts and registers introduced in 1881 have been well understood, and the Kárkuns allowed to the Chief Constables have proved of much use in relieving the Chief Constables of clerical work, which hitherto greatly interfered with their legitimate duties.

43. This year each District Magistrate has made useful comments in forwarding his District Superintendent's report. I shall allude to them in their proper place. The remarks of Mr. Jervoise are especially valuable, and I print them nearly *in extenso*.

44. On the whole, I am not satisfied with the results of the year under report. The Police of Ratnágiri and Kánara hold their own, but they have much less crime to contend with than the Police in the Southern Marátha Districts, and they can generally obtain moderately educated men to recruit their ranks. Every year, however, makes it more and more difficult to enlist good and respectable men in the Southern Marátha Country districts—Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kaládgi—and the opening of the Railway is not likely to make it easier. Men drafted from the Konkan, however good, are comparatively useless until they pick up Kánarese, and promotion is so slow that they have small inducement to remain.

45. The Southern Marátha Country Police may be said entirely to lack detective ability. They rely on the village Shetsandis, and whatever detection there may be is the result of their exertions before the Policeman arrives. I am seriously discussing with the District Magistrates and Superintendents a measure for improving the status of the Shetsandis generally. This subject, however, bristles with difficulties of all kinds, some of which may prove insurmountable.

46. In conclusion, I feel bound to suggest to Government that every District Superintendent of Police and Assistant posted to the Southern Marátha Country or to Kánara be required in future to pass in Kánarese within a reasonable time. In the last five years out of 13 District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, only 2 have passed in Kánarese. Of all district officials, it seems to me that the Superintendent of Police especially ought to know the language of his district and be able to converse with facility not only with his men but with the people generally.

I have the honor to be,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Commissioner, S. D.

PART II.

PRECIS OF THE POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS' REPORTS.

BELGAUM.

Statistics.

1. Area	4,656·8 square miles.
Population	864,014.
Strength of Police	663
Police to Area	1 to 7·03
Police to Population... ..	1 to 1,303

2. The officers in charge during the year were as follows :—Mr. M. Kennedy, from 1st January to 26th February ; Mr. J. E. Down, from 27th February to the end of the year.

3. During the year under report one officer and 29 men were dismissed, 29 officers and 56 men were fined, degraded or suspended, and 12 men were punished judicially. These figures apparently compare favourably with the previous year, but Mr. Down observes as follows :—

“Fine, as a punishment, should in my opinion be avoided, especially in the lower ranks of the force ; more harm is I consider done by it than good. The pay of the lower grades is so small that it is most difficult to get any respectable or good men to enter it, and this difficulty will only be increased by the knowledge that the men’s pay is likely to be reduced by fines whenever punishment is considered necessary : the infliction of a fine too is more calculated to induce men to resort to illegal means of making good their forfeited pay than to exercise a salutary or deterrent effect. For minor irregularities or breaches of discipline, punishment drill in proportion to the offence committed is a sufficient recognition of it and has the advantage of remedying such defects in the defaulter’s smartness or setting up as he may require : a repetition of such offences, or offences more serious in their nature may require that a man be reduced or even dismissed, and tried judicially, but there is no offence which in my opinion necessitates or even justifies the infliction of a fine on a policeman in the lower ranks.”

On which the District Magistrate makes the following remarks, which I emphatically endorse :—

“30 out of 109 officers were punished departmentally and 97 out of 553 men were departmentally or judicially punished.

	Officers.	Men.
Dismissed	1	29
Fined, suspended or degraded	29	56
Punished judicially ... ..	...	12
	30	97

“Thus not far short of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the officers and nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the men were departmentally punished. Mr. Down is apparently opposed to fining the lower grades as a punishment and regards simple dismissal as not a sufficient punishment for departmental offences, such as gross neglect of duty, &c. His remarks respecting the effects of fining the lower grades have my full concurrence. But I am not so certain that Mr. Down is right in his appreciation of dismissal as a punishment. ‘Dismissal’ means no more opportunities of living to a great extent on the public, and having to provide one-self with food instead of constantly getting it for the asking. It also means that no other Government employment in this district is obtainable. The Brigadier General last year communicated for guidance to the Commanding Officers of Regiments here, my request that no man should be enlisted who had been dismissed from the Police or even who had resigned his appointment in the Police, unless the Police Superintendent was satisfied with the causes of resignation. The Conservator of Forests, S. D., has issued similar instructions in his department, and as I am aware is not allowing them to remain a dead letter.

“I earnestly hope that next year’s report may show considerable diminution in the number of departmental punishments inflicted on officers. I am not prepared to say that it was not necessary to punish nearly a third of the officers of all grades, but I feel well assured that the doing so must have lowered them as a body in the estimation of the men and have made the maintenance of discipline by them somewhat difficult. I am under the impression that if a superior officer in any department desires that his subordinate officer

should work satisfactorily and heartily under him, and spare him the painful necessity of degrading them by punishments, he can succeed in attaining his object by making himself liked by them. There is not much difficulty in this. He has only to show himself willing and desirous to help them to learn how to do their work well instead of standing aloof, without any token of sympathy with them, and confining himself to a strict supervision and exacting implicit obedience to standing orders. Men will work well for the mere sake of pleasing their superiors when they feel that he sympathises with their difficulties and helps them to correct their mistakes and faults. There is no country where this is more true than it is in India. I do not intend these observations as personal to Mr. Down. I know that he found anything but a model force when he came here, though his predecessor, Mr. Kennedy, had done much to improve it. No doubt some departmental punishments have been necessary, but the number of them is serious enough to call for some consideration as to whether there are not other and more effective measures which might be adopted and which will at the same time allow of officers and men raising themselves in their own estimation."

- Education. 4. Sixty-five officers and 109 men were able to read and write and 51 men were under instruction.
5. Accommodations for the Superintendent's Office, Head-quarters and Barrack Accommodation. Account Office, and 80 men at Belgaum and for the men at 3 outposts were in course of construction.
6. For the year under report there has been a decrease on the previous Fluctuation of Crime. year of 483 cases in cognizable crime. The percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated has fallen off 9 per cent. by comparison with the year 1881, and those of arrested persons and persons brought to trial convicted by 8 and 1 per cent. respectively. Judging of the success attending Police operations during the past year by this test of percentages the Police of this district have been less successful for the year under report than in 1881. But this test, in which trivial offences such as drunkenness and disorderly behaviour occurring in the Belgaum Cantonment are clubbed with more serious offences and percentages struck, is, as observed by both the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, misleading and cannot be entirely relied on. The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 29,022 against Rs. 29,205 in 1881. Of this Rs. 12,405 or 42·7 per cent. was recovered, which is more than last year by 8 per cent.
7. Under this head 18 cases were reported against 11 in 1881. Three Murders. were struck off as no crime by order of the Magistrate. Conviction was obtained in 13; one was pending at the close of the year, and one remained undetected. This may be termed very fair success. Belgaum is earning an unpleasant notoriety for murder. The details of the undetected case are as follows :—

On the morning of the 14th January in the town of Belgaum, the dead body of a native convert by name Shettia bin Parasha was found in his house with his skull split open and various other wounds on his head and body. No clue has been obtained as to the perpetrators of the outrage. A reward of Rs. 100 has been offered for information which may lead to the arrest and conviction of the offenders.

There was one murder of an illegitimate child the particulars of which are given below :—

In the village of Gorgudi, Mahál Murgod, one Kenchawa kom Bhima, a widow, gave birth to an illegitimate child on 25th January, and in order to conceal its birth threw it into a tank. She then absconded from the village; on the 5th March she was apprehended, and there being evidence against her she was sent to the Magistrate C. P. for trial but was discharged, the evidence not being considered sufficient. There was no special reluctance on the part of the neighbours to furnish information such as to occasion a failure of justice.

- *8. There were six cases against 3 last year. Three cases were struck off as no crime. Conviction was obtained in 2. In one Culpable Homicides. case the accused was discharged by the Magistrate, being considered insane.

9. Eight cases were reported under this head, but one of them only was a serious crime, and in it two persons were arrested and Dacoities. convicted. Three cases technically classed under this head were merely grain disputes. Two of them were discharged and one remained for disposal before the Sessions Court at the end of the year. Of the remaining, three were struck off as no crime and one was under inquiry.

10. The following useful remarks of the District Magistrate have my entire concurrence, and I print them in full :—

“The Superintendent of Police points out that out of the cognizable cases brought to trial a very large portion occur within the cantonment limits, and that they are of a trivial character, such as drunkenness and disorderly conduct, in which a conviction is the almost invariable result of the trial. The Superintendent remarks justly that the percentage of convictions thus obtained under the head of ‘special and local laws’ acts as a very important factor in the calculation of percentages. Mr. Down then points out that offences under this head have fallen from 1,226 in 1881 to 556 in 1882, while cognizable offences of other descriptions have increased from 1,265 in 1881 to 1,442 in 1882, and he deduces from these figures that the ‘large decrease in crime during the year for this District’ which these figures show ‘is misleading.’

“I conclude that Mr. Down’s meaning is that the petty offences which come under the head of ‘other special and local laws’ and arise in the cantonment in greater or less numbers in each year, are hardly of sufficient importance to be taken into consideration when comparing the crime of the district in one year with the crime in another year, while, at the same time though they occur within the very limited area of the cantonment, their inclusion in the crime of the District seriously affects the figured statements and renders them misleading, both with respect to the amount of crime generally, and with respect to percentage of convictions.

“I quite agree that the inclusion of such cases arising in cantonments, many of which, such as ‘practising prostitution without being registered’ or ‘failing to attend the Lock Hospital for examination’ or ‘selling liquor to soldiers’ &c., are peculiar to the cantonment, is misleading, and that to get at the real state of crime of the district, they should be separated. Indeed, I would strongly recommend that there should be an Annual Police Administration Report for the cantonment, distinct from that for the district, and that it should be forwarded to the Commissioner through the Brigadier General under whose control and direction the administration of the cantonment police is placed by law. If this suggestion be adopted in all districts where there are cantonments, Government would have the opportunity of comparing the crime and police administration of one cantonment with that of any other. As the District Magistrate has no authority over the police in cantonments and the Superintendent of Police is in no way subordinate to the District Magistrate within their limits, it is only fair to the District Magistrate that he should be relieved from all necessity of commenting on crime or on the action of the Police in the cantonment.

“As regards the inclusion of cantonment cases of a petty nature affecting the percentages of convictions, &c., the fact that ‘a conviction is the almost invariable result’ of such cases being brought to trial, renders the statistics misleading, inasmuch as the percentage of convictions is unduly raised for the whole district, for instance the real percentage of cases convicted, for the district proper, appears to be 65·5, but by including the cantonment cases, it is brought up to 79·9.

“The extraordinary decrease in the number of cognizable cases in the cantonment from 1,226 in 1881 to 556 in 1882, is attributed by Mr. Down to the new *ābkari* arrangements which were introduced on the 1st August 1881, though not perhaps got into thorough working order till later in the year. The result of the new system is that (1) the price of distilled liquor being very much higher than formerly, consumption is partly checked, (2) the liquor now sold is of a better description and not so intoxicating as what was formerly sold, and (3) there has been a considerable check placed on the introduction into the cantonment of Goa liquor, the price of which is very low. I have little doubt that Mr. Down is correct in assigning to the changes in the *ābkari* system the credit of the greater portion of the decrease in cognizable crime in the cantonment. It would, however, have been more satisfactory, if the 1,226 cases in 1881, and the 556 cases in 1882 had been detailed under their respective heads. It is possible that a fair number of the 1,226 and of the 556 cases may really be the result of good work done by the Police, or by the Cantonment Nuisance Inspector, or the Lock Hospital detectives; and indeed, it is only by separating the different classes of cases that the efficiency of the different departments or establishments can be tested year by year.

“My impression is that though petty offences have decreased this year within the cantonment limits, what may be more properly designated as ‘crime’ has increased. It is not however possible, so long as the figures for the cantonment and for the district proper are lumped together, to do more than trust to general impressions on this point.

“There are other considerations in my mind which I do not feel disposed to occupy time in advancing, which added to those that I have alluded to, lead me to repeat my recommendation that there should be a Police administration report for the Cantonment distinct from that for the District proper.”

For the reasons well stated by him I strongly support Mr. Jervoise’s suggestion that there shall be a separate Annual Administration Report for Cantonment Police.

DHÁRWÁR.

Statistics.

11. Area	...	...	...4534·7 square miles.
Population	...	...	...882,907
Strength of Police	...	...	...733
Police to Area	...	...	...1 to 6
Police to Population	...	...	...1 to 1,205

12. Major Hay was in charge of the district throughout the year. The Officers in charge. report is written by his *locum tenens* Mr. Kennedy, who found very meagre notes to guide him.

13. Fifteen constables were punished judicially and 23 officers and 178 constables departmentally, including 18 who were dismissed, Conduct of the Force. against 6 constables punished judicially and 35 officers and 158 constables departmentally in 1881. Two officers and 3 constables were rewarded by promotion for good service, while 11 officers and 4 constables were rewarded by money rewards and good conduct certificates.

14. Seventy-eight officers and 168 men were able to read and write or 33·6 Education. per cent. of the whole force. Twenty officers and 261 men were under instruction.

15. New lines were completed departmentally during the year under report Barrack accommodation. at Motebenur, Shelowdi, Mundergi and Hirekerur, and new lines were commenced at Hubli, Naregal and Betigeri.

16. The number of cognizable cases reported during the year was 2,663 and non-cognizable cases 710 against 2,481 and 677 respectively in 1881. The percentage of convictions as regards cognizable cases after excluding those that were struck off has fallen off from 32·1 to 30·1 in 1882, which shows that the Police have not been successful in the detection of crime, the next most important duty to preventing it. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested was 49, as compared with 54·7 in 1881. The value of the property reported to have been stolen in cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 49,579, of which property worth Rs. 17,127 was recovered, which gives a percentage of 34·5 against 29·4 in 1881.

17. Twelve cases of murder were reported during the year, being the same Murders. number as in the year 1881. In 8 cases the accused were committed to the Sessions where convictions were obtained in 7 and in one the accused was acquitted. In one case the accused was discharged by the committing Magistrate for want of proof, and in another the accused committed suicide immediately after perpetrating the crime. Conviction was also obtained in one case which was pending at the end of 1881. Two cases remained undetected. There were 4 murders by women of their illegitimate children, the particulars of which are as follows :—

1. On the 8th of June, at the village of Gúddada-Mállápúr, Táluka Kod, a woman named Dyawaka murdered her newly born illegitimate child by pressing its throat and chest. The accused was arrested and forwarded to the First Class Magistrate, who committed her to the Sessions, where she was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

2. On the 30th of September, at the village of Hádargéri, Táluka Ranebennur, the dead body of a newly born child was found in a nála with wounds upon the chest and back, probably inflicted with stone or other hard weapon. A woman named Nagawa was arrested, but was released on her own recognizance.

3. On the 5th of October, at the village of Hallúr, Táluka Kod, a widow named Basawa murdered her newly born infant by cutting its throat with a sickle. She was arrested and the Magistrate committed her to the Sessions, where she was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

4. On the 23rd December, at the village of Kelgeri, Táluka Dhárwár, a widow named Gangawa murdered her newly born illegitimate child by pressing its throat. She was arrested. This case was pending enquiry at the end of the year. In the beginning of January 1883 she was convicted at the Sessions and sentenced to transportation for life.

18. Two cases were returned during the year under report against 4 in the previous year. In one case the accused were committed to the Sessions Court but were acquitted. The other case was discharged by the Magistrate.

19. Sixteen dacoities were reported against 13 in the previous year. Four of these cases were struck off as no crime. Conviction was obtained in 3 out of the 4 cases committed to the Sessions. One case was discharged by the Magistrate for want of evidence, the persons arrested were, however, sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on failure to find security for good behaviour. 7 cases, most of them committed by Korchas or Lambanees, remained undetected.

20. The District Magistrate observes :—

"The imperfect condition of the service books which Mr. Kennedy has pointed out is not creditable,"

and I have to state that the secret diary of the Superintendent conveyed very little information and very few more entries than I had observed in previous years. Very few notes were left for the general guidance of the officer acting for Major Hay or for his special aid in the preparation of the annual report.

The District Magistrate further remarks :—

"The increase in crime is ascribed by Major Hay partly to the influx of foreigners on railway works. There was no large influx until October and this cause is not sufficient to account for the increase in crime, still less for the want of success on the part of the Police in detecting it. The results seem to indicate defective Police administration and a low state of efficiency in the force especially in the detection of crime."

And I entirely agree with him, adding that the supervision was anything but vigorous or energetic.

KALÁDGI.

Statistics.

21. Area	...	...	5757.3 square miles.
Population	...	...	638,493
Strength of Police	...	...	613
Police to Area	...	...	1 to 9
Police to Population	...	...	1 to 1,037

22. The following officers were in charge of the District during the year under report :—Mr. F. Yates from 1st January to 19th February; Mr. J. Hearn (Huzár Deputy Collector) from 20th February to 6th March; Mr. M. Kennedy from 7th March to 24th December; Mr. H. J. Duggan from 25th December to the end of the year.

23. During the year under report 25 men were dismissed against 13 in the previous year. 33 officers and 174 men were punished departmentally against 8 and 20 respectively in 1881. 2 men were punished judicially. 20 men were promoted for good service.

24. Compared with the year preceding, there appears to have been no remarkable improvement in regard to the education of the men.

25. No Police buildings were constructed during the year under report.

26. The returns show a total of 1,803 cognizable and 644 non-cognizable offences. The figures in 1881 were 1,626 and 476 respectively. Convictions were obtained in 485 cognizable cases or little over 22 per cent. which shows a diminution of 6 per cent. compared with 1881. The number of persons arrested was 2,496. Of this number 84 per cent. were convicted, which, compared with 1881, shows a decrease of 9 per cent. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 45,267, or an increase of Rs. 14,325 over the previous year; that of property recovered amounted to Rs. 21,308, which gives a percentage of 47 or an increase of 3 per cent. over 1881.

27. Eleven murders were reported during the year under report. 3 were struck off as no crime. Conviction was obtained in 3. Murders. In 4 cases the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Court. The one case which was under trial at the end of the year has since resulted in the acquittal of the accused. The particulars of the three murders of illegitimate children are given below :—

1. On the 5th January 1882, at Bewnoor, Táluka Indi, a woman named Taki kom Sida gave birth to an illegitimate child which she strangled to death. In this case 5 persons, including the accused Taki, were arrested, and two of these were subsequently released on bail. Of the 3 accused forwarded to the 1st Class Magistrate, 2 were discharged, and the third, Taki, was committed to the Sessions Court, where she was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

2. On the 12th July 1882, at Timsagar, Táluka Bádámi, a woman named Adivi kom Ningapa gave birth to an illegitimate child, which she immediately killed by strangulation. The accused was committed to the Sessions, where she was acquitted and discharged.

3. On the 6th August 1882, at Kadapur, Táluka Bágalkot, a woman named Irawa kom Basapa gave birth to an illegitimate child and immediately after murdered it by suffocation. The accused was arrested and committed to the Court of Sessions, where she was acquitted and discharged.

28. There were 4 cases of culpable homicide committed during the year, in two of which convictions were obtained, one was discharged by the Magistrate, and one acquitted in the Sessions Court. Culpable Homicide.

29. The only two cases of dacoity reported during the year were struck off as no offence. Dacoities.

30. The following remarks of the District Magistrate have my full concurrence :—

"The general results are, as noted, far from good, and the reason assigned that the construction of the railway has brought large numbers of the criminal classes into the district does not satisfy me. In class I. there is a decrease; in class II. the increase is 'principally under rape, unnatural offences, hurt, kidnapping, and criminal force,' which are not, speaking generally, the kind of offences practised by criminal tribes."

I trust that Mr. Kennedy may now remain permanently at Kaládgi, where with a Railway Assistant under him, I hope ere long to see a decided improvement in the Kaládgi Police.

KA'NARA.

31. Area	...	...	...	3,910.7 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	421,840
Strength of Police	...	...	...	662
Police to Area	...	...	...	1 to 6
Police to Population	...	...	...	1 to 636

32. The undermentioned officers were in charge of the District during the year under report :—Colonel S. F. McGillivray from 1st January to 7th May; Mr. H. Ingle, Deputy Collector, from 8th May to 9th June; Captain T. R. M. Macpherson from 10th June to the end of the year. Officers in charge.

33. Three officers and seven men were dismissed the force, 3 officers and 6 men were punished judicially and 15 officers and 38 men departmentally. Conduct of the Force.

34. Fifty-nine officers and 190 men were able to read and write as compared with 58 officers and 181 men in the previous year. 2 officers and 77 men were under instruction at the head-quarters school. Education.

35. During the year under report excellent new lines were constructed departmentally at Kadra in the Kárwár Táluka and at Anshi and Kumbharvada in the Supa Petta, at a total cost of Rs. 1,484. A portion of the Police lines at Sirsi was also rebuilt by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 2,857. New station houses were also under construction at Dasaukop, Katur and Birchi. Nothing can be more suitable than the plan of these buildings, they are all tiled with Mangalore tiles, substantially and neatly built and finished, and they are wonderfully cheap. Barrack Accommodation.

36. The returns of cognizable and non-cognizable crime show an increase of 91 and 171 cases respectively. The number of persons arrested in cognizable cases has also increased from 1,861 to 1,764, but the percentage of convictions to men brought to trial has fallen off from 82 in the previous year to 79 in 1882 and that of convictions to arrests has remained stationary. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 34,043 of which Rs. 12,009 or 35 per cent (or 15 less than in 1881) was recovered. This large falling off Captain Macpherson accounts for as follows:—

"In the Mulwalli dacoity case, Rs. 4,721-14-0 were stolen. This offence was committed close to the Goa frontier and the property was at once conveyed across the border into Portuguese territory. The Kánara Police followed the dacoits and succeeded in recovering Rs. 150 worth of property and arresting 8 of the offenders, but the Goa authorities were very lukewarm in the matter, great obstacles were raised and delays occurred in searching suspected places, and the result was that no further property has ever been recovered. In addition to this several large thefts and cases of criminal breach of trust were reported late in the year; some of those have been proved to be false complaints and have been struck off, and in others the property has been recovered during the present year. A theft case in the Honávar Táluka, reported in December, in which property valued at Rs. 2,439-10-1 was stolen, was detected in January and Rs. 2,279 recovered, and in the cases struck off as false complaints about Rs. 3,450 were reported to have been stolen, of which about Rs. 1,370 was shown as recovered."

37. There were six cases of murder during the year under report against 5 in 1881. Murders. Convictions were obtained in 3 cases, one was discharged by the Magistrate. In one case the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Court. This was the horrible murder of a lad at Kárwár, which has been specially reported by me to Government, *vide* No. P-196A of 6th March 1883. There were no murders of illegitimate children shortly after their birth. The details of the one undetected case are given below:—

"On the night of the 1st April the body of a woman, supposed to be of the Gawli caste and aged about 40, was found near the road close to the village of Samjoida in the Supa Petta. There was a wound on the head, which had apparently been caused by a blow from an axe. The body was never identified, although every effort was made and no clue was ever obtained to the murder. A woman answering to her description had been seen some days before travelling with a child and a man in the direction of Goa, and they had stated that they had come from Mysore. But this man could not be traced."

38. There were three cases of culpable homicide during the year. Conviction was obtained in 2 cases and the one undetected case is thus described by the Superintendent:—

"On the 9th August the corpse of a woman named Parmeshri, aged about 16 years, was found in a deep pool in a stream near Kirkee in the Honávar Táluka. There were marks of violence on the body. It was strongly suspected that she had been beaten to death by her husband Narayen, an assistant master in the Government school at Kirkee. He was known to be in the habit of beating her severely as she was a woman of bad character and the day before she disappeared they had had a quarrel."

On this the District Magistrate remarks:—

"There is very little doubt that it was the husband of the deceased woman who committed the offence. He is a wealthy Havick, and the preliminary police investigation was not conducted with sufficient care, and although the Police Superintendent himself subsequently reached the spot and made enquiries, the true facts were not elicited. All I could do was to get the supposed murderer, who was an assistant master in the Kirkee school, transferred to Yellápur."

39. There were 16 cases of dacoity as compared with one during the last year. Of these 11 were committed between the 8th and 20th January and it is supposed by one gang of Koroahas or Lambanees who having been hunted out of the district the Police were unable to detect them. Of the remaining 5 cases convictions were obtained in 3 and one was pending at the close of the year in which conviction has since been obtained. One case in which a person was attacked by 5 men on the Dharwar-Siri road and robbed of a rupee in cash remains doubtful.

Captain Macpherson writes:—

"On the night of the 18th January about 20 men from Goa territory armed with swords, &c., came to Mulwalli in the Supa Petta and attacked the house of one Babasaheb Bamshehi, wounded one Goundallari, an inmate of the house, and carried away ornaments &c. to the value of Rs. 4,721-14."

"Inspector Ráo Bahádur Soobanrao and A'zam Ramchandra Ballaji were specially deputed to detect this case. They proceeded into the Goa territory with a party of the Kánara Police and succeeded in arresting 8 of the dacoits and recovering about Rs. 150 of the stolen property. Such great difficulties were experienced in procuring the immediate search of suspected places, that it was impossible to recover a larger amount of the property. Of the 8 accused arrested by the Kánara Police, one died subsequently from wounds received in attempting to effect his escape. Another of the dacoits was arrested by the Fiscal of Sanquetim, but none of these men have as yet been tried. In addition to the above one Adviappa, a British subject, who had also taken part in the dacoity, was arrested in the Belgaum District, and on conviction was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Kánara to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 412. The names and villages of nine other of the dacoits (Portuguese subjects) are known and for several months a party of the Kánara Police was kept in Goa territory to try and procure their arrest, but so many obstacles were placed in the way of the Kánara Police that they could do nothing. At the commencement of the monsoon after several representations from the Portuguese authorities, that the presence of the party of Kánara Police prevented the local officers from arresting the accused still at large, as they were afraid to return to their villages, I withdraw the party, but I have not heard since of the capture of any one of the dacoits or of any steps having been taken to procure their arrest."

This is a flagrant instance of Goanese indifference and delay in the arrest of notorious offenders. The 8 dacoits arrested and left in the hands of the Portuguese authorities in February 1882 have not even yet been tried. To innumerable personal remonstrances made by me when in Goa, the invariable reply is that the Portuguese law is very jealous of the rights of the subject, and would rather that any number of notorious criminals escape than that a single innocent man should be wrongly convicted. The heart-breaking delays and consequent injustice of Portuguese law are so notorious that "may Portuguese justice visit your house" is the bitterest curse one man can hurl at another in the country around Goa.

In the body of my report I have mentioned the steps taken this year to prevent dacoity in Kánara above the Gháts and that I am addressing Government with a view to repeat them annually.

40. I concur in the following remarks of the District Magistrate :—

"The apparent increase of crime, both as regards cognizable and non-cognizable, is only in minor offences. The number of cases struck off is less this year than in the previous year by 53. This matter has received my most careful attention, many such cases having been scrutinized and the Magistrates are more particular than formerly."

"The explanation given for the seemingly unsatisfactory results in the recovery of stolen property is satisfactory."

On the whole the Kánara Police has worked very hard and well, and under Captain Macpherson will, I do not doubt, continue successful.

RATNA'GIRI.

Statistics.

41. Area	...	...	...	...	...	3922.1 square miles.
Population	...	...	...	...	...	9970.90
Strength of Police	...	...	...	...	...	787
Police to Area	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 5.3
Police to Population	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 1,351

42. The undermentioned officers were in charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police during the year under report :—Mr. J. Down, from 1st January to 20th February; Mr. G. Wilson, District Magistrate, from 21st February to 2nd March; Mr. F. Yates, from 3rd March to 18th May; and Mr. F. Goldsmid, from 19th May to the end of the year.

43. Six officers and 25 men were punished departmentally and one officer and four men were punished judicially, but their offences were not so grave as to warrant their dismissal. 38 men were rewarded with promotion.

44. The number of officers and men able to read and write were respectively 90 and 276 against 92 and 280 reported last year.
 Education 24 officers and 346 men were under instruction during the year under review.

45. Three lines to accommodate 16 men have been constructed New Police lines are badly wanted at Rájápur, Dápoli, Barrack accommodation. Chiplún and Khed.

46. Returns for the year under report show an increase of 248 cognizable cases as compared with the previous year, the number being 2,542 in 1882 against 2,294 in 1881. Non-cognizable cases have, however, decreased from 273 to 219. The value of property stolen is Rs. 19,239 of which property worth Rs 14,341 was recovered, which gives a percentage of 75 of recoveries against 77 last year.

47. There was only one case of murder during the year under report against 6 in the preceding year The person arrested in the case who was under trial at the close of the year has since been acquitted. The Police, however, are not to blame for this result Regarding this case Mr Goldsmid writes as follows .—

“The murder was a brutal one, and I much regret that the Sessions Judge let the man escape A woman was in the keeping of an old man whose property she used to pilfer, his son sent for her one night, and on her arrival, he stoned her to death, he confessed before the Committing Magistrate, the medical evidence tallied with the confession, the last time the woman was seen alive, she was in the company of the accused and her corpse was found near where she was last seen alive, but as the prisoner retracted his confession and there was no eye witness of a murder (which naturally would not have been committed before a crowd of people) the Sessions Judge acquitted the man.”

48. One case of culpable homicide occurred during the year against 3 in 1881. The accused was discharged by the Magistrate

49. Two cases of dacoity were returned One was struck off as no crime, while in the other the Police failed to arrest the dacoits who are believed to have come from above the gháts

50. The District Magistrate makes the following observations regarding the great number of cases struck off by Magistrates —

“The District Magistrate has already separately noticed the number of cases brought up to the Magistrates as thefts, criminal trespasses or mischiefs, which are really matters for civil and not criminal action and has issued a circular to the Magistrates on the subject He trusts that when the people find that, as directed in the circular, such cases are at once dismissed, they may gradually cease to bring them before the Magistrates, finding by experience that their civil claims will not be benefited thereby ”

It appears to me that there has been an unusual want of discretion on the part of the Police in the past year in this class of cases.

The district was unusually free from serious crime. Mr. Goldsmid has moved about very actively and visited nearly all his posts. He has shown a very commendable interest in all details connected with the management of the force.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
 Commissioner, S. D.

S T A T E M E N T A

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15

CHARGE III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*

[illegible]

CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.

[illegible]

CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.

CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.									
43	438, 439	..	Mischief .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	438, 456	..	Lodging house-trespass or horse-breaking ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	379 to 383	..	Threats .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	406 to 408	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	409 to 411	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	412 to 414	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	415 to 417	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	418 to 420	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	421 to 423	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	424 to 426	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	427 to 429	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	430 to 432	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	433 to 435	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	436 to 438	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	439 to 441	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	442 to 444	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	445 to 447	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	448 to 450	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	451 to 453	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	454 to 456	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	457 to 459	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	460 to 462	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	463 to 465	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	466 to 468	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	469 to 471	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	472 to 474	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	475 to 477	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	478 to 480	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	481 to 483	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	484 to 486	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	487 to 489	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	490 to 492	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	493 to 495	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	496 to 498	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	499 to 501	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	502 to 504	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	505 to 507	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	508 to 510	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	511 to 513	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	514 to 516	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	517 to 519	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	520 to 522	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	523 to 525	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	526 to 528	..	.. .. . Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
87									

CLASS 9 VL—Other Offences not specified above.

[illegible]

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—concluded.

[illegible]

CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>									
1	395, 397, 398	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	399, 400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	394, 397, 398	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	398, 398	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	399, 399, 400 to 400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	400, 400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	401, 401	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	402, 402	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	403, 403	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	404, 404	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	405, 405	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	406, 406	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	407, 407	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	408, 408	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	409, 409	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	410, 410	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	411, 411	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	412, 412	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	413, 413	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	414, 414	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	415, 415	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	416, 416	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	417, 417	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	418, 418	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	419, 419	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	420, 420	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	421, 421	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	422, 422	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	423, 423	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	424, 424	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	425, 425	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	426, 426	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	427, 427	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	428, 428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	429, 429	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	430, 430	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	431, 431	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	432, 432	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	433, 433	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	434, 434	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
41	435, 435	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	436, 436	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	437, 437	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	438, 438	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45	439, 439	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
46	440, 440	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
47	441, 441	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
48	442, 442	1	1</						

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT A.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen

Serial Numbers	LAW	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Number of cases in which Police were employed	Number of persons pending at end of 1881	Number of persons arrested at year ended	Number of persons acquitted	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security	Property stolen	Property recovered	Number of persons pending at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
BELGAUM										
CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity &c &c										
1a	117, 117 to 119 Indian Penal Code	Substantive elements								
1	121 to 130 506	Offences against the State								
2	137	Harboring, concealing, by Master of ship								
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204 217 to 219 227 228	Offences against public justice								
4	161 to 169 217 to 223	Offences by public servants								
5	1 to 100, 307 to 311, 320 421 to 424	False evidence false complaints and claims	1		1		1			
6	460 to 477	Offences on fraudulent use, forged documents								
7	1 to 967	Offences relating to wages, and measures								
8	462 to 469	Offences on wages, false title deeds								
9	141, 141 to 150 160	Offences on wages, false title deeds								
		Total	1		1		1			
CLASS II—Serious Offences against the Person										
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3			1	4			
11	70	Buying or disposing of slaves								
		Total	3		1	1	4			
CLASS III—Serious Offences against Property										
12	381 to 389	Extortion	1	4	1	9	2			
CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person										
13	399	Hurt								
14	15	Wrongful confinement								
15	320 355, 358	Criminal force	1		1		1			
		Total	1		1		1			
CLASS V—Minor Offences against Property										
16	417 to 420	Cheating								
17	403 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	1		4		1	10	423	
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c	1		1		1			
19	406 to 407	Mischief (simple)	1		4		1			
		Total	3		9		3	12	423	
CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above										
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	2		2	1	1			
21	286	Offences against religion								
22	480 to 482	Criminal breach of contract of service								
23	500 to 502	Defamation								
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult								
25	371 to 376, 378, 384, 387, 388, 390	Public and local nuisances								
26		Offences under Chapters 37, 38, 40, and 41 C.P.C.								
27		Special laws not cognizable by Police								
		Total	2		7	3	1			
		GRAND TOTAL	15	4	27	9	23	429	100	

DHARWAR										
CLASS I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity &c &c										
1a	117, 117 to 119 Indian Penal Code	Substantive elements								
1	121 to 130 506	Offences against the State								
2	137	Harboring, concealing, by Master of ship								
3	172 to 190 201 to 204 217 to 219 227 228	Offences against public justice								
4	161 to 169 217 to 223	Offences by public servants								
5	1 to 100, 307 to 311, 320 421 to 424	False evidence false complaints and claims	4	3		1	2			
6	460 to 477	Offences on fraudulent use, forged documents								
7	1 to 967	Offences relating to wages, and measures								
8	462 to 469	Offences on wages, false title deeds								
9	141, 141 to 150 160	Offences on wages, false title deeds								
		Total	4	3		1	2			
CLASS II—Serious Offences against the Person										
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	8			1	1			
11	317	Buying or disposing of slaves								
		Total	8			1	1			
CLASS III—Serious Offences against Property										
12	384 to 389	Extortion	7			4	2			
CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person										
13	399	Hurt								
14	345	Wrongful confinement								
15	320 355, 358	Criminal force	5		6					
		Total	5		6					
CLASS V—Minor Offences against Property										
16	417 to 420	Cheating	10		7	3	3	10	10	1
17	403 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	20		17	3	15	81	74	
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c	7		6	6				
19	406 to 407	Mischief (simple)	7		4	1	8			
		Total	44		34	13	21	101	84	1
CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above										
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	11		7	3	4			
21	286	Offences against religion								
22	480 to 482	Criminal breach of contract of service								
23	500 to 502	Defamation								
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	7		7	3	1			
25	371 to 376, 378, 384, 387, 388, 390	Public and local nuisances	1		1					
26		Offences under Chapters 37, 38, 40, and 41 C.P.C.								
27		Special laws not cognizable by Police	15		31	10	31			
		Total	34		45	18	28			
		GRAND TOTAL	124		148	48	98	108	84	1

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen—continued

Serial Number	LAW	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Number of persons in which Police were employed	Number of persons pending at end of year	Number of persons arrested or summoned	Number of persons convicted	Property stolen	Property recovered	Number of persons recovered at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KANARA									
CLASS I—Offences against the State <i>Illece 2 angulitj, &c &c</i>									
1a	115 to 119 Indian Penal Code	Substantive offences					18	18	
1	121 to 130	Offences against the State							
2	137	High treason, desertion, Master of ship							
3	17 to 110 21 to 204 21 to 21 2 7 288	Offences against public justice	2	2		2			
4	161 to 163 1 to 2 3	Offences against public servants							
5	173 to 201 1 to 211 2 9 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims							
6	4 to 4	Offences on fraudulent use of public documents							
7	96 to 217	Offences relating to weights and measures							
8	4 to 490	Forgery, counterfeiting, etc.							
9	14 to 154 to 1 (110	Forgery, unlawful assembly, etc.	2	2					
CLASS II—Offences against the Person			4	7	3	1			
10	312 to 316	Offences, miscellaneous	1	1		1			
11	30	Buying or disposing of slaves				1			
CLASS III—Serious Offences against Property			1	1		1			
12	384 to 389	Robbery							
CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person									
13	370	Minor offences							
14	371	Minor offences							
15	372, 373, 374	Minor offences	17	22	11	11			
CLASS V—Minor Offences against Property			17	22	11	11			
16	41 to 40	Offences	1	1	1				
17	401, 404	Offences relating to property	6	11	6		87	97	
18	401	Offences relating to property							
19	406 to 411	Offences relating to property	1	10					
CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above			1		11	5	97	87	
20	40 to 498	Offences relating to property							
21	401	Offences relating to property							
22	402 to 412	Offences relating to property							
23	403 to 413	Offences relating to property							
24	404 to 414	Offences relating to property							
25	405 to 415	Offences relating to property							
26	406 to 416	Offences relating to property							
27	407 to 417	Offences relating to property	1	2					
GRAND TOTAL			1	2					
GRAND TOTAL			1	3	20	1	57	97	
KALADGI									
CLASS I—Offences against the State <i>Illece 2 angulitj, &c &c</i>									
1a	115 to 119 Indian Penal Code	Substantive offences							
1	121 to 130	Offences against the State							
2	137	High treason, desertion, Master of ship							
3	17 to 110 21 to 204 21 to 21 2 7 288	Offences against public justice	0	1	0	1			
4	161 to 163 1 to 2 3	Offences against public servants	3	4		2			
5	173 to 201 1 to 211 2 9 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	4						
6	4 to 4	Offences on fraudulent use of public documents							
7	96 to 217	Offences relating to weights and measures							
8	4 to 490	Forgery, counterfeiting, etc.							
9	14 to 154 to 1 (110	Forgery, unlawful assembly, etc.	1	1	1	1			
CLASS II—Offences against the Person			1	1	8	1			
10	312 to 316	Offences, miscellaneous	16						
11	317	Buying or disposing of slaves							
CLASS III—Serious Offences against Property			1			2			
12	384 to 389	Robbery							
CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person									
13	370	Minor offences							
14	371	Minor offences							
15	372, 373, 374	Minor offences	7	9					
CLASS V—Minor Offences against Property			7	8	3	5			
16	41 to 40	Offences	5	2	1	1			
17	401, 404	Offences relating to property	10	10	6		40	20	
18	401	Offences relating to property	2	3		9			
19	406 to 411	Offences relating to property	10	7	1	1			
CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above			30	22	7	1	0	20	
20	402 to 412	Offences relating to property	8	1	1				
21	403 to 413	Offences relating to property							
22	404 to 414	Offences relating to property							
23	405 to 415	Offences relating to property							
24	406 to 416	Offences relating to property							
25	407 to 417	Offences relating to property	8	8	1	2			
26	408 to 418	Offences relating to property	2	8	1	1			
27	409 to 419	Offences relating to property	2	5		5	85	85	
GRAND TOTAL			20	11	6	8	85	85	
GRAND TOTAL			91	19	187	61	105	105	

STATEMENT A.—concluded

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—concluded

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen—concluded

Serial Number	LAW	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Number of cases in which Police were employed	Number of persons pending at end of 1931	Number of persons arrested or summoned	Number of persons acquitted	Number of persons convicted and included in the return for the year	Property stolen	Property recovered	Number of cases pending at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	RATNAGIRI.									
	CLASS I — Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity &c &c									
10	117 to 119	Indian Penal Code								
11	171 to 180	Substantive offences against the State								
12	172 to 180	Offences against the Master of ship								
13	181 to 191	Offences by public servants	9		15	7	0			
14	191 to 200	False evidence, false complaints and claims	1		1		1			
15	201 to 211	Forgery and fraudulently using forged documents	2		2		2			
16	212 to 221	Offences relating to weighing and measuring								
17	222 to 231	Making or using false trade marks	2		20	2	18			
18	232 to 241	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray								
		Total	14		30	9	21			
	CLASS II — Serious Offences against the Person									
10	302 to 306	Causing hurt	4	1	8	2				2
11	307 to 310	Buying or disposing of stolen goods								
		Total	4	1	8		5			2
	CLASS III — Serious Offences against Property									
12	375 to 380	Larceny								
	CLASS IV — Offences against the Person									
13	302 to 306	Hurt								
14	307 to 310	Wrongful confinement	11		27	16	11			
15	311 to 315	Assault								
		Total	11		27	16	11			
	CLASS V — Minor Offences against Property									
16	375 to 380	Chattel	3		3	2	1			
17	381 to 385	Crimes of misappropriation of property	20		20	10	10			
18	386 to 390	Crimes of breach of trust by public servants								
19	391 to 395	Crimes of breach of trust by private persons	20		40	3	7			
		Total	40		63	15	23			
	CLASS VI — Offences not specified above									
20	401 to 405	Offences relating to marriage								
21	406 to 410	Offences relating to marriage								
22	411 to 415	Crimes of breach of contract of service								
23	416 to 420	Defamation	1		1	1	2			
24	421 to 425	Insult and insult	2		2					
25	426 to 430	Public and local nuisances	2		2					
26	431 to 435	Offences under Chapters 47 to 49 and 41, C. P. C.								
27	436 to 440	Special laws not cognizable by Police	20		53	31	21			
		Total	24		58	31	23			
		GRAND TOTAL	118	1	197	104	92			2

STATEMENT A.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

Serail Number	Law	Description of Crime	Number of cases in which Police were not employed	Number of persons pending at end of 1881	Number of persons released or remanded	Number of persons acquitted	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security	Property stolen	Property recovered	Number of persons, at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
BELGAUM										
Class I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity &c &c										
1a	111, 117 to 119, Indran Penal Code	Substantive abetments								
1	121 to 10 305	Offences against the State								
2	177	Offences against the State								
3	177 to 111, 201 to 204 213 to 215 227 288	Offences against public justice	30		14	12	19			3
4	161 to 169 217 to 225	Offences by public servants	9		11	4	6			1
5	176 to 200 203 to 211 221, 171 to 4 1	False evidence, false complaints and claims	3	1	34	13	27			4
6	46 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	9	2	31	27	2			
7	211 to 227	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	1		1	1				
8	482 to 491	Malice or using false trade marks								
9	149, 154 to 160, 110	Hoisting unlawful assembly signs	4		20	20	6			
Class II—Serious Offences against the Person			68	3	17	77	75			5
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	4		6	5	1			
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves								
Class III—Serious Offences against Property			4		6	5	1			
12	381 to 380	Extortion	48		6	52	15			
Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person										
13	323	Host								
14	40	Wrongful confinement								
15	302 303, 306	Criminal force	52		119	90	28			
Class V—Minor Offences against Property			52		112	90	22			
16	417 to 420	Chetani	18		25	20	5			
17	40, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	7		5	6	2			
18	407	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bank &c	13		1	6	4			5
19	470 to 428, 434	Mischief (simple)	50		100	90	10			1
Class VI—Other Offences not specified above			81		151	172	21			5
20	498 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	17		22	17	8			2
21	299	Offences against religion								
22	420 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service								
23	500 to 502	Defamation	1		6	6				
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	43	1	17	31	99			0
25	271 to 276 283, 287, 288 290	Public and local nuisances	11		22	1	21			
26		Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40, and 41, C P C	6		6	4	2			
27		Special laws not cognizable by Police	20		254	102	20			
Total			106	1	177	161	104			9
Grand Total			681	7	908	711	421			44
DHARWAR										
Class I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity &c &c										
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indran Penal Code	Substantive abetments								
1	121 to 130, 305	Offences against the State								
2	177	Offences against the State								
3	177 to 111, 201 to 204 213 to 215 227 288	Offences against public justice	1		7	11	15			
4	161 to 169 217 to 225	Offences by public servants	1		1	2	2			2
5	176 to 200 203 to 211 221, 171 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	11		15	6	4			
6	46 to 177	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1		12	6	6			
7	211 to 227	Offences relating to weighing and measuring								
8	182 to 189	Malice or using false trade marks								
9	149, 154 to 160, 100	Hoisting unlawful assembly signs	3		6	6				
Class II—Serious Offences against the Person			37		61	31				2
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage								
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves								
Class III—Serious Offences against Property										
12	384 to 380	Extortion								
Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person										
13	323	Host								
14	315	Wrongful confinement								
15	302, 303, 306	Criminal force	36		63	49	15			
Class V—Minor Offences against Property			36		61	48	15			
16	417 to 420	Chetani	2		3	3	1			
17	403, 401	Criminal misappropriation of property	1		1					
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bank &c	9		8	8	4			
19	430 to 428, 434	Mischief (simple)	36		61	11	16			
Class VI—Other Offences not specified above			47		74	50	21			
20	498 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	5		6	6				
21	299	Offences against religion								
22	420 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	4		26	28	4			
23	500 to 502	Defamation	87		135	101	31			
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	9		1	1	7			
25	271 to 276, 278, 281, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	9		4	4				
26		Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40, and 41, C P C	302	1	393	84	110			
27		Special laws not cognizable by Police								
Total			408	1	571	212	209			
Grand Total			580	1	772	911	430			2

STATEMENT A.—concluded.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—concluded.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and Recovery of Property stolen—concluded.

SERIAL NUMBER.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons pending at end of 1881.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including those ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	RATNAGIRI.									
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.									
10	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	121 to 130, 506	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 258	Offences against public justice	..	9	11	2	9	..	..	..
14	161 to 180, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
15	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	149, 164 to 166, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	1	8	1	2	..	..	..
		Total	..	11	15	4	11	..	..	..
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.									
12	384 to 389	Extortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.									
13	328	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	362, 355, 368	Criminal force	..	17	20	22	7	..	..	..
		Total	..	17	20	22	7	..	..	..
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.									
16	417 to 420	Cheating	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	3	4	3	1	..	..	..
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	..	35	74	67	7	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	41	81	73	8	..	..	..
	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.									
20	468 to 468	Offences relating to marriage	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
21	393	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	420 to 422	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 502	Defamation	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
24	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..
25	271 to 275, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	..	2	4	3	1	..	..	..
26		Offences under Chapters 87, 89, 40, and 41, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27		Special laws not cognizable by Police	..	38	48	14	34	..	..	..
		Total	..	38	56	19	37	..	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL	..	107	181	113	63	..	..	..

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.
Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT B.

Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime with Result of Police Operations.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.										AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
			Total number of cases investigated during the year.	Percentage in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of Persons arrested.		Number of Persons received by transfer.		Total.	Number of Persons brought to trial.		Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons brought to trial.		Amount of Property stolen.	
			1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BEILGAUM.																
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																
1	116, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abductions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	121 to 124, ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	281 to 284, 285 to 286, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	6	1	100	100	6	4	..	6	4	100	100	100	..	..
5	294 to 296 ..	Other offences against public justice	10	8	90	100	11	3	..	19	8	91.36	8.75	100	..	..
6	143 to 148, 156, 168 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2	1	50	..	7	14	..	7	14	14.28	100	..	..	..
7	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			17	11	88.2	80	25	29	1	26	29	69.2	37.90	100	44	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																
8	302, 306, 306 ..	Murder by Thugs
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39
Total			71	105	53.3	59.5	140	197	..	140	197	84.3	50.5	78.6	81.7	98.68

STATEMENT
Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and

DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE.							
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3) (2).	Other expenses of Column 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5) (4).	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8.)	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.	Average Pay of	
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents. (3).	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments. (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Belgaum .. .. .	..	1	1	108	14	639	..	..	..	..	7,078	2,300	8,067	25,910	50,154	1,087	280-804	86-146
Dharwar .. .. .	..	1	2	111	25	504	..	..	..	..	9,800	2,400	4,680	29,763	61,507	2,470	331-1	89-6
Kaladgi .. .. .	..	2	1	99	25	486	..	..	..	..	5,472	1,740	4,494	23,798	48,608	1,380	306-6	86
Kanara .. .. .	..	1	2	104	..	555	..	..	..	..	7,771	2,340	4,002	27,072	57,112	2,461	..	102-90
Ratnagiri .. .. .	..	1	2	112	..	622	..	..	..	..	6,364	2,286	1,422	30,244	58,297	1,920	..	95-01
TOTAL ..	1	6	8	534	64	2,796	..	..	...	3,276	36,880	10,975	13,505	1,37,38	2,75,078	10,198	307-6	91

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay.
(2) Columns 34 to 37. A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.

(3) Column 12 includes local and personal, but not travelling allowances.
(4) Columns 34 and 35, i.e. in Districts, one policeman to 80 many square miles

STATEMENT
Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

DISTRICT.	Total sanctioned Strength.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
			Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 350, 351, 343, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Belgaum	109	558	384	42	286	1	29	29	56	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	7
Dharwar	113	619	367	42	323	..	18	23	160	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	10
Kaladgi	100	511	394	51	186	..	25	33	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kanara	106	555	380	22	259	8	7	15	98	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ratnagiri	114	622	368	27	351	..	..	6	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
GRAND TOTAL	542	2,880	1,833	184	1,335	4	79	106	653	..	10	..	..	..	4	2	27

NOTE.—This Statement does not cover the ...

E.

Employment of Police in the Southern Division for 1882.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.												PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN.)													
Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Provincial Revenue.	Payable from other sources.	In District.								On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	To Area (4).		To Population (7.)							
				Guards at District, Central or Subsidary Jails.				Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasuries.								On other Duties.		Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (6).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (8).	Of Towns (9).		
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (5).					Of Towns (6).	Of the whole District.							Of District, exclusive of Towns (8).	Of Towns (9).
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41				
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.																							
6,684	98,615	98,615	..	1	10	6	40	92	440	58	20	4,656-8	8,64,014	1 to 7-03	1 to 7-0	4 to 1	1 to 1,308	1 to 1,517	1 to 352						
11,352	1,21,623	1,21,623	..	1	3	11	66	93	482	76	..	4,534-7	8,82,907	1 to 6-2	1 to 6-7	8 to 1	1 to 1,305	1 to 1,297	1 to 731						
5,600	91,096	91,096	...	3	18	10	68	87	440	..	..	5,757-3	6,38,498	1 to 0-3	1 to 0-0	....	1 to 1,087	1 to 1,330	1 to 1294			
10,638	1,11,926	1,11,926	...	1	8	8	90	88	402	69	..	3,910-7	4,21,840	1 to 6-9	1 to 6-38	2 to 1	1 to 638	1 to 561	1 to 956						
7,096	1,07,629	1,07,629	..	2	7	10	76	94	480	55	..	3,922-1	9,97,000	1 to 5-3	1 to 5-0	9 to 1	1 to 1,353	1 to 1,373	1 to 148						
41,270	5,30,888	5,30,888	..	8	41	40	380	454	2,253	256	20	22,781-6	88,04,344	1 to 7-0	1 to 6-9	6 to 1	1 to 1,116	1 to 1,215	1 to 69						

(3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on Office duties.
 in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile.
 * This is exclusive of Ra. 3,370 in column 11.

(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowances.
 (7) Columns 36 and 37 one policeman to so many of the population.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
 Commissioner, S. D.

F.

Internal Management of the Force.

REWARDS.		EDUCATION.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.								Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.	REMARKS.
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.				
By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.														
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
..	6	65	100	..	51	42	233	297	1	10	17	30	..	3	10	10-8	1-5	40 Vacancies.	
5	3	73	138	20	261	80	319	308	1	7	27	13	1	..	8	22-6	0-4	15 do.	
20	..	86	65	14	104	55	378	181	1	12	5	25	..	..	8	28-6	1-3	2 do.
..	..	59	190	..	77	23	268	340	..	4	8	10	10	..	14	10-0	2-11	5 do.	
88	..	90	276	24	246	43	243	450	19	5	7	..	2	..	8	15-9	1-6		
63	9	328	308	60	839	198	1,506	1,636	22	38	59	33	13	2	43	17-6	1-20	33 Vacancies.	

Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
 Commissioner, S. D.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police for the year 1882 in the Southern Division.

RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.														REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
EUROPEANS.										OFFICERS.															MEN.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
EUROPEANS.					EUROPEANS.					NATIVES.							HINDUS.								Other Religions.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	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Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT H.

Statement showing the Total Expenditure during the year 1882 on Police Buildings in the Southern Division.

Reported by the Examiner of Public Works Account.	Amount.	Reported by the Accountant General.	Amount.
(A).—Repairs (above Rs. 1,000)	4,497 5 4	(D).—Petty repairs up to Rs. 1,000	1,828 18 0
(B).—Minor works (above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 2,500) ..	291 0 5	(E).—Petty construction up to Rs. 1,000	7,705 14 8
(C).—Large works (above Rs. 2,500)	88,607 13 11		
		Total from Police Budget ..	9,535 11 8
		(F).—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades (3,402)	8 11 11
		Grand Total Outlay Rs. ..	62,781 15 4
Total from Departmental Public Works Budget ..	43,396 8 8	(G).—Rate per man on the sanctioned number of Police of all grades (3,402)	15 8 0

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT I.

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Southern Division during the year 1882.

DISTRICT.	Total Strength of the Force at commencement of the year.			Number of Men included in Column 1 discharged on reduction.			Number of Dismissals from all causes.			Number of Resignations.			Percentage of Dismissals from other causes than (reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in Column 1.		
	1			2			3			4			5		
	Regular Force.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
Belgaum	662	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	17	..	..	7-00	..	..
Dhárwad	732	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	27	..	..	6-15	..	..
Kaladgi	615	..	..	4	..	..	26	..	..	5	..	..	4-8	..	..
Kānara	682	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	..	3	..	..	1-0	..	..
Ratnāgiri	736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	2-5	..	..
Total ..	3,407	..	..	5	..	..	88	..	..	50	..	..	4-10	..	..

* Of the number in Column 4 six men joined the Kolaba Police. They have not resigned the Police, but they have resigned the Ratnāgiri Police.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT J.

Statement showing Cases of Serious Crime which the Superintendent of Police investigated personally during the year 1882.

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of offence	Date of time when report of offence reached the Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent started for, and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited, the reason to be entered	Result of cases whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal Discharge, Committal, &c	Remarks
BELGAUM								
1	Murder, Sec 302	Belgaum Town	13th Jan 1882	14th Jan 1882, 12 A M	Started 10th Jan 12 A M reached 10 P M 16th Jan	.	.	Under investigation
2	Culpable homicide	Benadi (Chikodi)	18th Jan 1882	18th do 8 30 P M	18th Jan 8 30 P M started 9 P M reached	..	Convicted	Sentenced to transportation for life
3	Dacoity	Nandihalli (Belgaum)	12 do	5th Feb 11 A M	.	...	Discharged	
4	Do	Budlop (Murgod)	5th Feb 1882	5th Feb 11 A M	.		Convicted	Two accused sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.
5	Murder	Tapsi (Gokak)	11th April 1882	12th April 11 P M	.	This man was arrested at the time and confessed. There was evidence against him	Do	Sentenced to be hanged
6	Do	Nandegad (Khanpur)	23rd do	25th do 7 A M	Started 25th April 7 A M and reached 10 A M 26th		Do	Do do
7	Do	Jalikatti (Mungod)	25th do	.	.	The accused was immediately arrested and confessed to the guilt	Do	Do do
8	Do	Toranhalli (Chikodi)	11th May	12th May 1882		Report of a doubtful nature	Struck off	
9	Dacoity	Dailinhatti (Gokak)	2nd June 1882	8rd June 6 P M		Do do	Do	
10	Murder	Golih	9th do 1882	11th June 10 A M	.	The accused immediately arrested and confessed to the guilt	Convicted	Sentenced to be hanged
11	Do	Hosoti (Golih)	14th do	17th do 5 P M		Next day accused arrested and property found	Do	The accused were sentenced to be hanged
12	Do	Sandatti (Mungod)	31st July	2nd August		The accused immediately arrested and confessed	Do	Do do
13	Do	Kajali (Belgaum)	30th do	31st July		Doubtful nature	Discharged	
14	Do	Mungod	5th August	7th August		Accused immediately arrested	Conviction	Sentenced to transportation for life
15	Do	Bilwad (Samugon)	17th do	19th do		Do do	Do	Sentenced to be hanged
16	Do	Dastkoti (to)	9th September	11th Sept 11 A M	Visited	Visited	Do	Do do
17	Do	Kutoor (do)	21st August	Do		Doubtful nature	Struck off	
18	Do	Adi (Chikoli)	11th October	13th Oct 3 P M		Accused immediately arrested	Convicted	Do do
19	Do	Yogatti (Murgod)	2nd do	6th do			Do	Do do
20	Culpable homicide	Khanpur	14th do	16th do		Do do	Do	Sentenced to 10 years transportation
21	Dacoity	Bolkadab (Mungod)	2nd December	8th Dec	.	Do do	Discharged	
22	Murder	Athni	1th do	Do		The accused immediately arrested	The accused has escaped from Police custody	Under investigation
23	Do ..	Budinhatti (Samugon)	4th Nov 1882			At first it was a grievous hurt case the complainant died afterwards of the wound thus received and accused was proceeded against under section 302	Convicted	Sentenced to be hanged
Note - Serial Nos 1 to 4 occurred when Mr M Kennedy was Superintendent " 5 to 23 " " Mr J Down " "								

DHARWAR								
1	Dacoity	Kargad (Kalgadga)	6th January	8th January 10 A M	8th January, 12 10 A M		Discharged	
2	Do	Mantoli (Hunad)	18th do	18th do 11 45 A M	12th Jan 12 15 P M, reached 2 P M			Undetected
3	Do	Kalheri (Dharwar)	22nd do	26th do 7 A M	21st Jan 7 30 P M, reached Dharwar noon	Offender reported arrested on arrival at Dharwar	Convicted	
4	Do	Near Hubli	26th do	26th do 7 A M	At once, arrived 10 A M	..	....	Undetected
5	Murder	Tumkur (Naralgund)	1st February	2nd Feb 7 A M	.	Engaged in dacoity cases and proceeding to Savanur	Committal and acquittal	
6	House breaking and theft	Dogeri (Karnajgi)	30th January	16th January	18th February	Do do	...	Case doubtful.
7	Dacoity	Somanhatti (Karnajgi)	14th February	16th Feb 6-45 A M	.	14 days elapsed, proceeding to Hubli to make further enquiries there in Hubli and Savanur case.	Committal and acquittal	Offenders in this case convicted in case No 12
8	Murder	Hullik (Karnajgi)	22nd February	28rd do. 7 A M	.	Arrested at once with evidence.	Conviction	

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent started for, and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited the reason to be entered	Result of case, whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c	REMARKS
DHA RWAR—continued.								
9	Murder	Bornahatte (Hangal)	15th March	15th March 6 P M	19th March 5 30 A M, arrived 20th March 7 A M			Undetected
10	Decoity ..	Movkop (Hangal)	7th April	10th April 12 A M		Deputy Collector in charge, Superintendent on leave. Scene about 85 miles distant	Conviction	
11	Do	Singtaloor (Peta Mandwari)	30th March	2nd April 2 P M		Highway robbery about 70 miles distant		Do
12	Culpable homicide	Navalgund	11th May	13th May 10 30 P M		Not a serious case, at first reported under Section 224 I P Code, offender known	Conviction	
13	Do do	Nirangar (Kalgundi)	19th do	20th do		Not serious case, offender arrested at once	Do	
14	Murder	Salowdi (Navalgund)	6th June	7th June 1 P M		Dead body found, suspected murder, roads almost impassable from heavy rain 35 miles	Do	
15	Culpable homicide	Karhatta (Ron)	5th August	7th August 2 30 P M		Offender arrested at once	Do	
16	Murder	Dharwar	10th do	17th do 5 P M	At once		Do	
17	Decoity ..	Kuhbar Mallu (Bankapur)	18th August	18th do 9 P M		About 50 miles distant, 4 days already elapsed, suspected dispute between shepherds		Do
18	House breaking and theft	Rayapur (Dharwar)	13th Sept	14th Sept 8 A M	16th Sept 8 A M			No crime, family dispute
19	House breaking	Nargund	12th do	16th do 7 A M	10th November	First report not an aggravated case, 4 days elapsed, sent Inspector		Undetected doubtful case
20	Child murder	Hadargali (Ranebennur)		30th Sept		Not reported to be murder, about 40 miles distant	..	
21	Do do	Hallu (Kod)	5th October	9th Oct 7 A M		Detected at once over 90 miles distant	Conviction	
22	Murder and suicide	Konvanta mbgi (Ranebennur)	Do	13th do		Offender committed suicide at once	Offender died	
23	Murder	Ranebennur	9th do	12th do		Detected at once and of fenders arrested and property recovered	Conviction	
24	Murder of a newly born child	Kolgeri (Dharwar)	23rd December	26th Dec 3 30 P M	26th Dec 5 50 P M, 6 15 P M		Do	

Note—Serial Nos 1 to 24 occurred when Major Hay was Superintendent

KALA DGI								
1	Decoity Rs 52 14 0	Pirapur (Mudubhal)	2nd Dec 1881	3rd Jan 1882 10 A M		As 9 days had elapsed since the commission of this offence and as the distance from the Superintendent's camp to scene of crime was great the Superintendent did not at once proceed to investigate the matter personally	Discharge in His Highness the Nizam's territory	
2	Culpable homicide	Bahlad (Bijapur)	2nd Jan 1882	9th Jan 1882 10 A M		The case first reported under Section 226 Indian Penal Code	Discharged	
3	Murder	Buvnur (Indi)	6th do 1882	18th do 1882 11 A M		The accused were at once arrested and forwarded for trial	Convicted	
4	Decoity Rs 66 4 6	Togunshi (Bidar)	10th do	Do		Visited on the 18th January 1882, 10 A M	Struck off	
5	House breaking and theft Rs 279 4 0	Gulidigudi (Bidar)	17th do	18th Jan 8 A M	At once visited the scene of crime		Under inquiry	
6	Murder	Karjal (Bijapur)	10th Feb 1882	16th Feb 10 A M		The accused arrested and forwarded to the Magistrate	Convicted	
7	Decoity Rs 56	Jungle of Chitambur, (Tilakur, 9 nijk)	6th do 1882	17th do 1882, 10 A M	..	The case was reported as utterly unreliable	Struck off	
8	Do Rs 54	Between Rajur and Katal (Badami)	15th do	26th do 10 A M	..	Was only in charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police	Do	
9	Attempt at murder	Kabalgore (Badami)	17th Jan 1883	26th do 1883, 10 A M	..	The case was first reported under Section 117 Indian Penal Code and was nearly in charge of the Superintendent's office	Discharged	
10	Culpable homicide	Guliddigudi (Bidami)	6th March 1882	6th March 1882 12 A M	..	The case was first reported under Section 117 Indian Penal Code and accused was arrested	Convicted	
11	Robbery Rs. 1,200	Bithurki (Bidami)	8th April 1882	14th April 12 A M	Started 4 P M on 16th April and reached the same day at 6 P M		Discharged	
12	Housebreaking and theft Rs 931	Kajdant (Bijapur)	Unknown between 5th and 14th April	17th April evening	Started 5 A M on 18th April and reached the same day 10 A M		Under enquiry	
13	Culpable homicide	Aimel	6th July 1882	10th July 1882 10 A M	..	The accused was at once arrested. The Superintendent was on the sick list and the scene of crime being up in the extreme north east corner of the District by the time the Superintendent could have got there travelling in the rain his visit would have been of little or no use	Acquitted and discharged by Sessions	
14	Murder ..	Timavger (Badami)	12th do	20th July 1882 10 A M	..	The case was first reported under Section 218 Indian Penal Code.	Acquitted and discharged	

Serial Number.	Nature of Crime.	Where committed.	Date of offence.	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent.	Date and time when Superintendent started for and reached the scene of crime.	If scene not visited, the reason to be entered.	Result of cases, whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c.	REMARKS.
KALADGI—continued.								
15	Theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 1,849.	Sāhikeri (Bāgal-kot.)	3rd Aug. 1882.	6th August 6 A.M.	6th August 1882 started 12 A.M. and reached the scene of crime at 2 P.M.	....	Under investigation.	
16	Murder	Kadapur (Bāgal-kot.)	6th do. ..	10th do. 3 P.M.	....	The accused at once arrested and confessed. At Bijāpur on route to Poona on duty under the orders of the Commissioner S. D. Do. do. ..	Acquitted and discharged by Sessions.	
17	Do.	Gajendragud (Bādāmi.)	8th do. ..	11th do. 10 A.M.	....	Do. do. ..	Convicted.	
18	Culpable homicide.	Murgur (Indi.)	21st do. ..	28th do. 10 A.M.	....	The accused was arrested and sent to Magistrate and confessed to guilt; evidence strong.	Do.	
19	House-breaking and theft of ornaments Rs. 630-12-8.	Kalādgī ..	Unknown ..	28th September 10 A.M.	Visited on 25th September 1882, 8 A.M.	....	Under enquiry ..	Entirely a regimental affair, for which it can hardly be expected the Police are responsible; full details given in diary.
20	Murder	Mutāldini (Mahal Bilgi.)	23rd Sept. 1882.	17th October 3 P.M.	Started at 1 P.M. 18th October 1882 and reached the place at 5 P.M. same day.	....	Acquitted and discharged by Sessions Court.	
21	Do.	Howwad (Bijāpur.)	21st Oct. 1882.	27th October 3 P.M.	....	Report of having detected the case was received, 2 persons arrested of whom one confessed and pointed out dead body.	Do. do.	
22	House-breaking and theft of Rs. 2,505-8-0.	Bijāpur ..	12th Nov. 1882	15th November 10 A.M.	Visited on 1st December 1882 at 1 P.M.	....	Under investigation.	The case is entirely an unreliable one. After inquiry I satisfied myself that it was false, but the Magistrate is not of the same opinion. All details have been given in the diary.
23	Murder	Anwal (Bādāmi.)	11th Dec. 1882.	15th December 11 A.M.	....	Accused was arrested at once. The chief constable reported too that ample evidence against him was forthcoming including the evidence of eyewitness. En route to Kalādgī to give over charge of office.	Acquitted and discharged by Sessions Court.	
<p style="text-align: center;">Note.—Serial Nos. 1 to 7 occurred when Mr. Yates was Superintendent. Do. 8 to 10 " Mr. Hearn Do. 11 to 23 " Mr. Kennedy "</p>								

KANARA.								
1	Dacoity	Kendalgeri (Mundgod.)	8th Jan. 1882.	10th January morning.	Started for the scene of crime on receipt of the report.	....	Undetected.	
2	Do.	Tattihalli (Mundgod.)	9th do. ..	Do. ..	Visited on the 24th Jan. 1882.	....	Do.	
3	Do.	Singanhalli (Mundgod.)	11th do. ..	11th Jan. 1882 evening.	Visited immediately.	....	Do.	
4	Do.	Malgī (Mundgod.)	12th do. ..	12th Jan., 1 or 2 P.M.	Do. ..	....	Do.	
5	Do.	Chilgeri (Siral.)	13th do. ..	14th Jan. afternoon.	Not visited ..	The Superintendent was after the dacoits towards Hallikop. The scene therefore was not visited.	Do.	
6	Do.	Hallikop (Mundgod.)	13th do. ..	13th Jan. morning.	Visited the same day.	....	Do.	
7	Do.	Balahalli (Mundgod.)	14th do. ..	15th Jan. 1882.	Visited on the 24th Jan. 1882.	....	Do.	
8	Do.	Ogginkeri (Mundgod.)	15th do. ..	16th do. ..	Do. ..	....	Do.	
9	Do.	Near Tatiger (Taluka Halliyal.)	20th do. ..	22nd do. ..	Not visited ..	As there was much fear of the dacoits towards Halliyal and Oolir the Superintendent went in that direction and therefore the scene was not visited.	Do.	
10	Do.	Near Jatge (Halliyal.)	20th do. ..	22nd do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Do.	
11	Do.	Mulawalli ..	18th do. ..	16th do. ..	Do. ..	The Superintendent was engaged in hunting out the dacoits in the above dacoities, the scene was therefore not visited.	Committed	Pending trial at the close of the year.
12	Do.	Near Gadnagur Road, (Taluka Siral.)	6th February..	9th Feb. ..	Do. ..	As the Superintendent was engaged in making personal enquiries in the above dacoity at Kumbharwade about 100 miles distant from the scene of crime, he did not proceed to the spot.	Conviction	Two accused in this case have been sentenced to 3 years and one to one year's rigorous imprisonment and one discharged by the Sessions Judge, Dhārwar.
13	Do.	Sonawalli (Gos territory.)	25th do. ..	2nd Mar. 1882.	Do. ..	The accused were arrested and forwarded to the Magistrate before receipt of the report by the Superintendent.	Do.	All the 8 accused were sentenced to 7 years' transportation each.
14	Murder	Jolda (Petia Soopa.)	2nd April ..	5th April ..	Started on the 26th April and visited the same day.	....	Undetected.	
15	Culpable homicide.	Kattgi (Yellā-puk.)	28th do. ..	1st Mar. ..	Not visited ..	The case was detected immediately.	Conviction.	The accused was sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment under Section 304, Indian Penal Code, by the Sessions Judge.
16	Murder	Halliyal ..	7th May ..	8th May 3 P.M.	Do. ..	The accused was apprehended the same day with sufficient evidence; the District Deputy Collector was in charge of the Superintendent's office.	Do.	The accused was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge.

Serial Number.	Nature of Crime.	Where committed.	Date of Offence.	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent.	Date and time when Superintendent started for, and also reached the scene of crime.	If scene not visited, the reason to be entered.	Result of cases, whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c., &c.	REMARKS.
KANARA—continued.								
17	Culpable homicide.	Yellapur ..	28th May 1882..	31st May about 4 P.M.	Not visited ..	The accused was arrested before receipt of report. The Deputy Collector was in charge.	Conviction ..	Sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment under Sect. 304A.
18	Do.	Gokarn (Kumta).	31st May 1882..	1st June about 9 A.M.	Do. ..	Do. do. ..	Discharged ..	The case was tried by the Division Magistrate under section 322 and the accused was discharged.
19	Murder ..	Balekone ..	10th July 1882.	24th July 1882.	Do. ..	Did not proceed to the scene of crime as the accused was at once arrested and evidence against him was very strong. The report reached the Superintendent on the 34th and the accused had confessed the crime before the committing Magistrate on the 22nd, and was committed to the Court of Sessions on the 25th. Besides, the distance to the scene of crime was very great, about 65 miles, and owing to the heavy rain the rivers, nullas and even roads on low places were flooded. The Superintendent could not have reached the scene of crime in time to have conducted the investigation.	Conviction ..	Sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Kanara.
20	Do.	Landull (Kárwár).	3rd August 1882	5th August, 10 A.M.	Started on the 6th August at 9 A.M. and reached the scene of crime on the 7th at about 3 A.M.	....	Discharged ..	The accused was discharged by the committing Magistrate under Section 195, Criminal Procedure Code.
21	Culpable homicide.	Kirki (Hounavar).	8th August 1882	15th August, 5 P.M.	Started on 14th August 8 A.M. and reached on the 17th.	....	Undetected.	
22	Murder ..	Bhatkal ..	28th August 1882.	31st August 1882.	....	Did not proceed to the scene of crime as the accused was at once arrested and the evidence against him was strong. The report reached the Superintendent on the 31st. The distance to the scene of crime was great, about 81 miles, and the Superintendent could not have reached the scene of crime in time to have conducted the investigation.	Conviction ..	The accused was sentenced to transportation for life by the Session Judge, Kanara.
23	Do.	Kárwár..	16th October 1882.	17th October, 9 A.M.	Visited immediately.	....	Acquitted ..	Two accused were committed to the Court of Sessions but the Sessions Judge acquitted them.
<p>NOTE.—Serial Nos. 1 to 15 occurred when Colonel McGillivray was Superintendent.</p> <p> " 16 to 18 " Mr. Inglis</p> <p> " 19 to 23 " Captain Macpherson " "</p>								

RATNAGIRI.								
1	Culpable homicide.	Kharapetan (Tiluka Deogarh.)	27th May 1882..	12th June 1882.	....	Owing to heavy rains it was not practicable to visit the scene of crime.	Discharged by the Magistrate, First Class.	
2	House-breaking ..	Katkhambhe (Ratnagiri.)	18th June 1882.	14th June 1882.	16th June 1882.	....	Struck off.	
3	Do.	Ratnagiri ..	Night of 3rd July 1882.	4th July 1882..	4th July 1882..	....	Convicted.	
4	Do.	Malgond (Ratnagiri.)	6th October 1882.	7th October 1882.	8th October 1882.	....	No clue has yet been obtained.	
5	Do.	Kandálgaum (Tiluka Málwan.)	3rd November 1882.	6th November 1882.	9th November 1882.	....	Some of the stolen property has been recovered; further inquiries in progress.	
6	Dacoity ..	Tivareh (Chiplun.)	11th November 1882.	16th November 1882.	....	Superintendent's camp was at Kankavli some 150 miles away from Tivareh. He heard about the dacoity on the 16th, had to be at Rajapur for the Mohorum on the 19th. He heard also on the 16th of 2 cases of suspicious deaths about which he had to make personal enquiries. He went 35 miles to enquire about one of them. After the Mohorum the Police had gone above gháts to pursue the dacoits and it was hardly necessary then to go to Tivareh.	No clue has yet been obtained.	
7	Murder ..	Kondiwale (Rajapur.)	4th December 1882.	8th December 1882.	....	Almost simultaneously with the report of the murder was received another report that the case was going to be sent up to the Magistrate. Hence there was no necessity for the Superintendent to go there.	Discharged by the Court of Sessions.	
<p>NOTE.—Serial Nos. 1 to 7 occurred when Mr. Goldsmid was Superintendent.</p>								

SIND DIVISION.

1870

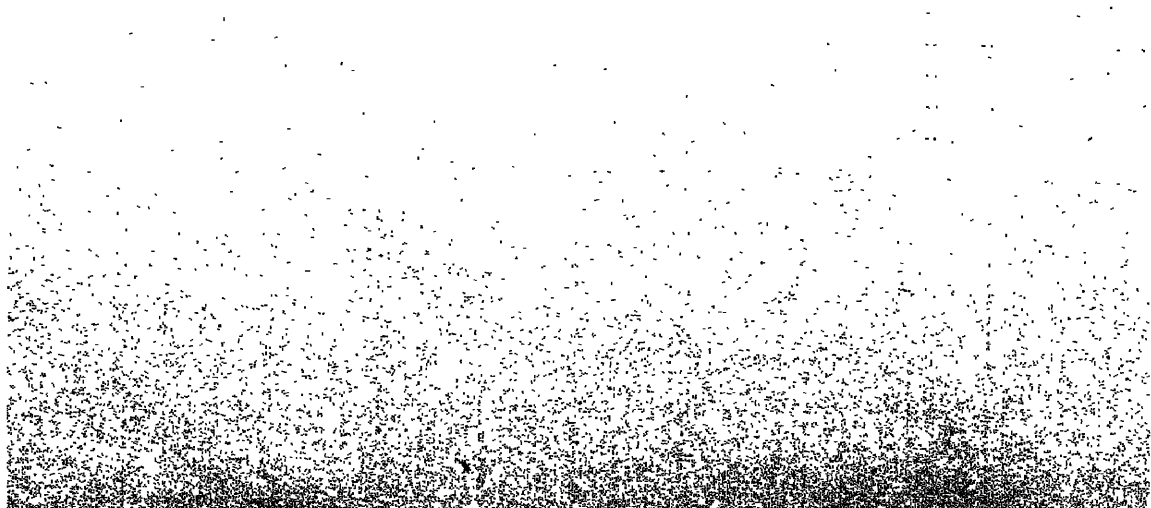
PROVINCE OF SIND.

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PART II.

DISTRICTS.	Statistics.	Officers in charge.	Strength of Police.	Conduct of Police.	Education.	Drill.	Rewards.	Fluctuation of Crime.	Undetected Cases.	Particulars of Serious Offences.	Suicides and Accidental Deaths.	Loss by Fire and Water.	Arms Act.	Police Buildings.	Mounted Police Fund.	Police Superintendents' Tour.	Examination of Accounts and Books.	Serious crimes visited.	Photographing Criminals.
Karachi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 & 9	10	11 to 14	15 & 16	17	18	19	20	21	22 & 23	24	25
Hyderabad	26	27	27	29	30	31	32	33	34	35 to 38	40 & 41	42	39	43	44	45	46	47	..
Thar and Parkar	50	51	52	54	56	57	58	59	60	61 to 63	65 & 66	67	64	68	69	70	71	..	..
Shikarpur	72	73	74	76	78	77	78	79	80	81 to 85	87 & 88	89	86	90	91	92	93	94	..
Upper Sind Frontier	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	104	105	107 & 108	109	106	111	113	114	112	115	..



H. N. B. ERSKINE, Esq.,
Commissioner in Sind;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G. AND C.I.E.,
Governor and President in Council,
Bombay.

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR,

2. The reports and statements sent by the Superintendents this year have been prepared with greater care and accuracy than usual, but references had still to be made for explanation and correction of figures. The subjoined table shows the dates of the reports of the Superintendents of Police, of the District Magistrates' transmitting memoranda and of final replies of Superintendents to references made to them :—

3. The year 1882 was on the whole a good one and the prices of all necessities of life ruled very low, and thus one great inducement to crime—high prices with scarcity—was wanting. As might be expected under such circumstances there has been a decrease in the worst forms of crime. Last year I drew attention to the decrease then observable in every district except Shikárpur and the Frontier District. This year I am glad to state there has been a further decrease, and the decrease is general so far as cognizable crime is concerned, including the two districts which last year formed an exception. There has been a slight improvement in the working of the Police in the Upper Sind Frontier District, and changes have been made in the force, which may soon be expected to show improved results. Till June the Police in this district were superintended by the Deputy Commissioner without the aid of any competent Police officer, and the force, to quote from the Deputy Commissioner's report, "was under-paid, not properly clothed, and by no means efficient." During the year this has been changed and a separate Police Officer, a 5th Grade Superintendent, has been sanctioned for the district. The officer selected to fill this new appointment was Mr. H. N. Alexander, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and he at once commenced to reorganize the force, and has introduced many much-needed reforms. The effects of these changes cannot of course be fully ascertained for some time. A new scale of pay for the Police in this district

has been sanctioned, but did not take effect during the year. The newly appointed Assistant Superintendent, Mr H N Alexander, has given me much satisfaction, and has, by the tact and judgment he has displayed, succeeded in bringing into order the rough material which formed the former old Frontier District Police; and there seems every reason to believe that the force before long will prove an efficient one. One good sign in this year's report is the decrease in the amount of cattle-stealing, cattle thefts being the most common description of crime in almost every part of Sind. But of the decrease under this and some other heads I will remark further on in this report.

COGNIZABLE AND NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

4. The number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases, including cases struck off during the year, are shown in the following statement contrasted with the number reported in the previous year —

District	Number of cases reported and cases struck off		1880-81						I count of cases at 1881 months	
			Arrested		Convicted		Settled and struck off			
	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
Karachi	187	999	79	711	17	91	31	31	1	0
Hydrabad	1018	106	16	597	11	219	7	3	4	17
Thar and Parkar	77	714	99	100	07	45	155	3	05	17
Shikarpur	7	501	7	7	7	3110	410	4	4	10
Upper Sind Frontier	4	501	10	10	4	0	45	0	0	10
Total	2011	1837	116	2931	11	294	115	1	1	10

Except in the Frontier District there is a marked decrease in the number of cases reported, the number of persons arrested is also smaller except in the Thar and Parkar and Shikarpur Districts. The results of the operations of the Police in connection with these cases will be shown when dealing with cognizable and non-cognizable cases separately.

5. The number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases and the proportion of each to area and population in each district is shown below —

District	Year	Offences reported		Proportion of Cognizable		Proportion of Non-cognizable	
		Cognizable	Non-cognizable	To Area	To Population	To Area	To Population
Karachi	1881	8540	9619	1 to 4	1 to 11	1 to 1	1 to 181
	1882	3983	2616	1 to 4	1 to 141	1 to 1	1 to 181
Hydrabad	1881	3467	171	1 to 2	1 to 217	1 to 6	1 to 486
	1882	74	1933	1 to 3	1 to 274	1 to 6	1 to 360
Thar and Parkar	1881	500	111	1 to 22	1 to 39	1 to 9	1 to 120
	1882	420	73	1 to 40	1 to 478	1 to 1	1 to 76
Shikarpur	1881	6176	1783	1 to 1	1 to 138	1 to 7	1 to 67
	1882	985	1316	1 to 1	1 to 147	1 to 7	1 to 645
Upper Sind Frontier	1881	668	79	1 to 1	1 to 186	1 to 27	1 to 171
	1882	668	108	1 to 3	1 to 187	1 to 1	1 to 593
Total	1881	14415	5796	1 to 3	1 to 167	1 to 8	1 to 410
	1882	13205	5682	1 to 3	1 to 182	1 to 8	1 to 494

From the above it will be seen that the number of cognizable cases, with which class the Police are more particularly concerned, has decreased in all districts, but that non-cognizable cases have increased in the Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier Districts.

With reference to the number of crimes to area and population the differences continue very great, the proportion of cognizable offences to population is still greater in Karachi and Shikarpur than in other districts, and of non-cognizable cases it is much higher in Karachi than elsewhere.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

7 The number of cognizable offences in each district and the result of the operations of the Police in connection with this description of crime are exhibited in the statement subjoined contrasted with the results obtained in 1881 :—

Results of Police Operations in Cognizable Crime

DISTRICT	Cases reported during the year including cases struck off		Cases struck off		Cases returned on the register		Cases investigated		Cases decided after final inquiry by Magistrates	
1	2		3		4		5		6	
	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
Karachi	3 540	3 388	684	430	2 856	2 958	3 130	3 372	1 750	1 975
Hyderabad	3 417	2 749	608	497	2 809	2 253	3 551	2 814	1 835	1 423
Thar and Parkar	566	475	100	129	466	331	503	438	312	207
Shikarpur	6 170	5 985	933	1 215	5 237	4 770	6 083	6 067	2 709	2 587
Upper Sind Frontier	670	660	119	110	551	550	680	675	291	312
Total	11 117	10 257	2 414	2,401	11 071	10 801	14 055	13 361	7 077	6 434

DISTRICTS	Cases in which convictions were obtained		Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated		Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided		Persons apprehended		Persons convicted		Percentage of convictions to apprehensions	
1	7		8		9		10		11		12	
	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
Karachi	1 487	1 300	47.8	48.39	81.91	96.47	3 609	3 908	1 911	1 978	53.42	50.11
Hyderabad	1 509	1 087	49.18	47.99	80.41	80	1 107	3 015	2 112	1 560	53.39	50.71
Thar and Parkar	91	105	49.70	41.89	71.05	77.8	706	476	401	267	67.1	54.77
Shikarpur	1 901	1 795	31.51	28.6	61.16	66.6	5 381	7 311	687	2 225	50.41	44.3
Upper Sind Frontier	771	29	40.09	47.57	97.5	9.11	973	994	301	295	41.35	49.98
Total	5 401	4 900	47.7	68.5	76.5	76.7	11 818	19 02	11	6 155	1.8	46.97

8 In the statements embodied in paragraphs 4 and 5, struck off cases have been included. In the above statement the total number of cognizable cases reported and number of true cases returned on the register, excluding struck off cases, are separately shown. The number of cases struck off during the year is nearly the same as in the preceding year, namely, 2,401 against 2,414, but the number struck off has largely decreased in the Karachi and Hyderabad Districts, while there is a very marked increase in the number struck off in the Shikarpur District. Comparing the number of true cases with those of the previous year, a decrease of 1,167 cases is found in the following districts —

Hyderabad	607
Thar and Parkar	170
Shikarpur	473
	1,250

and an increase in the districts of—

Karachi	77
Frontier	6
	83

Net decrease ... 1,167

9. This decrease is attributed chiefly to the continued cheapness of the necessities of life, but also in some degree to the steps taken to hold known bad characters in check. The slight increases shown against the Karachi and the Upper Sind Frontier Districts are stated to be due in the latter to more careful registration of crime since the appointment of a separate Police Superintendent to supervise the work of the Police, while as regards the Karachi District the District Magistrate remarks as follows :—

"The number of offences during the year show an increase over the preceding year, but from the details it will be seen that what may be called actual crime has decreased. Such for instance as house-breaking, ordinary theft, and cattle theft. This may be ascribed partly to the prevalence of low prices, but in a great degree also to the measures taken to have bad characters more under surveillance."

He, however, goes on to remark that

"the good effects which have followed upon this action of the Police is testified to in all parts of the District by the people generally, who express themselves as greatly satisfied with what has been done for their better security. I fear, however, that the provisions of the new Criminal Procedure Code will prove to be very difficult to work satisfactorily. A person who is reputed to live by thieving cannot now be proceeded against unless there be actual proof that he is an habitual offender."

* * * * *

"In Sind bad characters soon become notorious, and the Zamindárs can point them out as persons who they know are not living honestly; but it will be a very difficult thing to prove special cases of theft. All the bad characters who have been required to give security for their good conduct will this year be freed from the penalties, and an increase of crime may be looked for."

10. Although as shown above there has been a considerable decrease in cognizable crime, the results of the year's working, as compared with the previous year, can hardly be held to be satisfactory in every respect, as the percentage of cases in which convictions have been obtained to those investigated by the Police, has fallen, as has also the percentage of convictions to apprehensions. In the figures shown in the statement the percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated includes cases investigated but afterwards struck off. If, however, the number of cases struck off are deducted from the number of cases investigated and the percentage struck on the balance, the result is as follows:—

				1881.	1882.
Karáchi ...	...	...	...	55.43	55.72
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	50.51	45.92
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	45.25	63.72
Shikárpur ...	...	...	...	36.10	35.75
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	44.84	57.13

which shows that while there has been but little change in the Karáchi and Shikárpur Districts there has been a marked improvement in the working of the Police in the Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier Districts, and a falling off only in the Hyderabad District. But in order rightly to understand the working of the Police it is necessary to examine separately the results obtained in cognizable cases in which arrests were made by the Police *suo motu* and in those in which arrests were by order of a Magistrate. These results are as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	Year.	Number arrested.		Number actually put on trial.		Convicted including persons ordered to give security.		Percentage of convictions to number apprehended.		Percentage of convictions to number actually put on trial.	
		By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Arrested by order of Magistrate.
Karáchi ..	1881	3,573	124	2,205	11	1,935	6	54.15	4.33	87.75	54.54
	1882	3,672	236	2,179	41	1,943	35	52.64	14.33	89.30	55.36
Hyderabad ..	1881	3,907	49	2,287	22	2,161	21	53.77	42.81	91.88	95.45
	1882	2,940	47	1,732	18	1,561	9	53.75	19.15	87.08	50.00
Thar and Párkar ..	1881	568	130	379	39	331	70	58.79	50.35	87.38	78.35
	1882	436	60	265	33	235	30	53.99	50.00	88.67	80.90
Shikárpur ..	1881	5,181	171	3,084	108	2,610	76	50.37	44.44	84.93	73.73
	1882	5,122	239	2,683	97	2,213	62	43.20	25.94	82.48	63.91
Upper Sind Frontier ..	1881	774	132	321	32	285	76	36.32	57.57	58.73	92.68
	1882	770	154	343	31	311	34	40.38	54.54	59.26	52.90
Total ..	1881	13,998	515	8,276	307	7,282	249	51.37	40.48	87.74	81.10
	1882	13,940	796	7,267	220	6,268	220	45.32	29.36	86.15	75.57

11. The difference between the number of persons arrested and the number actually put on trial is very large, namely, 5,683 of the persons arrested by the

Police *suo motu* and 456 of those arrested under the order of a Magistrate. It is necessary, therefore, to explain that these figures include not only persons arrested and dealt with under Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but also persons who were "discharged" by Magistrates after inquiry without any charge being framed against them. The number of persons thus discharged seems to indicate that there is much exaggeration on the part of complainants when making complaints, and this it is generally admitted is the case.

12. In the foregoing remarks the total amount of crime has been considered; it may be well now to note what classes of crime have been most common. In the subjoined table are shown separately the number of cases coming under each of the principal headings:—

District.	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity.		Murders.		Other serious offences against the Person.		Dacoity.		Cattle Theft.		Ordinary thefts.		House-trespass, and house-breaking with intent to commit offence.		Vagrancy and bad character.		Public and local nuisances.	
	Number reported.	Number in which convictions were obtained.	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.
Karachi	{ 1881.. 26 1882.. 37	{ 12 13	{ 5 2	{ 2 5	{ 85 73	{ 37 37	{ 1 1	{ .. 1	{ 637 442	{ 193 162	{ 750 635	{ 332 319	{ 273 213	{ 30 30	{ 14 138	{ 6 160	{ 309 379	{ 237 359
Hyderabad	{ 1881.. 24 1882.. 35	{ 21 19	{ 16 5	{ 13 4	{ 65 90	{ 38 38	{ 4 1	{ 4 1	{ 345 658	{ 427 806	{ 553 475	{ 316 243	{ 533 429	{ 139 122	{ 22 20	{ 22 9	{ 121 50	{ 119 46
Thar and Parkar ..	{ 1881.. 19 1882.. 20	{ 16 15	{ 1 1	{ 1 1	{ 12 13	{ 9 5	{ 1 1	{ 1 1	{ 154 91	{ 68 44	{ 70 85	{ 35 62	{ 30 7	{ 5 4	{ 25 1	{ 22 1	{ .. 1	{ .. 1
Shikarpur	{ 1881.. 71 1882.. 53	{ 17 19	{ 17 7	{ 8 7	{ 81 110	{ 32 40	{	{	{ 353 336	{ 270 214	{ 1,032 946	{ 293 303	{ 413 334	{ 93 58	{ 201 235	{ 116 111	{ 564 438	{ 494 367
Upper Sind Frontier ..	{ 1881.. 14 1882.. 13	{ 7 5	{ 8 13	{ 1 10	{ 36 21	{ 19 10	{	{	{ 118 107	{ 39 44	{ 92 127	{ 67 69	{ 44 39	{ 8 10	{ 22 3	{ 16 8	{ 19 25	{ 15 24
Total	{ 1881.. 154 1882.. 157	{ 73 71	{ 47 34	{ 25 27	{ 270 312	{ 135 136	{ 6 3	{ 5 3	{ 2,001 3,134	{ 997 769	{ 2,482 2,313	{ 1,033 1,004	{ 1,293 1,027	{ 325 230	{ 284 437	{ 134 284	{ 1,013 893	{ 915 797

13. Except as regards serious offences against the person, and cases of vagrancy, and demanding security from bad characters, the number of offences which appear in this statement again show a satisfactory decrease; and as there was a decrease both last year and also in 1880, there has during the last three years been a very large falling off in the amount of serious crime. So far as the Police are concerned the increase in "serious offences against the person" does not prove any negligence, for such offences cannot be looked on as preventible by Police agency, and the increase under the column "Vagrancy and Bad Characters" shows that more active measures than previously were taken to prevent crime by proceeding against known bad characters—a course I am glad to say that has had a most beneficial and reassuring effect.

14. It is especially satisfactory to notice the large decrease in the number of cattle thefts, but disappointing to find that this improvement does not extend to Upper Sind, where the crime seems rather on the increase. This crime is the one that has always given more trouble in Sind than any other and is by far the most difficult, owing to the circumstances of the country, to repress. During the year there has been a decrease of 473 cases and in two years a decrease of 743 cases.

15. Cases of ordinary theft and house-breaking also are less numerous, but the Police, judging from the number of convictions obtained in these cases, do not appear to have been very successful in bringing the offenders to justice. In murder and dacoity cases, on the other hand, the Police have been remarkably successful.

16. The percentage of convictions obtained to cases reported of the several kinds of offences shown in the above statement is as follows :—

	1881.	1882.	
Offences against the State and public tranquillity	... 47	45	per cent.
Murders ...	... 53	77	„
Other serious offences against the person	... 48	43	„
Dacoity ...	... 83	100	„
Cattle theft	... 38	36	„
Ordinary thefts	... 43	43	„
House-trespass and house-breaking with intent to commit offence...	... 25	27	„
Vagrancy and bad character	... 64	64	„
Public and local nuisances	... 90	89	„

17. The above figures show that under two heads the Police have been very unsuccessful, namely, house-breaking and cattle thefts. The custom, so common in Sind, of erecting detached houses and huts scattered about in the neighbourhood of patches of cultivation makes detection in house-breaking cases very difficult, and the absence of village Police with local knowledge and the delay that so frequently occurs before information reaches the Police increases the difficulties with which the Police have to contend.

18. As regards cattle thefts convictions were only obtained in 36 per cent. of the cases reported. I have already referred generally to the difficulties experienced in detecting this class of cases, and have in previous reports discussed the question at some length. I shall therefore now only add the following remarks by the Superintendent of Police, Shikárpur, which show that some strong measures are required to check a growing demoralization among the cultivators in Upper Sind :—

“ This is the class of offence with which the Sind Police have chiefly to deal, and their capacity to deal successfully with it is the best proof of their efficiency.

“ The figures regarding cattle theft (1,013* cases) cannot be taken as any index to the actual state of that crime in this district. I do not hesitate to state that not one-half the cases which occur are ever entered in the Police registers. Many cases are never reported as the complainants prefer to compound with the thieves. With some exceptions all the Zamindárs are quite willing to act as mediums between owners and thieves, and the exchange of a few rupees effects the return of the stolen animal, and it then becomes the interest of all to conceal the crime. It saves all the expense and annoyance from reporting to the Police to find a conviction. Should the offender be released on appeal, he avenges himself on the complainant by stealing other cattle of his, if the sentence is confirmed the members of accused's tribe rarely fail to make the complainant suffer.

“ The Police shirk cattle thefts, and if they can possibly do so, enter them on some pretext or other as strayed and thus the complainant is not encouraged to ask assistance. I do not think that cattle theft was ever more rife than it is at present in Upper Sind. I believe that special measures are required to stamp out the offence; ordinary criminal procedure is of little use as it is practically impossible to collect the evidence the Magistrates require before they will convict. Without special steps I am not hopeful that the crime will really decrease. We may receive fewer reports, but this cannot be accepted as proof of absence of crime: I have not been long enough in this district to give reasons for the increase last year, but I am giving special attention to this offence.”

The District Magistrate admits that this description is “ only too true,” but the only explanation he gives is that—

“ In a district like this with foreign States on all sides of us, a large population of cattle-lifters living in the jungle, and all ready to assist each other in carrying on this trade, detection and repression are very difficult. The Police know the difficulty of successfully tracking cases of this description and are unwilling to take them in hand. The people of the country in their turn know that they have a better chance of getting back their animals by private arrangement, and resort to this means as often as they safely can do so.”

19. I subjoin the usual statements showing in detail how all cognizable cases, including cases eventually struck off reported during the year including transfers from last year, were disposed of :—

* This includes struck off cases.

DISTRICTS.	CASES.									PERSONS.									REMARKS.
	Total number entered in Register including transfers from last year.	Number struck off as no offences by order of Magistrate.	Number not investigated but referred under Section 117, Criminal Procedure Code, and reported on under Section 125, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number in which convictions were obtained.	Number discharged.	Number compounded and withdrawn.	Number acquitted.	Number pending and undetected.		Number arrested in cases referred to in Column 2.	Number discharged in cases referred to in Column 3.	Number discharged of those concerned in cases under Section 125, Criminal Procedure Code, and not struck off.	Number convicted.	Number discharged.	Number compounded and withdrawn.	Number acquitted.	Number pending.	Died or otherwise disposed of.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Karachi ..	1881.. 3,566	684	Ser. 117 376	297	1,487	370	183	858	3,748	581	98	1,941	741	..	272	109	9		1881. 1882.
	1882.. 3,488	450	116	594	1,856	267	110	667	4,017	406	589	1,978	715	..	238	74	17		Pending cases.. 105 55
																			Undetected cases .. 768 415
																			Otherwise disposed of. .. 197
Hyderabad ..	1881.. 3,575	608	24	856	1,509	272	74	840	4,248	556	434	2,122	675	..	185	260	10		Pending cases.. 88 59
	1882.. 2,847	497	33	690	1,082	234	107	701	3,108	274	850	1,560	616	..	238	123	27		Undetected cases .. 749 636
																			Disposed of otherwise. 3 6
Thar and Parkar ..	1881.. 578	100	10	120	243	77	20	108	720	46	33	401	158	..	67	12	3		Pending cases .. 10 16
	1882.. 443	129	9	128	195	28	21	62	508	75	48	265	60	..	33	26	6		Undetected cases .. 98 46
																			Disposed of otherwise. 5 ..
Shikarpur ..	1881.. 6,312	983	221	996	1,901	508	23	390	2,239	5,566	648	174	2,686	1,278	32	490	287	12	Pending cases .. 148 179
	1882.. 6,136	1,215	69	1,501	1,726	646	216	1,962	5,698	738	439	2,275	1,383	3	604	280	11		Undetected cases .. 2,089 1,778
																			Disposed of otherwise. 2 5
Upper Sind ..	1881.. 680	119	70	98	261	100	20	114	951	102	107	361	248	..	42	36	55		Pending cases .. 23 17
Frontier ..	1882.. 680	110	11	145	292	74	25	128	968	127	122	805	178	..	44	28	69		Undetected cases .. 87 106
																			Disposed of otherwise. 4 ..
Total ..	1881.. 14,711	2,444	701	2,367	5,401	1,327	23	937	4,159	15,233	1,933	848	7,511	3,100	82	1,068	660	69	*Note.—This includes 175 cases reported under Section 117 and 2,127 cases referred under Section 125, Criminal Procedure Code, and afterwards struck off.
	1882.. 13,600	2,401*	238	3,059	4,950	1,249	3	488	3,515	14,284	1,615	1548	6,478	2,952	3	1,057	501	140	

The following percentages are worked out on the figures shown in the above statement:—

Table I.

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases reported.	PERCENTAGE OF CASES.					REMARKS.
		Struck off.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Pending undetected and otherwise disposed of.	
Karachi ..	1881 .. 3,566	19	42	10	4	24	
	1882 .. 3,488	18	47	8	3	19	
Hyderabad ..	1881 .. 3,575	17	42	8	2	31	
	1882 .. 2,847	17	38	8	4	25	
Thar and Parkar ..	1881 .. 578	17	42	13	3	24	
	1882 .. 443	20	44	6	5	14	
Shikarpur ..	1881 .. 6,312	15	30	8	6	41	
	1882 .. 6,136	20	28	10	3	32	
Frontier ..	1881 .. 680	17	39	15	3	26	
	1882 .. 680	17	42	11	3	18	
Total ..	1881 .. 14,711	17	37	9	4	33	
	1882 .. 13,600	18	36	9	4	30	

Table II.

DISTRICTS	Number of persons arrested	PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS					REMARKS
		Struck off	Convicted	Discharged	Acquitted	Pending and otherwise disposed of	
Karachi	1881	7,748	15	52	22	7	3
	1882	4,017	10	40	22	5	2
Hyderabad	1881	4,748	13	70	26	4	5
	1882	5,111	9	49	30	7	5
Thar and Parkar	1881	70	11	50	22	9	2
	1882	508	23	52	12	6	6
Shikarpur	1881	5,566	12	48	22	9	5
	1882	5,998	13	41	32	9	10
Frontier	1881	5,051	11	89	26	4	23
	1882	963	13	41	18	5	
Total	1881	15,23	12	47	26	6	4
	1882	14,284	11	45	31	7	5

20. The foregoing statements show a slight falling off in the number of cases convicted but an increase in the number of persons convicted

21. The percentages given in the tables show details regarding all the work done by the Police as cases struck off after investigation are included and thus the whole work done is exhibited

22. The number of struck off cases is much the same as in the previous year, namely, 2,401 against 2,444, and by far the largest number of such cases is found in the Shikarpur District. The difference in this respect it is not easy to account for, if the Magistrates are careful to see that cases are not removed from the Crime Register without good and sufficient reason. If the number of struck off cases is deducted, the percentage of cases convicted to the number of true cases reported is 44.20 instead of 36

23. In my report last year I mentioned that I had issued instructions to treat cases reported, but not investigated, under Section 117 of the old Criminal Procedure Code, and all investigated cases reported for orders under Section 125. If these instructions have been attended to, it is disappointing to find that the Police did not avail themselves of the provisions of section 117 in a larger number of cases. The number shown as not investigated has fallen from 701 to 238, whereas the number inquired into and reported for orders under Section 125 is 3,058 against 2,367 in the previous year. If these figures are correct they would seem to show that many cases are still investigated without sufficient reason

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

24. The value of property stolen in cognizable cases as stated by the complainants and as estimated by the Police, also the value of property recovered, is shown in the subjoined statement, —

DISTRICTS	VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN		Value of Property recovered	Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen	Percentage of Recoveries in 1881
	As stated by Complainant	As estimated by Police			
	Rs	Rs	Rs		
Karachi	80,641	54,107	36,469	80 13	64 14
Hyderabad	6,080	61,363	38,577	79 78	51 27
Thar and Parkar	8,050	8,050	6,711	81 25	70 42
Shikarpur	86,685	86,685	37,176	42 88	46 84
Upper Sind Frontier	12,000	11,672	7,281	48 77	38 88
Total	2,34,488	2,34,577	1,24,273	58 02	
In 1881	2,81,692	4,76,132	1,47,517		52 39

25. These figures show a considerable decrease in the value of property stolen and an increase in all except in the Karachi and Shikarpur Districts in the value of property recovered. As the percentages are calculated on the

value of property as stated by complainants, the high percentages of property recovered must be regarded as very satisfactory. The percentage of recoveries for the whole Province is 53·02 against 52·39 in the previous year. The figures showing the value of property stolen given for the Thar and Párkar and Shikárpur Districts seem to show either that the Police accepted the complainant's figures without question or that the figures have not been correctly entered. Some explanation should have been afforded.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

26. The number of non-cognizable cases referred to the Police for inquiry and the number taken up direct by Magistrates with the results obtained in each are shown in the subjoined statements.

NON-COGNIZABLE CASES IN WHICH POLICE WERE EMPLOYED.

Table I.

DISTRICTS	Offences	PERSONS			Percentage of convictions to apprehensions	PROPERTY	
		Apprehended or summoned	Acquitted	Convicted		Stolen	Recovered
						Rs a p	Rs a p
Karachi	167	189	96	90	47·61	221 0 0	167 0 0
Hyderabad	56	32	48	32	39·02	748 8 0	604 10 0
Thar and Párkar	27	74	37	39	52·70	768 0 0	441 0 0
Shikárpur	48	96	66	30	31·25	180 0 8	130 0 8
Frontier	7	7	1	6	85·71	32 0 0	25 0 0
Total	315	448	216	197	43·97	1 899 8 8	1,457 10 3
In 1881	907	1 344	720	619	45·5	3,273 3 1	2 384 15 8

NON-COGNIZABLE CASES TAKEN UP DIRECT BY MAGISTRATE.

Table II.

DISTRICTS	Offences	PERSONS			Percentage of convictions to apprehensions	PROPERTY	
		Apprehended or summoned	Acquitted	Convicted		Stolen	Recovered
						Rs a p	Rs a p
Karachi	2 449	3,114	1 496	1,586	50·98	742 0 0	167 11 0
Hyderabad	1 277	2,828	2 0 8	597	21·11	157 0 0	52 0 0
Thar and Párkar	242	437	269	179	40·06	220 0 0	220 0 0
Shikárpur	1,268	2,270	1,460	800	30·46	1,748 5 0	877 4 0
Frontier	131	161	50	106	65·83	121 6 0	1 6 0
Total	5,387	8,810	5 863	3,278	37·15	2,988 11 0	1 316 5 0
In 1881	4,889	8,462	4 718	3,631	42·9	878 12 5	608 0 5

27. On the whole there has been a decrease of 114 in the number of non-cognizable cases, the increase and decrease in each district being as follows:—

	Increase.	Decrease
Karachi	...	26
Hyderabad	...	218
Thar and Párkar	113	...
Shikárpur	...	47
Frontier	59	...
	177	291
		177
Actual Decrease	...	114

28. Table No. I. shows a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases referred to the Police for inquiry. The percentage of convictions to arrests shown in Tables I. and II. are, however, not so good as last year. The value of property recovered to that stolen is also proportionately less than last year. The figures shown in the statements call for no further remarks.

STRENGTH OF THE POLICE.

29. The sanctioned strength of the Police (including the separate Railway Police in the Karáchi, Shikárpur and Frontier Districts) and the proportion of Police to area and population is given below --

DISTRICTS	Area in Square Miles	Population according to the Census of 1881	Strength of Police	PROPORTION OF POLICE	
				To Area	To Population
				Square Miles	
Karáchi	11,115	475,098	*1,376	1 to 10	1 to 117
Hydrabad	9,029	744,621	710	1 to 12	1 to 1,019
Thar and Parkar	12,779	203,314	765	1 to 23	1 to 317
Shikárpur	10,000	55,986	1,103	1 to 8	1 to 732
Frontier	2,109	124,181	213	1 to 5	1 to 511
Total	48,012	2,413,623	4,069	1 to 12	1 to 510.03

*Exclusive of Frontier force of 100 men which is a separate force maintained for Political purposes and is not available for general police duty. Superintendents of Police are also excluded.

30. The increase in the strength of the Karáchi Police is stated by the Superintendent of Police to be due to full effect having been given to the sanctioned reductions in the pay of his office establishment at the time of the introduction of the new system of accounts and the appropriation of the savings effected by such deductions to increasing the strength of the force.

31. In my report last year I brought to notice the inadequacy of the Police to cope with crime unassisted by any village Police, and further experience has convinced me that the Police requires strengthening in the Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts. There can be no question that the district Police require to be assisted by village Police, and I hope shortly to place before Government proposals for organizing such a force in talukas in which funds may be available under the provisions of the Village Officers' Act IV of 1882.

32. The Police force was distributed as follows at the close of the year. —

Guarding Khelat Frontier	{ Karachi Frontier Force	100
	{ Regular District Police	10
Guarding Railway property between Karachi and Kotla (Sind, Panjáb and Delhi Railway Police)		103
Indus Valley State Railway Police guarding Railway property on the portion of the State Railway lying in Sind		220
Guarding Jails		274
Guarding Lock-ups and Treasuries and escorting prisoners		539
Employed in towns and cantonments		717
On general Police duties	...	2,182
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police		5
Vacancies	...	64
Total		4,194

The Superintendents still complain that they experience great difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits for the Police.

33. *Railway Police* — This force is, as was explained in last year's report, divided into two parts, that employed on the Sind Panjáb and Delhi Railway and that on the State Railway. The insufficiency of the State Railway Police to check crime on the Railway and to guard Railway property has continued to be a constant source of complaint, and with the object of putting things on a better footing, when at Sukkur last year during touring season I assembled a Committee to consider what arrangements should be made to increase the efficiency of this force, and to use the Government grant, Rs 84 per mile, to the best advantage. The proposals of the Committee with my views on them are now before Government, and I trust the proposed alterations in the composition of this force, and an increased grant may be sanctioned as the present force has proved quite unequal to the performance of the duties it is called on to perform.

34. *Frontier Force*. — The Frontier Force has continued to work well, it has effectively guarded the different passes leading into Biluchistan, has prevented raids from beyond the frontier, and has also, by rendering it difficult to pass into Biluchistan without observation any number of cattle, done much to

check cattle theft in Kohistan or the mountainous portion of the Karáchi District and in other parts also to a lesser extent.

35. The following is the number of summonses, notices, &c., made over to the Police for service during the past two years, 1881-82 —

	1881	1882
Karáchi	16,349	17,702
Hyderabad	15,643	17,636
Thar and Parkár	1,429	2,370
Shikárpur	17,848	18,314
Upper Sind Frontier	62	85

36. Education in the Police continues very backward. The number of officers and men able to read and write has slightly increased as will be seen from the subjoined statement. No very great improvement in this respect can, however, be expected until the classes from which Police constables are enlisted, learn to appreciate to a greater extent than they do at present the advantages of education :—

Districts	Number of Men	ABLE TO READ AND WRITE		Percent &c
		Officers	Men	
Karáchi	1,476	62	136	13
Hyderabad	740	51	92	19
Thar and Parkár	564	18	52	12
Shikárpur	1,104	52	108	23
Upper Sind Frontier	245	7	10	7
Total	4,191	220	483	16
In 1881	4,180	203	386	14

37. The drill of the Police has received attention and 49 per cent. of the entire force has been more or less instructed as will be seen from the following statement against 32 per cent. instructed at the end of the previous year —

Districts	Manual and Platoon Drill	Company Drill	Light Infantry Drill	Guard and sentinel Duty	Ball Practice	Total number of men more or less instructed	Total number of foot Police	Percentage of men instructed of the total foot Police
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karáchi	325	959	25	325	325	959	1,236	76
Hyderabad	19	120	147	129		162	718	22
Thar and Parkár	6	111	37	22	10	166	565	60
Shikárpur	501	301	301	301		301	995	30
Frontier		12				52	170	30
Total { 1882	811	1,863	732	777	365	1,850	3,751	49
{ 1881	780	785	640	694	255	1,068	3,295	42

38. There has again this year been very little ball practice, and in the Karáchi District alone has there been anything approaching methodical instruction, but arrangements have lately been made to construct rifle ranges at Hyderabad and Shikárpur, and greater progress, it is hoped, will be expected next year.

39. The number of suicides and accidental deaths that have been reported during the year are given below compared with those of last year :—

Districts	Suicides		Accidental deaths	
	1881	1882	1881	1882
Karáchi	12	7	295	283
Hyderabad	19	9	427	404
Thar and Parkár	1	2	73	106
Shikárpur	14	16	289	328
Frontier	1	3	35	44
Total	47	37	1,119	1,165

Fuller details will be found in Part II.

40 The number of serious offences personally investigated on the spot by Superintendents is shown in the Statement given below :—

Districts	Cases entered in Return		Number visited at once		Number visited at or some days		Number not visited		Percentage of cases entered to cases visited	
	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
Karachi	20	16	4	7	2	3	14	6	80 00	62 5
Assistant Superintendent Police, Karachi	5	6	5	5				1	100 00	87 5
Hyderabad	26	34	10	13	1	1	14	20	44 00	41 1
Shikarpur	41	31	10	2	1	2	80	27	26 8	12 9
Upper Sind Frontier		20		6		3		11		46 0

41. There are great difficulties in the way of Superintendents in Sind in carrying out the orders of Government on the subject of visiting at once the scene of any serious offence. The districts are of such extent that news does not reach the Superintendent rapidly, and the heat for a great part of the year is so great that the Superintendent could not travel in it; but even admitting these difficulties, the above return is not so good as it might well have been, and the return for the Shikarpur District in particular is extremely bad. The report unfortunately was not written by Mr Gibbs, who was in charge during the year, but the reasons assigned for not visiting the different localities at which serious crimes were committed cannot be accepted as sufficient.

42. In conclusion, I am glad to be able to bring to the favourable notice of your Excellency's Government the names of Major Simpson and Mr Vincent, who have done excellent service during the year, and I may add that of Mr. H. N. Alexander, who, since joining his appointment, has done a great deal of good work

I have the honor to be,

Right Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. N. B. ERSKINE,

Commissioner in Sind.

PART II.

PRE'CIS OF THE POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS' REPORTS.

KARA'CHI.

1. Area in square miles	...	...	...	14,115
Population	...	...	...	478,688
Strength of District Police on 31st December 1881	...	...	...	1,145
Extra District Police (Municipal)	...	...	...	56
Railway Police	...	...	...	175
*Frontier Police	...	...	...	100
Police to Area	...	...	...	1 to 10
Police to Population	...	...	...	1 to 347

2. Major G. B. Simpson was in charge of the District during the year with Mr. F. C Jones as Assistant.

3. The strength of the force including the Frontier Police was as follows :—

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	4
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	4
European Constables	...	...	...	...	6

* These perhaps should not be included as they are a distinct force for special duty maintained for Political purposes and are not available for general duty.

Chief Constables	23
Head Constables	149
Mounted Police	227
Foot Police	1,063
	<hr/>
	1,476

4. Major Simpson says nothing on this head, but gives a statement showing the number of officers and men in the force who were punished; from this it would appear that during the year no officers were punished judicially, but 29 men were. Last year 4 officers and 28 men were so punished. The number punished departmentally was 19 officers and 280 men against 32 officers and 249 men.

5. 62 officers and 136 men can read and write an intelligible report, 5 can also read and write English. Last year the number reported to be able to read and write was 45 officers and 93 men. The above figures show a very large increase in the number of those who can read and write, and it should have been explained to what this is due. Major Simpson has given no details of any kind.

6. Drill has been carried on steadily throughout the year, the armed Police are very fairly efficient, and the unarmed, both mounted and foot, have much improved since last year.

7. No money rewards were given during the year nor any promotions made for extraordinary special service.

8. The number of cases reported, including those subsequently struck off, was 3,383 against 3,540 last year, giving a decrease of 157 cases, but if cases subsequently struck off in consequence of its not having been shown that any offence had been committed are deducted, then there is an increase of 77 cases.—

	1881	1882.
Cognizable cases	2,856	2,933
Struck off cases	684	450
Reported in previous years but inquired into during the year	26	105
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,566	3,488

The Superintendent points out that the increase comes under the head of hurt, cases of vagrancy and bad character and nuisances, while there has been a considerable decrease under the heads of house-breaking, cattle-theft, and ordinary theft.

9 During the year property was stolen in 1,367 cases and recovered in whole or in part in 1,021 cases. Last year property was lost in 1,722 cases and recovered in 1,307. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 60,641 and the amount recovered Rs. 36,469; last year the figures were Rs. 61,286 and Rs. 39,330 respectively.

10. Five cases of 1880 were investigated and detected during the year, in all of which convictions were obtained but no property was recovered. Of the 753 cases remaining undetected at the close of 1881, 10 cases, which were not inquired into but reported under section 117, Criminal Procedure Code, and 3 cases which were referred under section 125, Criminal Procedure Code, were struck off during the year as no offence and in 14 cases convictions were obtained. The number of persons arrested in the cases in which convictions were obtained was 22 of whom 15 were convicted. The value of property lost in these cases was Rs. 5,551, of which Rs. 2,967 were recovered.

11. Eight murders were reported during the year and one pending from last year was also investigated. Of the 8 cases, 4 are attributed to jealousy or intrigue, 3 to avarice, 1 to other

causes. In 8 of these cases the accused, 8 in number, were arrested by the Police, 5 were convicted and of these two were sentenced to death and 3 to transportation for life, 1 was acquitted in the Sessions Court, 1 was discharged by the Divisional Magistrate, 1 was proved to be a lunatic and was confined in the Asylum. In the remaining case the accused is well known but has escaped and a reward has been offered for his apprehension. None of the above cases call for detail report.

12. There were two cases, one of which was disposed of under section 125 Criminal Procedure Code, Act X of 1872, and in the other case, which was pending last year, the accused was sentenced to one hour's imprisonment. Both cases were disposed of during the year.

13. One case comes under this head, but it is hardly a dacoity in the ordinarily accepted sense of the term. The Superintendent of Police gives the full details regarding it :—" There was one large case of rioting during the year in which some Sepoys of the 2nd Belooch Regiment before leaving for Egypt entered the town and assaulted some Baniás against whom they had some enmity. These left their shops and ran away, which tempted some of the bad characters of the town to destroy some of the property of the Baniás. Greatly exaggerated accounts as to the amount of damage done was circulated, the Baniás alleging they were looted of Rs. 8,334 worth of property but the Police estimated the loss at Rs. 2,000. The whole thing appears to have been nothing more than a street row. Four of the Sepoys concerned were arrested and convicted, one of dacoity under Section 395, Indian Penal Code, two under Section 411, Indian Penal Code, and one under Section 323, Indian Penal Code." From the description the case appears, as the District Magistrate observes, to have been one rather of unlawful assembly and riot.

14. There were four cases during the year against 6 last year. One of these was reported under Section 117, Criminal Procedure Code and two others under Section 125, Criminal Procedure Code. In the fourth case property was recovered but no thieves arrested. Rs. 1,226 were stolen and Rs. 1,191 recovered. The robberies in question were all committed on the frontier when there was a fight between the Chootas and the Braohis.

15. There were 7 cases of suicides, 2 by men and 5 by women, the former by hanging and the latter one by poison and 4 by hanging. The number of suicides last year was 12, 8 by men and 4 by women.

16. The number of accidental deaths is less than the number reported last year by 3. The details are as follows :—

	1881.	1882.
By drowning	111	110
„ snake bites	92	88
„ wild beasts	7	8
„ other causes	76	77
	<hr/> 286	<hr/> 283

17. There were 234 fires against 157 last year, value of property destroyed was Rs. 45,393 against Rs. 14,775. Seven boats carrying property valued at Rs. 2,546 were also lost against 15 boats in the previous year, when the property lost was valued at Rs. 6,235.

18. The number of licensed shops for the sale and keep of arms, &c., was 26 against 30 in the previous year, of the former 22 are in the town of Karáchi. The number of licences of all kinds granted was 454 or 48 more than last year, all the shops in Karáchi were examined once by the Police Superintendent, once by his Assistant and four times by the Town Inspector of Police. Some trifling irregularities were discovered which were rectified.

Of the shops in the district 3 were once inspected by the Superintendent of Police and the Inspectors also visited all the shops in their respective divisions quarterly.

Fifteen prosecutions were instituted under the Act during the year against 13 last year.

19. A sum of Rs. 3,581 provided in the Police Budget was expended departmentally in putting the several outposts in proper order and Rs. 29,785-9-10 was spent by the Public Works Department in repairing the several Police buildings. New Police lines at Sujawal have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,606-6-6, and four blocks of building for the armed Police at Karáchi, now in course of construction, will cost about Rs. 20,000.

20. During the year 6 horses and 4 camels died and 5 horses and 3 camels were cast. The cost to the Fund of meeting these casualties was Rs. 2,034-12-10. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 14,595-10-6 against Rs. 12,683 in 1881.

21. The Superintendent visited every part of his charge, the number of Police posts visited was 169 or 42 more than last year, when the number visited was 127. Most of the villages and parts where crime was prevalent was visited by the Superintendent and the inhabitants cautioned and the bad characters dealt with.

22. The books and records of all the Chief Constables were inspected by the Superintendent and were found kept in good order and according to rules.

23. The books belonging to the Superintendent's office have been catalogued and are kept in good order.

24. Rs. 6 were spent during the year in photographing an habitual criminal.

25. The Superintendent visited personally the scene of 10 out of 16 serious crimes, and the Assistant Superintendent visited the scene of 5 serious crimes out of 6. Good reasons have been assigned why the Superintendent did not visit the scene of crime in other cases.

The Commissioner agrees with the District Magistrate in thinking that credit is due to Major Simpson for his management of the Karáchi Police during the year and that the results of Police operations in the detection of crime have been on the whole good. The District Magistrate, Colonel Boulton, thus remarks on Major Simpson's endeavours: "I have much pleasure in stating I have personally observed the constant efforts that Major Simpson has been making not only to detect crime, but to suppress it, and he has lost no opportunity of impressing on the Zanindárs the absolute necessity there is for them to co-operate with the Police; he has also on several occasions asked me to address the people assembled in Darbár, and I think that the people begin to see that they cannot look on with apathy at the proceedings of bad characters living among them and they have not been backward in giving the Superintendent assistance in his endeavours to take precautionary measures.

HYDERABAD.

26. Area in square miles ...	...	...	...	9,029
Population ...	...	...	...	754,624
Strength of District Police ...	...	...	...	718
Extra District Police (Municipal) ...	...	...	...	22
Police to Area ...	...	...	...	1 to 12·20
Police to Population ...	...	...	...	1 to 1019·76

27. Mr. R. H. Vincent was in charge of the Police of the District during the year.

The strength of the force was as follows:—

Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	4
Chief Constables...	...	...	...	...	19
Head Constables...	...	...	...	...	93
Mounted Constables	...	...	...	...	137
Foot Constables ...	...	...	...	...	487
					<hr/> 740 <hr/>

28. There has been during the year a marked and very general decrease in crime. This is attributed to recent good seasons and consequent low prices and absence of distress.

General Remarks.

29. The number of men punished during the year is somewhat in excess of the previous year, 15 men were punished judicially, 5 under the Police Act and 10 under the Penal Code.

Conduct of Police.

16 men were dismissed, 23 officers and 119 men were fined departmentally and 7 men were put on extra drill duty. There were 3 desertions and 53 men resigned and left the force. Besides dismissals the force lost 120 men in one way or another during the year, and the Superintendent of Police still complains that the service is most unpopular and that it is quite impossible to get men of the right kind to enter the force. The men, he complains, are overworked and badly paid.

30. Only 51 officers and 92 men can read and write sufficiently well to submit an intelligible report. Numbers which show a falling off compared with those of the previous year,

Education.

the difference being 4 officers and 16 men.

31. Great difficulty has been experienced in bringing in men for drill as the men cannot be spared from duty, and owing to this cause the progress made has not been so great as could

Drill.

have been wished. Of 162 men put through a course of drill during the year, 129 men belonged to the foot police and 33 to the mounted branch. The Superintendent observes that even these men have been so continuously on guard that they have only had sufficient time to learn their manual exercise and many cannot even get through that. Mr. Vincent, a very able Police officer, on more than one occasion represented the necessity that exists for revising the Police force of the Hyderabad District, and had he remained, doubtless would have submitted proposals with this object. His departure was a loss to the district.

Rewards.

32. No money rewards were paid to the Police during the year.

Fluctuation of crime.

33. The number of cognizable cases reported during the year, as compared with the previous year, is as follows :—

	1881.	1882.
Cognizable cases ...	2,859	2,252
Struck off cases ...	608	497
Reported in previous years but inquired into during the year...	108	98
Total ...	<hr/> 3,575 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,847 <hr/>

The above figures show a large decrease amounting to 728 cases in the total number of cases. The cause assigned by the Superintendent for this decrease is chiefly abundance of food and employment for the people. The offences under which the decrease is noticeable are ordinary thefts, cattle thefts, house-breaking and cases under the Salt and Customs Act. An increase on the other hand is observable under the head of receiving stolen property, of which there were, in 1881 eighteen cases and in 1882 sixty-three cases, showing an increase of 45 cases. This may be due to increased vigilance on the part of the Police, but on this point it is difficult to speak with certainty. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property is better than last year, being 59.73 against 50.59.

34. Only one case of 1880 was detected during the year and a conviction obtained. 13 cases of the 749 cases of 1881 were also investigated during the year, in 9 of which convictions were obtained. 27 persons were arrested in connection with the cases of 1881, of whom 10 were convicted. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 145-4-0, of which Rs. 121-6-0 were recovered.

35. Eight cases of murder and 3 of attempt at murder came under investigation during the year. Of the former two on Murders. investigation were found not to be murders and were struck off by order of Magistrate, leaving 6 cases of murder and 3 of attempt at murder to be accounted for. These may be classed as follows :—

Resulting from intrigue and jealousy	...	...	...	2
" " " and other causes	...	...	...	7
				<hr/> 9

Convictions were obtained in 4 cases, in one case the accused were acquitted and in one case the murderer is still at large. Besides the above one case of murder which occurred in 1879 was disposed of in 1882. The 3 persons arrested in this case were discharged for want of evidence. In two cases of attempt at murder the accused were convicted and in one case the accused was acquitted by the Sessions Court.

36. Of the 4 cases of culpable homicide convictions were obtained in 3 cases and one case was referred under Section 125, Criminal Culpable Homicide. Procedure Code. The accused in the case which was pending at end of last year was also convicted.

37. Only one case of dacoity occurred during the year. The details of which are as follows :—On Dacoity. 20th February 1882, a band of armed men, 6 in number, entered a Bania's house and robbed him of his property valued at Rs. 583-7-0, four persons were arrested and property valued at Rs. 47-3-6 recovered. Two of the accused were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each and 2 to transportation for life. Two of the offenders concerned in this outrage are still at large.

38. There were 5 cases of highway robbery, in Highway Robbery. all of which convictions were obtained.

39. There are 13 licensed shops for the vend of arms and ammunition in the district—12 of these were inspected by the Police Arms Act. Inspector and 10 by the Superintendent of Police. 621 licenses were granted for various purposes against 675 in the previous year. Eleven prosecutions were instituted under the Act and convictions obtained in 9 of them, one case was discharged and one disposed of under Section 125, Criminal Procedure Code. The arms confiscated were 8 guns, 3 swords, 2 spears, &c.

40. The number of cases of suicides is less than Suicide. last year, being 9 against 19 in 1881.

41. There is also a decrease in the number of accidental deaths; last year it was 427, this year it is 404 or 23 less. Details are Accidental deaths. as follows :—

				1882.	1881.
By drowning	...	...	...	122	151
" snake-bites	...	...	...	195	185
" wild beasts	...	...	...	5	7
" other causes	...	...	...	82	84
				<hr/> 404	<hr/> 427

42. Fifty-seven fires occurred during the year and the value of the property lost thereby is estimated at Rs. 2,439-9-0. Two lives were also lost. Seven boats sunk in the Indus, causing a loss of property valued at Rs. 6,866.

43. Rs. 479-1-11 was expended departmentally from the Police Budget in repairing minor Police stations, and a sum of Rs. 535-2-4 by the Public Works Department in repairing some of the principal thánas.

44. Rs. 2,699-1-4 were expended during the year in purchasing remounts, the balance in hand on the 31st December 1882 was Rs. 16,058-4-1. The number of horses and camels purchased was 22 and 3, the number which died was 1 and 3, and the number cast 16 and 2 respectively. The Superintendent remarks that it is difficult to obtain suitable horses for Police purposes in the Hyderabad District and that they fetch prices a great deal above their real value; that he had hoped to get some horses from Bhúj through Colonel Philips, the Political Agent, but was informed by him that the cavalry there pay as much as Rs. 350 for a horse, so that no help from that quarter can be expected.

45. Of the 85 Police posts, 53 (11 of these twice and one thrice) were visited by the Superintendent, Mr. R. H. Vincent. Mr. Vincent moved about actively and did much to improve the working of the force.

46. The offices and accounts of 14 Chief Constables were examined during the year.

47. The Superintendent visited the scene of 14 serious crimes out of 34 entered in the return and has explained in a satisfactory manner his reasons for not having visited the scenes in other cases.

48. The District Magistrate in reviewing the work of the Police remarks:—

“There can be no doubt that the Police have worked well during the year under report, and that this is entirely due to the unflagging energy, the ability, and the devotion to duty of the Superintendent, Mr. R. H. Vincent, whose services, it is to be feared, have been lost for ever to this district.”

Colonel L. Dunsterville further states—

“The decrease of crime as shown in the returns is a very real decrease, for it is chiefly in cases of cattle-stealing, house-breaking and ordinary theft and it is attributable entirely to the cheapness of food staples. The increase (45) in cases of ‘Receiving stolen property’ is far more satisfactory than a decrease would have been, for these ‘receivers’ are often well-to-do men, and there is reason to believe that the Police are too often ‘squared’ by them. The increase is therefore not an increase of crime but of detection of crime.

“The increase under the head of ‘Rioting’ or Unlawful Assembly (60 persons arrested and 55 brought to trial against 18 and 11 in 1881) looks formidable, but as a matter of fact they were all trifling cases. In four cases, involving 37 accused persons of whom 35 were brought to trial, women were the *teterrimæ causæ belli*. In 2 cases involving 10 men the dispute was about a masjid. In one case 7 men resisted the taking of cattle to the pound, and in one case 6 vagrants set on a Bania and beat him for refusing to give them money.

“The increase in percentages of recovery of stolen property is satisfactory.”

49. From what the Commissioner has himself seen and heard he agrees with the District Magistrate that the Police administration of the Hyderabad District for the year has on the whole been satisfactory.

THAR AND PA'RKAR.

50. Area in square miles ...	...	...	...	12,729
Population ...	...	...	...	203,344
Strength of District Police ...	...	...	...	564
Extra District Police (Municipal) ...	...	...	...	4
Police to Area ...	...	...	...	1 to 22.41
Police to Population ...	...	...	...	1 to 357.99

Officer in charge,

51. Major R. I. Crawford was in sole charge during the entire period under report.

Strength of Police.

52. The force consists of the following:—

Inspector	...	...	...	...	1
Chief Constables	...	...	...	...	10
Head Constables	...	...	...	...	75
Mounted Constables	...	...	...	...	310
Foot Constables	...	...	...	...	172
					<hr/> 568

There has been no change in the above strength during the year.

General working of the Police and state of crime. 53. The Deputy Commissioner who superintends the working of the Police, remarks under this head :—

“The past season has been generally favourable in the district. The rainfall was abundant, timely and well distributed, the crops were good, and prices ruled low.

“Although cattle thefts still show the highest figure as compared with other offences, it will be observed that this class of crime has largely decreased. The number of cases reported during the year was 139. In 1881 there were 188 cases, the decreases being respectively 49 and 59 for the two years; the ratio of decrease is therefore more favourable in the year under report by 2·8 per cent.

“Ordinary thefts on the contrary have increased by 25 cases, the numbers reported being 108 cases in 1881 and 133 cases in 1882.

“Reviewing generally the state of crime in the district during the year, a noteworthy feature is the general decrease running through almost all classes of cases reported.”

54. On the whole the conduct of the Police has been satisfactory, but there have been a large number punished owing to carelessness in permitting the escape of prisoners. Seventeen men were punished judicially, one under the Police Act for neglect of duty and 16 under the Penal Code, 15 for negligently allowing the escape of prisoners and 1 man for taking a gratification. The number punished departmentally is 84 against 53 in the previous year.

55. There were 2 desertions from the force : the men who deserted were privates of the foot police attached to the Nára Jail guard and nothing further has been heard of them. Both of them are Hindustánis, and they have most probably returned to their native places.

56. The number of officers and men who can read and write an intelligible report is shown as 18 and 52; last year the number was 13 officers and 53 men. Education is still most backward in Thar and Párkar District, the schools in the district being attended by few but the sons of the trading classes.

57. The number of men who were put through a course of drill during the year is 346 including 297 men who had gone through their drill in the previous year, the result being an increase of 49 men in the number of efficient. There has been no ball practice owing to the want of new arms.

58. The system of paying rewards liberally for the discovery of smuggled opium is beginning to show valuable results; some important seizures were effected by the Police, who received as rewards sums aggregating Rs. 256-9-0, of which Rs. 204-9-0 were realized from fines. No rewards were given for special meritorious conduct.

Fluctuations of crime. 59. The number of cognizable cases reported to have occurred during the past two years is as follows :—

	1881.	1882.
Cognizable cases	466	296
Struck off cases	100	129
Reported in previous years but inquired into during the year	12	18
	<hr/> 578	<hr/> 443

The above figures show a decrease of 170 cases in the number retained on the register and an increase of 29 cases in the number struck off. As however only 9 out of 129 cases struck off were reported under Section 117, the labours of the Police in the matter of making investigations have not been materially

decreased thereby. The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided is somewhat higher than last year, being 77·38 against 71·05 and that of convictions to persons arrested is 52·16 or a falling of 3·53 compared with the previous year. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property is better, being 81·25 in 1882 against 70·42 in 1881.

60. The results obtained in regard to undetected cases are as follows :—
 Undetected cases of previous years In 1880 of the 91 cases, one case under Section 224 was investigated and the one accused arrested was convicted. In 1881 three out of 98 cases were brought under investigation, the 3 persons concerned being also convicted under Section 224 of the Indian Penal Code.

61. There was one case of murder resulting from jealousy or intrigues with women; the accused was convicted by the Sessions Court and sentenced to be hanged.
 Murders

62. One case of dacoity occurred in April last in which 7 persons were concerned but only 5 of whom were arrested. One accused only was tried by the Court of Sessions before the close of the year and sentenced to transportation for life; two others have since been tried and convicted in this year.
 Dacoity

63. There was only one case of highway robbery reported during the year; the accused was tried, convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
 Highway Robbery.

64. The number of licensed shops for the sale of ammunition is the same as last year, viz 2. These were inspected once by the Deputy Commissioner and twice by the Police Inspector. The following licenses were granted during the year —
 Arms Act.

To manufacture, sell or keep arms	2
To possess arms, &c, for sport protection	304
To go armed on a journey	56
To possess fire-arms in district not disarmed	1
To possess arms for destroying wild animals	19

The number of prosecutions was 14 in 1882 against 5 in 1881.

14 arms, 136 tolas of lead, 501 tolas of shot and 2 tolas of gunpowder were confiscated during the year.

65. There were two cases of suicides by hanging during the year.
 Suicides.

66. The number of accidental deaths was 108 as follows :—
 Accidental deaths

	Males	Females
By drowning	6	4
„ snake bite ..	58	22
„ wild beasts	8	5
„ other means	10	5

There has been an increase of 30 deaths compared with the number which occurred last year. The number of deaths from snake bites were unusually great :—

“Venomous snakes the Deputy Commissioner observes, abound in the desert talukas where the whole country is honeycombed by the field rats whose holes serve the snakes for shelter while they themselves serve for food.”

67. There were 107 fires reported, all accidental; the loss of property is estimated at Rs. 2,816-8-10.
 Losses by fire.

68. Rs. 2,500 were spent from the Police Budget and Rs. 979-15-6 from the Public Works Budget on account of repairs to the several Police thánas. The Barana Thána, which was reported last year to be in a ruinous condition, has been repaired at a cost of Rs. 300. New police lines at Umarkot are greatly needed, and it is hoped Government will provide the necessary funds at no distant date.
 Police Buildings

69. A sum of Rs. 9,365 was expended in purchasing camels and horses inclusive of sums aggregating Rs. 4,648-5-4 recoverable from the men on account of advances for the purpose.

Mounted Police Fund.

The expenditure from the fund for remounts was Rs. 4,716-10-8, which, deducted from the receipts of the year, leaves a balance of Rs. 94-14-2. The closing balance is Rs. 13,231-5-4 against Rs. 14,643-1-3 in 1881. The season has been an unfavourable one for both camels and horses on account of the prevalence of the disease known as "Karowah." 63 animals died during the year against 39 in 1881.

70. During the year under report there were 113 thánas in the District Police Superintendent's inclusive of all the petty posts since abolished. 57 thánas were visited by the Deputy Commissioner.

Examination of Chief Constables' accounts

71. The records and accounts of 7 out of 9 Chief Constables' offices were examined and the results were satisfactory, particularly at Umakote, Nagar and Sanganhar.

SHIKARPUR.

72. Area in square miles	..	...	..	10,000
Population		...	...	852,986
Strength of District Police	..	.		955
Indus Valley State Railway Police	.	...	.	135
Extra District Police (Municipal, &c)		...	...	72
Police to Area	..	...	...	1 to 859
Police to Population			..	1 to 732 82

73. Mr. Gibbs was in charge from 1st January to 11th December 1882 and Mr. McIner from 11th December to the end of the year. From 13th September to 14th November 1882, Mr. Gibbs was in Karachi attending a course of drill and the office of Superintendent of Police was in Karachi, and all matters requiring immediate attention were supervised by Khán Bahádur Taj Mahammad Khan, Chief Inspector of Police.

Strength of the Force

74. The strength of the force of all branches was as under :—

	Regular District Police	Railway Police	Extra District Police
Inspectors	4	1	1
Chief Constables	22	2	1
Head Constables	119	11	7
Mounted do	115		
Foot do	645	121	63
	955	135	72

75. The year has been one of plenty and food grains have been remarkably cheap, but there has been no marked decrease in crime. The amount of crime in this district is far greater than in other parts of Sind and the results obtained by the Police are far from satisfactory. The Superintendent complains of the quality of the force, officers and men, and considers some of the Inspectors unfit to fill the positions they hold, while their supervision and that of the Chief Constables has, he considers, been very lax. This might explain the indifferent results obtained by the Police in their investigations, but is hardly a sufficient explanation of the amount of crime that seems to prevail throughout the district. There must be some more deep-seated cause, and it is to be hoped that the present Superintendent, with his greater experience, may be able to discover the reason why crime is now so prevalent in this district and to provide a remedy.

Conduct of the Force

76. The number of officers and men punished judicially and departmentally during the year was as follows :—

				1881.	1882
Under the Police Act	...	...	...	12	13
Under the Penal Code	...	...	...	26	20
Dismissed	...	...	...	73	84
Fined	...	...	...	90	115
Suspended	...	...	...	35	29
Put on Extra Drill	...	...	...	20	10

The number of desertions was 3 against 6 in the preceding year.

76. The number of men who could read and write was 82 officers out of 168 and 193 men out of 996 against 82 officers and 115 men in 1881 showing an increase of 78 men over last year.

77. Thirty-four officers and 267 men were drilled during the year. This number includes 22 officers and 190 men who were put through a course of drill in previous years. Two Head Constables and 6 Constables were sent to Jacobabad to be trained as instructors, but were only fit to drill others at the close of the year.

78. No rewards or promotion were given during the year for special meritorious conduct.

79. The number of cognizable offences reported during the year, including cases of previous year inquired into in 1882, was 6,136 against 6,312, showing a decrease of 176 cases compared with 1881, 6,064 cases were investigated by the Police, 2,587 were decided in Courts of which convictions were obtained in 1,725 cases or 66.67 per cent, against 64.46 in 1881.

The amount of property stolen during the year was 86,684 or Rs. 35,910 less than last year, the percentage of recoveries has also fallen from 46.89 in 1881 to 42.86 in 1882.

80. The total number of undetected cases at the close of 1880 and 1881 was 1,494 and 2,407 respectively; of the former none were detected during the year, and out of the latter 5 cases only were investigated by the Police, of which 3 were struck off, and in the other two, the accused were discharged by Magistrates.

81. There were 11 murder cases against 18 last year; they may be classified as follows.—

Murders					
From jealousy or intrigue with women	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes	...	...	...	...	10
					11

In 5 cases convictions were obtained; 4 cases were struck off by Magistrates after the Police investigation had been completed on the strength of reports made under Section 125, Criminal Procedure Code; in one case the prisoner died before trial and the last case was pending at the close of the year. This case has since been disposed of, a conviction being obtained. Besides the above 11 cases, 2 cases of the previous year were inquired into during the year and the accused were convicted.

82. The number of offences of this class decreased from 5 in 1881 to 3 in the year under report. One case was disposed of during the year and the two others after the close of the year and convictions obtained in all 3 cases.

83. There were 8 cases during the year, while in 1881 there were only 5 such cases. They were disposed of as under :—

Convicted	...	...	6
Struck off, Section 125 C. P. C.	...	...	1
Undetected	...	...	1
			8

84. These have been very numerous during the year, the number being in excess of that of last year. This description of theft is alarmingly common in this district and the Police seem powerless to check it. Regarding this offence the Superintendent writes, "The figures regarding cattle thefts (1,013) cannot be taken as any index to the actual state of that crime in this district. I do not hesitate to state that not one-half the cases which occur are ever entered in the Police Registers. Many cases are never reported as the complainants prefer to compound with the thieves. With some exceptions all the Zemindárs are quite willing to act as mediums between owners and thieves, and the exchange of a few rupees effects the return of the stolen animals and it then becomes the interest of all to conceal the crime. It saves all the expense and annoyance from reporting to the Police to final conviction. Should the offender be released on appeal he avenges himself on the complainant by stealing other cattle of his, if the sentence is confirmed the members of accused tribe rarely fail to make the complainant suffer." The District Magistrate admits the truth of the Superintendent's remark.

85. The following table will show how the crime of cattle thefts is increasing .—

1879	1880	1881	1882	Average of 4 years.
519	831	980	1,030	840

The percentage of cases of cattle stealing in which convictions were obtained to cases decided stands as follows :—

1879	1880	1881	1882
72 83	69 21	60 08	68 50

The number and percentage of persons arrested, brought to trial and convicted in this class of case has been as follows —

	1879	1880	1881	1882	Average
Arrested	608	698	745	704	687
Brought to trial	161	437	500	368	442
Convictions to arrests	64 14	64 63	67 91	57 50	60 77
Convictions to brought to trial	81 08	84 89	71 40	71 73	78 01

The value of cattle stolen and percentage of recoveries has been :—

Year.	Value of cattle stolen.	Value recovered	Percentage of recoveries
1879	17,424	15,942	80 01
1880	20 028	17,180	86 55
1881	27,120	18,006	66 24
1882	24,007	15,085	63 75

86. There were 16 licensed shops for the sale of arms and ammunition in the District, all of which were inspected and examined by the Police Inspectors within their respective charges.

Arms Act

Five hundred and nine licenses were granted during the year against 557 in the previous year, 30 cases under the Act were inquired into, and convictions obtained in 19; in 3 the accused were discharged, 2 were pending at the close of the year and 8 were undetected or otherwise disposed of.

The following arms were confiscated during the year, *vis.* 25 guns, 5 swords, 1 pistol and 5 spears.

Suicide,

87. The number of suicides was 16, last year the number was 14.

Accidental deaths.

88. There were 323 cases of accidental death reported against 289 in the previous year, details of the 323 cases are as follows:—

			Male.	Female.
Drowning	...	..	75	63
Snake bites	..	..	61	17
Wild beasts	.	...	2	.
Other causes	..	...	78	27
			<u>216</u>	<u>107</u>

89. The number of fires which broke out during the year was 436 against 383 last year; the value of property destroyed was Rs. 16,977-10-11 and Rs. 30,098 respectively for 1882 and 1881.

90. The sum of Rs. 2,490 was provided in the Budget for petty construction and repairs, of which Rs. 2,142-8-0 were expended during the year.

Police Buildings. The number of barracks constructed and repaired were,

(a) Departmentally	...	...	...	125
(b) By Public Works Department	...	...	...	10
				<u>135</u>

91. The receipts and expenditure of the Fund amounted to Rs. 3,714-1-8 and Rs. 3,007-3-1 respectively. The balance at end of the year was Rs. 3,751-15-9 against Rs. 3,045-1-2 at the close of 1881. The number of casualties among horses and camels was as under —

		Horses.		Camels	
		Died	Cast	Died	Cast
1881	...	3	4	11	9
1882	...	6	5	12	5

The number of animals purchased is shown below:—

		Horses.	Camels
1881		7	20
1882	.	11	17

92. The Superintendent visited and inspected 17 out of 141 posts during the year. Some explanation should have been given by the Superintendent why so few posts were visited, but none has been offered. The late Superintendent, Mr. Gibbs, usually moved about his district actively and if he only inspected 17 posts he should have left on record the causes that led to so little inspection having been undertaken by him. The Commissioner cannot but think that the figures are inaccurate.

93. Seven Chief Constables' offices and accounts were examined by the Superintendent during the year, and the District and Divisional Magistrates also inspected some of the offices in the district.

94. The scene of 4 serious crimes out of 31 were visited by the Superintendent of Police. This is a very small number, and the reasons assigned by the Superintendent for not proceeding at once to the scene of the crime are not satisfactory. The reason given generally is "not visited as the whole of the property was recovered" or "not visited as the accused was at once arrested." It does not seem to have struck Mr. Gibbs that his presence is required to see that his subordinates carry on their investigation in a proper way, that all requisite evidence is secured and that cases are sent up to the Magistrates properly prepared. In a district like Shikarpur in which the Inspectors and Chief Constables are said to be "lax" in their manner of conducting inquiries, such supervision by the Superintendent is doubly necessary.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

95. Area in square miles	...	..	...	2,139
Population ...	..	..	..	124,181
Strength of District Police	..	..	..	165
Extra District Police (Municipal)	.	..	..	27
Indus Valley State Railway Police	...	..	..	13
Cantonment Police	...	...	...	38
Police to Area	..	...	...	1 to 895
Police to Population	...	.	..	.. 1 to 511 04

96. This district was not made a separate charge for a Superintendent of Police till the month of June. Up to that time the Officers in charge during 1882. Police continued under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner for the time being. Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Trevor was in charge from 1st January to 12th May; Mr. Kadirdad Khán from 13th May to 16th May; Mr H. E. Watson from 17th May to 2nd June 1882 and Mr. H. N. Alexander, Assistant Superintendent, Police, from 3rd June to 31st December.

97. Inspector	...	..	1
Head Constables ...	.	.	31
Mounted do ...	...	...	65
Foot unarmed do.	.	...	146
<hr/>			
243			

Till June the Frontier Police was superintended by the Deputy Commissioner without the aid of a separate Police Superintendent. In June an Assistant Superintendent, Mr. H. N. Alexander, was appointed to reorganize the Police, and has already done much to render them more efficient. The foot branch has already been for the first time made to wear uniform, drill has been commenced and already a marked improvement in the appearance of the men is observable. New Police lines have also been provided and will shortly be ready for occupation. The Inspector, K. S. Mehran Khán, has rendered valuable aid in the work of reorganization and has worked well.

As usual the number of murders has been very large, but nearly all were detected and heavily punished. Cattle thieving continues common and the recoveries are very small, which reflects on the detective ability of the Police, but the difficulties they have to contend against are unusually great. The stolen cattle are as a rule driven into Khelát territory and the Police meet with no sympathy or help from the people living there, while ordinary thefts are on the increase, most of them occur in and near Jacobabad, but it is hoped that with an improved town Police force the number of thefts will be greatly reduced.

98. Seven men were punished judicially as compared with 10 men and 1 officer in the previous year, ; of the 7 men punished judicially, 4 were tried and convicted of allowing prisoners in custody to escape and the other 3 were fined under the Police Act and Penal Code : 10 officers and 57 men were punished departmentally as follows —

Dismissed	...	...	...	..	13
Fined ...	.	...	...	...	31
Degraded	...	...	...	...	8
Suspended	.	...	...	..	9
Put on extra drill	..	...	...	...	6

Most of the men suspended were afterwards dismissed. The conduct of the Police cannot be said to have been good, and if contrasted with last year appears to have been bad. The men's conduct has probably in reality been much the same, but the new Assistant, now acting Superintendent of Police, has looked more closely into the conduct of the men and hence the increased number of the punishments.

99. Education is still very backward, only 7 officers and 10 men are able to read and write. There is a falling off in the number of men, last year's report showing 13 men as being able to read and write. It is proposed to open a school when the Police lines

are ready, and it is hoped that it will be attended by the young recruits who have been made to understand that their only hope of getting the appointment of Chief Constables will rest on their being able to read and write.

100. Nine officers and 43 men of the Foot Police were drilled during the year. For the future all recruits will be put through a course of drill before they are put on duty and before they have clothes issued to them. The Mounted Police have not been drilled and the Superintendent thinks that for a time no attempt should be made to drill them. Any drill, however light and simple, is very much disliked by the Beluchios of whom the Mounted Police is composed, and any attempt to introduce reforms too suddenly will prove a failure. Everything in the way of discipline, &c., must be introduced gradually and cautiously.

101. Two men were rewarded, Kotwal Yatim Khán and a Sepoy named Safor arrested a thief who had come from the Punjab. Rs. 25 was sent as a reward by the Superintendent of Police, Multan, which was given between the two. There was no promotion given for special meritorious conduct.

102. The following figures show the difference in cognizable crime for the past two years —

		1881	1882
Cognizable cases	...	547	558
Struck off cases	..	119	110
Reported in previous year but inquired into during the year	..	14	23
		<hr/> 680	<hr/> 686

103. The amount of property stolen in 1882 was Rs. 12,006 against Rs. 13,072 in 1881. The amount recovered was Rs. 5,231 in 1882 against Rs. 5,076 in 1881. There is thus a slight increase this year in the percentage of the property recovered to property stolen, viz. 44.06, last year it was 38.83.

104. Of the 107 cases remaining at the close of 1881, only 2 cases were detected during the year, in both cases convictions were obtained and property worth Rs. 12 recovered and 2 cases were also struck off as no crime by order of the Magistrate. Of the 105 cases of 1880 none were detected during the year.

105. There were 14 murders reported during the year, of these one was struck off as it was found that the man had died from natural causes. In 12 cases intrigue and jealousy is assigned as the cause of the crime and in one revenge. There was one case reported of attempt at murder, but on inquiry this was ordered to be struck off as no attempt was made; one case of culpable homicide and 5 cases of highway robbery were also reported. There was one case reported under Section 304A causing death by negligence, which was struck off, as it was found that the small child concerned had died from natural causes. Eleven out of the 12 cases of murder ascribed to intrigue and jealousy, convictions were obtained in 10, in one the accused was acquitted, and one remains undetected. In the case attributed to revenge the accused was convicted by the Sessions Court. In the case of culpable homicide the accused was acquitted. Of the 5 cases of highway robbery, 2 were transferred to the Agent, Governor General, Beluchistan, who discharged the prisoners, one was acquitted, one convicted and one was undetected.

The following murder cases may be quoted as illustrating the readiness with which murders are committed:—

“A Sepoy of the 3rd Beluch Regiment on account of a quarrel with a woman, shouldered his rifle and marched to the bázár (Jacobabad) with the intention of killing her. He shot 6 men and 1 woman and wounded 1 man and 1 woman. Of the 6 men killed, 2 were police sepoy. Thinking he had no more cartridges he gave himself up to a guard of his own regiment on duty at the Jail. Some cartridges were found in his ‘Pagri’ and he stated that had he known they were there, he would have shot more people. This man was hanged.”

"A man was reported to have died a natural death near Jacobabad. It was found that his head was fractured. There were no foot-marks to be found nor could the real scene of the crime be discovered. The detection of this case was, therefore, creditable to the Inspector, who after a short time got a clue. He arrested a man who wished to marry deceased's wife. On being arrested this man confessed all and implicated another man. The former was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was changed to transportation for life. The second prisoner was acquitted on the charge of murder but sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment under Section 201, Indian Penal Code.

"Eight men were implicated in the murder of a man in Táluka Jacobabad. The corpse showed the marks of 14 sword cuts. The father and mother of deceased were also wounded in trying to defend their son. The murdered man was supposed to be carrying on an intrigue with the wife of one of the murderers. Six men were arrested on the spot. Two men escaped into Khelát territory. The Inspector with a good Pagi went after them, and after a great deal of difficulty and at considerable risk succeeded in arresting one man. The other man could not be found and is still at large in Khelát territory. The seven men were sentenced to be hanged by the Sessions Court."

106. There are like last year 4 licensed shops in the district, 3 of these were personally inspected by the Superintendent of Police, but all 4 were inspected by the Inspector and no irregularities were discovered. 210 licenses were issued during the year against 226 in 1881. One prosecution was instituted during the year and 3 swords confiscated. There was no serious attempt made to infringe the provisions of the Act during the year.

107. Three men committed suicide by hanging during the year against one in 1881.

108. There were 44 cases of accidental deaths during the year against 36 last year.

The following figures give the details —

	Males.	Females
Drowning...	13	10
Snake-bite	6	2
By other means	10	3
	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 15

109. Forty-nine fires occurred during the year and property estimated at Rs. 9,605 was destroyed; in one case alone, that of the village of Bhumer, property estimated at Rs. 9,060 was destroyed. This accounts for the large increase in the value of property destroyed as compared with last year.

110. One boat went down in the Indus. Estimated loss Rs. 4,421.

Two villages were swept away by the floods. Estimated loss Rs. 2,324.

111. Fifty rupees were provided in the Budget of 1881-82 for petty construction and repairs, which sum was expended departmentally in repairing the Police thanas in the district. Hitherto the Police in the district have been very indifferently housed, but lately a good deal has been done in this direction by the transfer to the Police of the Lines lately occupied by the 2nd Sind Horse Regiment. At Thal and Kashmir there are some very indifferent quarters for Police. At Toj there is a mud edifice which looks very shabby.

112. The books and records of the following offices were examined :—

Kotval's Office, Jacobabad.
 Thánádár's Office, Jacobabad.
 Do do. Thul.
 Do. do. Ghouspur.
 Thánádár's Office, Kashmir.
 Do. do. Kundkot.

The offices are all in good order.

Mounted Police Fund.

113. There was no Police Horse Fund in 1882.

Police Superintendent's
Tour.

214. Of the 54 Police thánas, 42 were visited during the year either by Colonel Trevor or Mr. Alexander.

115. Of the 20 cases shown in the return, 10 occurred since Mr. Alexander took charge of the Police, who visited the scene of 7 serious crimes.

H. N. B. ERSKINE,
Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT A.

[illegible]

STATEMENT A—continued.

[illegible]

Class. VI.—Other Offenses not specified above.

Other special and local Laws cognizable by Police

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—concluded.

LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.		CASES.										PERSONS.										PROPERTY.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
LAW.	UPPER SIND FRONTIER.	Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety & Justice 1. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000																								

CLASS III.— <i>Special Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>									
305, 307, 308	Decoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
306, 309	Preparation and assembly for decoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
307, 309	Robbery with { By poisonous or stupefying drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
308, 309	Robbery { By other means..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
309, 310	Robbery { In dwelling house..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
310, 311	Robbery { On the highway, between sunset and sunrise..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
311, 312	Robbery { Other robberies..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
312, 313	Sections mischievous and cognate offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
313, 314	Larceny house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
314, 315	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
315, 316	Receiving stolen property by decoy or habitually..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
316, 317	Total	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>									
318, 319	Hurt	124	11	1	86	..	..	..	..
320, 321	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
322, 323	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
324, 325	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
326, 327	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
328, 329	Total	129	11	1	99	..	..	..	..
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>									
330, 331	Mischief	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
332, 333	Larceny house-trespass or house-breaking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
334, 335	Theft..	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
336, 337	Theft.. { Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
338, 339	Criminal breach of trust	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
340, 341	Receiving stolen property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
342, 343	Criminal or house-trespass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
344, 345	Breaking closed receptacle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
346, 347	Total	844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS VI.— <i>Other Offences not specified above.</i>									
348, 349	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, Dacoits, Robbers, and Thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
350, 351	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
352, 353	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
354, 355	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
356, 357	Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
358, 359	Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
360, 361	Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
362, 363	Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
364, 365	Forest Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
366, 367	Public and local nuisances..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
368, 369	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
370, 371	Total	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
372, 373	GRAND TOTAL	603	11	23	605	74	145	110	338

H. N. B. ERSKINE,
Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT A

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

Serial Number	LAW	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Number of cases in which Police were employed	Number of cases pending at end of 1877	Number of persons arrested or summoned	Number of persons required	Number of persons convicted included in persons ordered to find security	Value ascertained by Police	Is satisfied by the owner	Property recovered	Number of persons pending at end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
KARACHI.											
CLASS I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, &c.											
12	115 to 119 Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments						Rs	P		
13	121 to 126 505	Offences against the State									
14	171 to 190, 201 to 204 212 to 215 227 238	Harboring deserters by Master of ship	6		6	1	7				
15	161 to 169, 217 to 2	Offences against public justice	1		1		1				
16	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229 421 to 424	Offences by public servants									
17	405 to 477	False evidence false complaints and claims									
18	484 to 507	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents									
19	483 to 499	Offences relating to weighing and measuring									
20	140 to 146 160	Making or using false trade marks	4		26	22	4				
		Rioting, unlawful assembly &c.									
		CLASS II—Serious Offences against the Person	Total	11		3	10				
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1								
11	317	Buying or disposing of slaves									
		CLASS III—Serious Offences against Property	Total	1							
12	384 to 387	Extortion									
CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person											
13	333	Hurt	9		12	8	1				
14	341	Wrongful confinement									
15	352 to 356	Criminal force	9		12	9	1				
		CLASS V—Minor Offences against Property	Total	9		12	9				
16	417 to 440	Cheating	4								
17	403 to 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	11					140	140		11
18	403	Criminal breach of trust by public servants									
19	466 to 470 434	Mischief (simple)			1	1	1	1	1		13
		CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above	Total	25		17	6	1	1		167
20	412 to 493	Offences relating to marriage	18		1	2					
21	238	Offences against religion									
22	40 to 493	Criminal breach of contract of service									
23	500 to 503	Defamation									
24	514 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1		33	41	51				
25	271 to 276 278 284 287 298 299	Public and local nuisances	1		1	1					
26		Offences under Chapter IV of 39 40 and 41 C. P. C.	10		13	7	11				
27		Special laws not cognizable by Police	2		51	5	70				
		GRAND TOTAL	119		152	12	70				
			107		181	11	90	221	211		167
HYDERABAD											
CLASS I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, &c.											
12	115 to 119 Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments						Rs	P	Rs	P
13	121 to 126 505	Offences against the State									
14	171 to 190, 201 to 204 212 to 215 227 238	Harboring deserters by Master of ship	8		19	9	10				
15	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences against public justice	1		1		1				
16	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	Offences by public servants	1		1		1				
17	405 to 477	False evidence false complaints and claims									
18	484 to 507	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents									
19	483 to 499	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	8		7	1	1				
20	140 to 146 160	Making or using false trade marks									
		Rioting, unlawful assembly &c.									
		CLASS II—Serious Offences against the Person	Total	18		28	18				
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage									
11	317	Buying or disposing of slaves									
		CLASS III—Serious Offences against Property	Total								
12	384 to 387	Extortion									
CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person											
13	333	Hurt									
14	341	Wrongful confinement									
15	352, 353, 356	Criminal force	5		11	10	1				
		CLASS V—Minor Offences against Property	Total	5		11	10	1			
16	417 to 440	Cheating	1		1	1		40 0 0		40 0 0	
17	403 to 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	26		31	15	15	704 2 0		650 4 0	1
18	403	Criminal breach of trust by public servants									
19	466 to 470 434	Mischief (simple)	8		8	1	1	4 6 0		4 6 0	1
		CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above	Total	30		56	17	748 8 0		694 10 0	2
20	408 to 408	Offences relating to marriage									
21	238	Offences against religion									
22	40 to 493	Criminal breach of contract of service									
23	500 to 503	Defamation									
24	514, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	3		6	4	2				
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 298, 299	Public and local nuisances									
26		Offences under Chapter IV of 39, 40 and 41 C. P. C.									
27		Special laws not cognizable by Police	1		2	2					
		GRAND TOTAL	56		82	48	32	748 8 0		694 10 0	3

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—continued.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen—continued.

Serial Number	LAW	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Number of cases in which Police were employed	Number of persons pending at end of 1882	Number of persons arrested at sum	Number of persons acquitted	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security	Property stolen	Property recovered.	Number of cases prosecuted at the end of the year	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
THAR AND PARKAR											
CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c &c											
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments						Rs a p	Rs a p		
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State									
2	137	Hauling deserters by Master of ship									
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 230	Offences against public justice	3		8	2	9			1	1
4	161 to 163, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	6		11						
5	191 to 200, 206 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims									
6	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents									
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring									
8	483 to 484	Making or using false trade marks									
9	143, 164 to 166, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray									
CLASS II—Serious Offences against the Person			9		14	2	11			1	1
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage									
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves									
CLASS III—Serious Offences against Property											
12	384 to 389	Extortion									
CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person											
13	32	Hurt	8		11	6	5				
14	31	Wrongful confinement									
15	302, 303, 308	Criminal force									
CLASS V—Minor Offences against Property			3		11	6	5				
16	417 to 420	Cheating	21	1	36	20	15	768 0 0	441 0 0	2	2
17	403, 404	Ordnance misappropriation of property									
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers &c	1		2		2				
19	426 to 429, 431	Mischief (simple)									
CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above			28	1	38	20	17	768 0 0	441 0 0	2	2
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage									
21	298	Offences against religion									
22	430 to 432	Criminal breach of contract of service									
23	500 to 502	Defamation									
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	2		7	5	2				
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances									
26		Offences under Chapters 18, 20, 21 and 22 C P C	1		4		4				
27		Special laws not cognizable by Police									
Total			3		11	5	6				
GRAND TOTAL			37	1	74	38	29	768 0 0	441 0 0	3	3
SHIKARPUR											
CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c &c											
1a	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments									
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State									
2	137	Hauling deserters by Master of ship									
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 230	Offences against public justice	3		8	2	9				
4	161 to 163, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	6		11						
5	191 to 200, 206 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims									
6	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents									
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring									
8	483 to 484	Making or using false trade marks									
9	143, 164 to 166, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray									
CLASS II—Serious Offences against the Person			11		12	9	3				
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage									
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves									
CLASS III—Serious Offences against Property											
12	384 to 389	Extortion									
CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person											
13	32	Hurt	1		2						
14	31	Wrongful confinement									
15	302, 303, 308	Criminal force	11		87	26	6				
CLASS V—Minor Offences against Property			12		30	26	6				
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1		1	1					
17	403, 404	Ordnance misappropriation of property	5	1	8	7	2	180 0 8	180 0 8		
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers &c									
19	426 to 429, 431	Mischief (simple)	4		12	12					
CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above			10	1	21	20	2	180 0 8	180 0 8		
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage									
21	298	Offences against religion									
22	430 to 432	Criminal breach of contract of service									
23	500 to 502	Defamation									
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult									
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances									
26		Offences under Chapters 37, 38, 40, and 41, C P C									
27		Special laws not cognizable by Police	13		19		19				
Total			16	5	34	30	19				
GRAND TOTAL			48	6	96	66	39	180 0 8	180 0 8		7

STATEMENT A.—concluded.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—concluded.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen—concluded.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested at end of 1883.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of cases pending at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UPPER SIND FRONTIER.										
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.</i>										
10	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	..
11	131 to 130, 506	Offences against the State .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	173 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238.	Offences against public justice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	181 to 180, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	435 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
17	304 to 307	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	483 to 489	Making or using false trade marks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>										
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>										
12	384 to 389	Extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>										
13	323	Hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Total ..			2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>										
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	..	..	2	..	2	32	25	..
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			3	..	3	1	2	32	25	..
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>										
20	498 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
21	298	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	420 to 422	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	500 to 502	Defamation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	.. .. .	Offences under Chapters 18, 20, 21, and 22, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	.. .. .	Special laws not cognizable by Police .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			7	..	7	1	6	32	25	..

STATEMENT A.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons pending at end of 1882.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of cases pending at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KARACHI.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
10	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments ..	15	..	81	9	23	....	....	..
1	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
2	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ..	12	..	21	11	10	....	....	..
4	161 to 169, 217 to 228 ..	Offences by public servants ..	6	..	5	2	3	....	....	..
5	193 to 200, 206 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims ..	1	..	2	2	..	....	....	..
6	405 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	3	..	3	2	1	....	....	..
7	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
8	423 to 429 ..	Making or using false trade marks ..	1	..	8	6	2	....	....	..
9	140, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			38	..	70	32	38	....	....	..
10	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	1	..	1	..	1	....	....	..
11	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.			1	..	1	..	1	....	....	..
12	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			311	..	606	529	77	....	....	..
13	323 ..	Hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
15	352, 365, 353 ..	Criminal force ..	311	..	606	529	77	....	....	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			53	5	76	45	28	742 0 0	165 11 0	2
16	417 to 420 ..	Cheating ..	13	..	15	11	4	....	....	..
17	403, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	18	2	20	13	11	742 0 0	165 11 0	1
18	409 ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	5	3	9	5	1	....	....	1
19	426 to 429, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	17	..	26	16	10	....	....	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			68	1	107	98	18	....	....	1
20	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
21	209 ..	Offences against religion ..	5	2	10	4	4	....	....	1
22	420 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	17	..	27	28	4	....	....	..
23	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	348	14	626	448	164	....	....	5
24	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult ..	6	..	7	2	5	....	....	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances ..	51	3	61	45	13	....	....	..
26	.....	Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40 and 41, C. P. C. ..	1,551	7	1,528	279	1,241	....	....	5
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
Total ..			2,040	27	2,361	800	1,444	....	....	12
GRAND TOTAL ..			2,449	32	3,114	1,498	1,586	742 0 0	165 11 0	14
HYDERABAD.										
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
10	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..	Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
1	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
2	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ..	25	1	43	21	25	....	....	2
4	161 to 169, 217 to 228 ..	Offences by public servants ..	11	..	11	4	7	....	....	..
5	193 to 200, 206 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims ..	28	..	28	14	9	....	....	..
6	405 to 477 ..	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents ..	6	1	9	3	..	....	....	1
7	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
8	423 to 429 ..	Making or using false trade marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			65	2	91	47	41	....	....	3
10	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
11	377 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.			..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
12	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			289	6	608	525	131	....	....	12
13	323 ..	Hurt ..	3	1	10	2	1	....	....	7
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement ..	120	3	245	206	29	....	....	10
15	352, 365, 353 ..	Criminal force ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			412	10	623	783	161	....	....	29
16	417 to 420 ..	Cheating ..	5	..	8	8	..	....	....	..
17	403, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	27	1	40	29	10	150 0 0	52 0 0	1
18	409 ..	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	3	..	3	1	1	....	....	..
19	426 to 429, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	86	1	179	116	64	....	....	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			121	2	229	188	75	150 0 0	52 0 0	3
20	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	118	25	232	180	27	....	....	75
21	209 ..	Offences against religion ..	1	..	2	..	2	7 0 0	..	..
22	420 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	2	1	14	1	..	....	....	12
23	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	438	11	1,023	819	191	....	....	12
24	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult ..	8	..	19	7	12	....	....	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	Public and local nuisances ..	1	..	1	1	..	....	....	..
26	.....	Offences under Chapters 13, 20, 31, and 22, C. P. C. ..	116	..	245	157	88	....	....	..
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
Total ..			679	37	1,665	1,165	320	150 0 0	52 0 0	100
GRAND TOTAL ..			1,777	45	2,322	2,098	597	150 0 0	52 0 0	103

STATEMENT A.—concluded.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME—concluded.

General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and Recovery of Property stolen—concluded.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons pending at end of 1881.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of cases pending at the end of the year.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
UPPER SIND FRONTIER.												
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abetments	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
1	121 to 130, 506	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238	Offences against public justice	..	18	14	7	7	....	....	..	..
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	..	5	7	2	4	....	....	1	1
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	..	10	10	..	10	....	....	..	..
6	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	..	2	2	1	1	....	....	..	..
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
		Total	..	80	..	38	22	....	....	1	1
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.												
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.												
12	384 to 389	Extortion	..	1	1	..	1	....	....	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.												
13	323	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	..	5	6	2	4	....	....	..	..
		Total	..	5	..	6	4	....	....	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.												
16	417 to 420	Cheating	..	2	2	1	1	121 6 0	1 6 0	..	..
17	408, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	..	3	3	1	2	....	....	..	..
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	..	1	1	..	1	....	....	..	..
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	..	40	40	5	44	....	....	..	..
		Total	..	46	..	55	48	121 6 0	1 6 0	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.												
20	498 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	..	9	1	12	9	1	....	2	2
21	498	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	..
22	420 to 429	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	1	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
23	500 to 502	Defamation	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	..	17	25	14	11	..	....	..	..
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	..	9	9	1	8	..	....	..	..
26	.....	Offences under Chapters 18, 20, 21, and 22, C. P. C.	..	2	2	1	1	..	....	2	2
27	Special laws not cognizable by Police	..	11	..	17	6	9	
		Total	..	49	1	66	31	31	4	4	
		GRAND TOTAL	..	181	1	161	50	106	121 6 0	1 6 0	5	5

H. N. B. BRISKINE,
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Class III - Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only														
30	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								27 20
31	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								..
32	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								6 06
33	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								20 11
34	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								67 94
35	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
36	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								48 08
37	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								.
38	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								49 49
39	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								22 23
40	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								8 480
41	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								22 23
42	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
43	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								..
44	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								.
45	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								.
46	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
47	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
48	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
49	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
50	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
51	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
52	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
53	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
54	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
55	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
56	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
57	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
58	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
59	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
60	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
61	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
62	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
63	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
64	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
65	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
66	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
67	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
68	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
69	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
70	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
71	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
72	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
73	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
74	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
75	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
76	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
77	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
78	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
79	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
80	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
81	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
82	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
83	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
84	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
85	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
86	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
87	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
88	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
89	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
90	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
91	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
92	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
93	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
94	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
95	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
96	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
97	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
98	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
99	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100
100	506, 507, 508	1	1	10	9	0								100

STATEMENT B—continued

Serial Number	LAW	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL										AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED								
			Total		Number of Persons recovered by trial		Percentage of Persons convicted to persons brought to trial		Percentage of Persons convicted to persons brought to trial		Amount of Property stolen		Amount		Percentage of Property recovered						
			1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SHIKARPUR.																					
Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice																					
1	115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code	Substantive abettments	4	10	42 85	9	9			3	9	4									
2	181 to 186, 190	Offences relating to Army and Navy																			
3	231 to 260, 260 to 262, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government																			
4	212, 216	Notes	2	20	66 (6)	45 45	2			2											
5	212, 216	False coinage	1	37	100 00	100 00	10			10											
6	145, 148, 157, 158	False coinage	53	1	100 00	100 00	702			18											
7	240, 270, 271	Personating public servant or soldier																			
Total			74	68	51 1	54 25	217			229	217	76	96	33 04	33 04	76 04					
Class II—Serious Offences against the Person																					
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by Thugs	17	12	61 9 100 00	81	6			6	12	21	10	20 41	7 00	4 61	90 00				
9	307	"	13	12	43 43	33 33	11			11	6	4	1	9 00	6 00	4 00	60 00				
10	307	"	6	3	80 00	100 00	10			10	5	8	1	66 66	0 00	0 00	100 00				
11	304, 308	"	5	3	100 00	100 00	2			2	2	2	0	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
12	304A	"	2	3	100 00	100 00	2			2	2	2	0	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
13	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
14	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
15	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
16	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
17	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
18	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
19	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
20	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
21	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
22	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
23	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
24	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
25	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
26	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
27	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
28	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
29	307	"	11	17	60 00	60 00	8			8	12	12	6	66 66	1 00	100 00	100 00				
Total			123	167	47 61	50 00	174			144	210	99	98	41 37	36 02	72 70	80 00	140	1 356	11	82

STATEMENT C.

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

[illegible]

THAR AND PARKAR DISTRICT.

Thuggee ... { By strangulation
... { By poison ..
Dacoity on land
Dacoity on water
Robbery by administration of
poisonous or deleterious
drugs :-
(a) with murder ..
(b) without murder ..
Other professional crimes, viz. :
Kidnapping ..
Cattle theft ..

NIL.

SHIKARPUR DISTRICT.

Thuggee ... { By strangulation
... { By poison ..
Dacoity on land
Dacoity on water
Robbery by administration of po-
sonous or deleterious drugs :-
(a) with murder ..
(b) without murder ..
Other professional crimes, viz. :
Kidnapping ..
Cattle theft ..

UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT.

Thuggee ... { By strangulation
... { By poison ..
Dacoity on land
Dacoity on water
Robbery by administration of po-
sonous or deleterious drugs :-
(a) with murder ..
(b) without murder ..
Other professional crimes, viz. :
Kidnapping ..
Cattle theft ..

Column 7 of the 100 men arrest-
ed 3 escaped before being
brought to trial.

* This statement is left blank as there are no "organized criminals" who have made any professional crime dangerous to society.

H. N. B. ERSKINE,
Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENT D
Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property, or quitted as a Punitive measure in Sind Division

PART I ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY																		PART II ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE				REMARKS
District	Name of Fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during year	Duration of Fair or assembly	Estimated number of persons assembled	Strength of Police force located at the place		Detached from the Regular Force		Specialty employed in the place		Total Cost under Column 9 and 10		Number of offences committed during such assembly		Project		Number of additional Police	Total Cost of additional Police including contingencies	Period for which quartered	Number of offences committed in or traced to village or place in which the Police was established			
				Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	To Local Government	To Local Police	Stolen	Recovered									
Kutch	1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
	Kutch	Amir Pir (Sohwan Division)	Days	6000	4	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		Lal Shahbaz	3	1150																		
		Amir Pir Khoyas	15	1500																		
		Takhi Shah	2	400																		
		Lakho Lutfullah	1	400																		
		Shahbaz	1	300																		
		Shahbaz	1	300																		
		Shahbaz	1	300																		
		Shahbaz	1	300																		
Shahbaz		1	300																			
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Lal Udana	9	2800																		
		Kachro Sojan Sawao	10	1200																		
		Bulir Chirano	18	1200																		
		Shah Kadir	10	3300																		
		Shah Burkhio	7	1500																		
		Bhushah	4	7000																		
		Kalam	6	5000																		
		Pr Belawal	2	8000																		
		Thakha Moro																				
		Thar and Parkar	Thar and Parkar																			
Shikarpur	Shikarpur	Chedra and Vashli Now rose	7 days and 2 months and 20 days	7000 and 10,000																		
Upper Sind Frontier	Upper Sind Frontier	Kashmor, Begun Bund	8 months and 17 days	3,940	2	17																
		Desert Canal	7 months and 12 days	500	5	18																
		Miradwah	4 months	2,400	4	22																
		Begun Canal	4 months	100	1	6																

H. N. B. ERSKINE, Secy.

H. N. B. ERSKINE,
Commissioner in Sind.

STATEMENTS E. AND F.

STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

DISTRICT	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE										COST OF POLICE								
	Commissioner of Police, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General	Strength of District Cantonment Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenue						Strength of Cantonment Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenue		Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2) and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 3) (?)	Other expenses of Column 4		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5) (4)	Total Pay of Constables, of all Classes (6 7 and 8)	House and Travelling Allowance permanent or otherwise not included in Columns 11 12 and 13	Average Pay of		
		Number of District Superintendent	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs 110 and upwards (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs 100 (2)	Number of Mounted Police Constables	Number of Foot Police Constables	Number of Water Police Constables	Officers	Men			Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Pay and Travelling Allowances of Subordinate Officers				Mounted Constables	Foot and Water Constables	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Karachi		2		180	100	887		13	110		Rs 14 400	Rs 9 808	Rs 7 461	Rs 1 160	Rs 1 17,200	Rs 3 632	Rs 287 618	Rs 104 668	
Karachi Frontier Police				10	40	50					Rs 1 200			Rs 300	Rs 13 904	Rs 210 870	Rs 110 14		
Hyderabad		1	4	112	137	465			27		Rs 9 138	Rs 400	Rs 1 177	Rs 3 071	Rs 6 990	Rs 3 000	Rs 270 81	Rs 90 07	
Thar and Parkar			1	80	310	168		1	0				Rs 6 900	Rs 201	Rs 1 010	Rs 100	Rs 270 33	Rs 106	
Shikarpur		1	5	104	160	768		0	63		Rs 1 000	Rs 1 601	Rs 6 609	Rs 10 410	Rs 111 098	Rs 16	Rs 212 0	Rs 89 46	
Upper Sind Frontier		1	1	17	60	90		14	01		Rs 3 600	Rs 1 040	Rs 1 805	Rs 5 700	Rs 10 000	Rs 100	Rs 1 100	Rs 53 44	
TOTAL	1	5	16	503	877	2 411		37	286		Rs 32 007	Rs 7 937	Rs 6 310	Rs 18	Rs 4 800 000	Rs 11 000	Rs 1 131 600	Rs 1 090 068	

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay
(2) Columns 14 to 17 A Town contains at least 5 000 inhabitants

(3) Column 11 includes local and Imperial but not other allowances
(4) Columns 13 and 14 include District and Assistant District Superintendents only
(5) Columns 15 to 19 include pay and allowances of Subordinate Officers only
(6) Columns 18 and 19 include pay and allowances of Constables only
Note—Columns 4 and 5 include pay and allowances of Subordinate Officers only

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

DISTRICT	Total sanctioned Strength		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE			PENALTIES											
			Number provided with Fire arms	Number provided with Swords only or Swords and Batons	Number provided with Bats only	Dismissed		Fined degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers	Punished judicially by a Magistrate								
	Under Police Act								Under Sections 300 321 345 Penal Code		Under Chapter IV of Penal Code		Other Offences				
	Officers	Men				Officers	Men		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Karachi	203	1 173	526	787	63	8	99	10	188		7		2				20
Karachi Frontier Police	10	90	100				3		2								..
Hyderabad	110	694	410	221	109		16	26	120		0						10
Thar and Parkar	86	482	478	4		5	10	9	60		1				1	2	13
Shikarpur	168	994	723	641		4	80	59	108		18				2		18
Upper Sind Frontier	92	211	77	160	6		19	10	38		1						6
GRAND TOTAL	616	3 874	2 114	1 811	178	17	221	120	511		27		2		3	2	67

NOTE—This Statement does not refer to Assistant District

E

and Employment of Police in Sind Division

Contingencies and other than included in Columns 11 to 17	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE											PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN)							
	Total	Police from Imperial Revenue	Police from Municipal Revenue	In District						On other Duties	On Town Municipal or Harbour Duty	In Contingents	Area of whole District in square miles	To Population (7)					
				On the whole District		On the whole District		On the whole District						On the whole District		On the whole District		On the whole District	
				Of the whole District	Of District exclusive of Towns (c)	Of Towns (c)	Of Towns (c)	Of the whole District	Of District exclusive of Towns (c)					Of Towns (c)	Of Towns (c)	Of the whole District	Of District exclusive of Towns (c)	Of Towns (c)	Of Towns (c)
				1	2	3	4	5	6					7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13 90	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	2 0 91	
9	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	19 66	
1 15	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	
1 10	1 1 10	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	
2 1	()	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7 4	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11	2 5 1	0 1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

(1) Contingencies and other than included in Columns 11 to 17
(2) District of the whole District
(3) District of the whole District
(4) District of the whole District
(5) District of the whole District
(6) District of the whole District
(7) District of the whole District
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(16) District of the whole District
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(18) District of the whole District
(19) District of the whole District

(1) District of the whole District
(2) District of the whole District
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(14) District of the whole District
(15) District of the whole District
(16) District of the whole District
(17) District of the whole District
(18) District of the whole District
(19) District of the whole District

H. N. B. ERSKINE,
Commissioner in Sind

F.

Internal Management of the Force in Sind Division

REV ENUE		EXP ENITURE				NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR												REMARKS	
Number of Police recruited during the year		Amalgamated with		Number of Police recruited during the year		Number of Police recruited during the year		Number of Police recruited during the year		Number of Police recruited during the year		Number of Police recruited during the year		Number of Police recruited during the year		Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force		Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force	
By Pension	By Recruitment	Others	Men	Office	Men	Number of Police recruited during the year	Number of Police recruited during the year	Number of Police recruited during the year	Number of Police recruited during the year	Number of Police recruited during the year	Number of Police recruited during the year	Number of Police recruited during the year	Number of Police recruited during the year	Number of Police recruited during the year	Number of Police recruited during the year	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
82		49	141			113	52	599		28	60	10	50	9	14	17 12	1 02	3 Vacancies	
5		3	5			10	80	10			1	3			1		1		
118		61	92			46	260	205	4	20	53	16	10	3	14	41 12	1 80	20 do	
22	11	18	63			51	310	191	1	11	25	15		2	16	8 87	2 64	16 do	
137	3	82	163			171	701	231	3	17	46	24	4	3	16	58 8	3	9 do	
	2	7	10	2		20	163	48		2	10	13	5		5		2 08	7 do	
384	18	220	483	2		690	2,166	1 300	3	78	195	233	69	17	65	174 98	9 46	64 Vacancies	

Superintendents or Officers of higher rank

H. N. B. ERSKINE,
Commissioner in Sind

STATEMENT G.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police in Sind Division.

RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.										REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
EUROPEANS.										NATIVES.											OFFICERS.										MEN.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
EUROPEANS.					MALABARS.					NATIVES.					HINDUS.						OTHER RELIGIONS.					HINDUS.					OTHER RELIGIONS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
District or Subordinate District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.

H. N. B. ERSKINE,
Commissioner in Sind.

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police in Sind during the year 1882.

District.	Total Strength of the Force at commencement of the year.			Number of Men included in Column 1 discharged on reduction.			Number of Dismissals from all other causes.			Number of Resignations.			Percentage of Dismissals from other causes than (reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in Column 1.		
	1			2			3			4			5		
	Regular Force.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Force.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
Karachi	1,287	185	86	..	10	..	140	70	2	46	15	..	15.92	45.94	3.57
Hyderabad ..	718	..	23	..	..	..	15	..	1	49	..	4	7.91	..	4.40
Thar and Parkar ..	564	..	4	..	..	..	15	..	..	25	..	..	7.09	..	..
Shikarpur	955	135	73	..	..	..	51	23	10	27	16	3	8.16	23.88	18.05
Frontier	165	18	65	..	..	..	10	..	3	4	..	6	8.84	..	20.00
Total ..	3,639	333	219	..	10	..	231	93	16	151	31	13	10.49	27.28	13.24

H. N. B. ERSKINE,
Commissioner in Sind.

Statement showing the Total Expenditure during the year 1882 on Police Buildings in Sind Division.

Expenditure from Department P. W. Budget.	Amount.	Expenditure from Police Budget.	Amount.
(A).—Repairs (above Rs. 1,000)	24,059 9 3	(D).—Petty repairs up to Rs. 1,000	3,596 9 11
(B).—Minor works (above Rs. 1,000)	7,341 2 5	(E).—Petty construction up to Rs. 1,000	245 0 0
(C).—Large works (above Rs. 2,500) .. .. .	....	
		Total from Police Budget ..	3,752 9 11
		(F).—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades (4,191)	2 1 5
		Grand Total Outlay Rs. ..	40,053 5 7
	31,300 11 8	(G).—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades	9 8 10

H. N. B. ERSKINE,
Commissioner in Sind.

Statement of Serious Crimes visited or not by the Superintendent of Police during 1883.

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of offence	Date and time when report of offence received at the Superintendent of Police	Date and time when Superintendent visited for and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited the reason to be entered	Result of case whether ending in Acquittal or Conviction	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KARACHI								
<i>By the District Superintendent of Police</i>								
1	Murder	Kotri	21th Dec 1881	9th January 1882 at 10 AM	Not visited	The Superintendent was laid up suffering from a severe injury in the neck.	Discharge	
	Do	Tobi	17th Feb 1882	6th February at 10 AM	Do	Accused and counsel at once and confessed.	Acquittal	
	House break in P. 1646	Karachi	10th do	1th February at 10 AM	At once		Discharge	
4	Murder	Dadu	10th April 1882	1st April 1882 at 11 AM	At once by first visit	Witnesses not at once and confessed.	Conviction	
	Highway robbery	Jiti	17th do	10th April at 11 AM	Not visited		Do	
	Attempted robbery	Karachi	2nd May 1882	1st May at 11 AM	At once		Do	
7	Highway robbery	Mugli and	21th do	9th May at 11 AM	Not visited			The accused in this case was not visited by the Superintendent.
	House break in P. 1770	Karachi	11th Jan 1882	9th Jan at 9 AM	At once		Discharge	
9	Do	Rohat	11th July 1882	1st July at 10 AM	With J. L. L. must be available	Could not go at night. Criminals were in the jail and could not be taken out.	Discharge	
10	Dacoity	Karachi	10th August	10th August at 11 AM	At once		Discharge	
11	Murder and attempt to commit suicide	Do	1st do	1st August at 11 AM	Do		Do	
12	Murder	Karachi	2th September	1st October at 11 AM	Not visited	Accused and counsel at once and confessed.	Do	
13	Do	Karachi	1st Nov	1st October at 11 AM	At once		Discharge	
14	Do	Mir	11th October	1st November at 11 AM	Not visited	Accused and counsel at once and confessed.	Do	
15	Do	Fudhary	7th December	8th December at 11 AM	9th December at 11 AM	Accused and counsel at once and confessed.	Discharge	
16	House break in P. 180	Dadu	1st do	1st December at 11 AM	At once		Do	
<i>By the District Superintendent of Police</i>								
6	House break in P. 140 worth of property	Karachi	1st Nov	1st November at 11 AM	At once		Discharge	
99	Attempted murder	Karachi	1st April 1882	1st April at 11 AM	Daylight	Nil	Discharge	
79	House break and theft of property valued at Rs. 102.50	Dadu	18th June 1882	7th June at 11 AM	Arrived 9th June 1882	Nil	Discharge	
11	Dacoity	Karachi	10th August	10th August at 11 AM	At once	Nil	Discharge	
113	Murder attempt to commit suicide	Lagadadi Lanes	21st August 1882	21st August at 11 AM	At once	Not visited (being on leave)	Discharge	
143	House break and theft of property valued at Rs. 1,000	Dadu	11th November 1882	11th November at 11 AM	9th November 1882	Nil	Discharge	
<i>Note—Serial Nos 78 to 149 are noted when Major Simpson was Superintendent</i>								
HYDERABAD								
<i>By the District Superintendent of Police</i>								
1	Culpable homicide (deceased under Section 304 of Indian Penal Code)	Shah Mohamed Chakori, Taluka Huda.	28th Jan 1882	28th Jan 1882	Not visited	Was engaged in the investigation of a murder case of late year at Lulla. He directed by the Commissioner in his No 22 of 7th Jan 1882.	Convicted	Was 70 miles from the scene of the crime.
2	Culpable homicide	Guru Dabhi, Sakrand	28th do	28th do	Do	Do	Do	Was more than 50 miles from the scene of the crime.
3	Do (deceased under Section 301, Indian Penal Code)	Panjabpore Gole, Taluka Navahabro	28th do	4th Feb 1882	4th Feb 1882	Visited	Do	
4	Grievous hurt	Near Forest of Matka.	28th Feb 1882	14th do	Not visited	The report reached on the 7th day after the occurrence when he was 120 miles off.	Do	
5	Culpable homicide (deceased under Section 302, Indian Penal Code)	Daranga, Kurnool, Taluka Shahadpur	13th do	18th do	Do	The report reached him on the 8th day after the occurrence when he was 70 miles off.	Do	Case was sent before the Divisional Magistrate 6 days before the first report reached him. Was more than 50 miles from the scene of the crime.
6	Dacoity	Gole Dabhi, Sakrand.	20th do	21st do	24th Feb 1882	Visited on the 3rd day after receiving the report. Could not do so at once owing to a fall with his horse which disabled him for 3 days.	Do	

SERIAL NUMBER	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of Offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent	Date and time when Supd. in tendent started for and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited the reason to be entered	Result of cases whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Commitment, &c	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HYDERABAD—continued								
7	Attempt at murder	Hyderabad	3rd March 1882	6th March 1882	Not visited	Report of crime and arrest of offender reached me simultaneously, also that the case had been sent up for trial	Convicted	Case was sent before the Magistrate on the 6th of March, & one day before the report reached him
8	Murder	Near Haloni Taluka Kan duo	11th do	14th do	Do	Do do	Do	Case was sent before the Magistrate on the 13th of March, & one day before the report reached him. Was 140 miles from the scene of crime
9	Attempt at murder	Nukar Taluka Sakrand	22nd do	25th do	Do	Do do	Do	Case was completed and sent before the Magistrate 2 days before report reached him. Was more than 90 miles from the scene of crime
10	Theft	Vidura, Taluka Badin	25th April 1882	30th April 1882 at 10 A.M.	Started on 30th April 1882 at 7 A.M. and reached on 3rd May 1882 at 3 A.M.	Visited	Convicted	
11	Death by rash act of culpable homicide (divided under Section 131 Indian Penal Code)	Mu Khan La, Taluka Sakrand	5th May 1882	8th May 1882	Not visited	Was not and more than 100 miles away from scene of crime. Report of the offence and arrest of the accused received simultaneously	Do	Case was sent before Magistrate 2 days before report reached him
12	Murder	Ditu Kalpa, Taluka Moio	12th do	15th do	Do	Was nearly 100 miles from scene of crime and the first report also stated that the murderer had been apprehended	Do	Case sent before Magistrate a day before report reached him
13	Murder by poison	Syul Kute, Taluka Mupur Khis	14th do	19th do	16th May 1882		Acquitted	Intercepted this case at Tando Allahyar as the Police were conveying the accused to the court of Divisional Magistrate. Examined the accused and other persons who were acquainted with the facts
14	Culpable homicide subsequently altered to theft Section 131 Indian Penal Code by the Magistrate	Nad Khan La, Taluka Tando Allahyar	19th do	20th do at 10 A.M.	Started on 20th May at 7 A.M. and reached on 20th May 1882 at 9 A.M.	Visited	Convicted	
15	Death by rash act	Nazir Mithomud La, Taluka Mupur Khis	8th June 1882	6th June 1882	Not visited	Report of the offence and arrest of the accused received simultaneously	Do	Case was sent before Magistrate on 6th of June 1882. Was 42 miles from the scene of crime
16	Robbery	Doh Phool Taluka Nushah	8th do	13th do	Do	First report announced capture of 2 of the accused who were sent before Magistrate forth with &c on the 9th of June	Do	Was about 120 miles from scene of crime
17	Grievous hurt	Dabbho Taluka Shahdudpur	11th July 1882	13th July 1882	Do	Accused was forthwith arrested and sent to Hyderabad where I enquired into case and sent it before the Magistrate on the same day i.e. 14th July 1882	Do	
18	House breaking	Lundo Muhammad Khan Taluka Langlo Muzammid Khan	On the night of 7th August 1882	9th Aug 1882	Do	Report of the offence and arrest of the accused with all the property received simultaneously	Do	Roads almost entirely under water in consequence of rain bursting of banks of canals &c
19	Grievous hurt	Nadu Tando Adam	8th Aug 1882	Do	Do	Do do	Discharged	
20	Robbery	Hyderabad	18th do	20th Aug 1882	Do	Do do	Do	
21	Robbery with hurt	Town of Hyderabad and Sudaen	23rd do	23rd Aug 1882 between 8 and 8.30 P.M.	23rd August between 8 and 8.30 P.M.		Convicted	
22	House breaking	Hyderabad	4th Sep 1882	5th Sept 1882	5th Sep 1882	Visited	Do	
23	Grievous hurt	Jhok, Taluka Gum	5th Oct 1882	7th October	Not visited	Report of crime and arrest of offender received at the same time		Case sent before Magistrate on the 6th October, & one day before report reached him
24	Murder	Mekran, Taluka Hala	6th do	9th Nov at 8 P.M.	Started 10th October 1882 at 5 A.M. and arrived at 9 A.M. on 10th Oct 1882	Visited	Undetected in so far that there is no proof against the murderer who is well known	
25	House breaking	Nazarpur, Taluka Tando Allahyar	7th do	12th Oct. 1882	Not visited	Engaged in previous case, subsequently obtained release to this case in Hyderabad, sent to Chief Constable and made over to him the prisoner	Convicted	
26	Robbery	Near Jam Kaland, Taluka Hyderabad	On evening of 11th October 1882	12th do	12th Oct 1882	Visited	Do	
27	Do	Near Kadir Buzi, Taluka Dudahe	18th Oct 1882	25th do	Not visited	The report reached was of simple hurt but it was subsequently altered to that of robbery by the Magistrate	Do	
28	Death by rash act (divided under Sections 94 and 302, Indian Penal Code)	Shahd Rajar, Taluka Hyderabad	25th do	26th do	Enquired into personally the case, being immediately brought to Sind camp, which was close to the scene of crime		Do	

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent started for and also reached the scene of crime	If seen or visited the reason to be entered	Result of case, whether ending in Conviction Acquitted Discharge Committed etc.	Remarks
HYDERABAD — <i>continued</i>								
29	Grievous hurt	Gote Alula Oh hysa Bhand Taluka Sak land	November 1682	9th November 1982 about noon	7th November 1982 at 4 P.M.	Not visited as the report was received at the police station at 11.30 P.M. and the injured man had been taken to the hospital at 11.30 P.M. and the case was referred to the Magistrate.	Under trial	
30	Robbery	Between Sand and Sak land	17th	26th	Not visited	Not visited as the report was received at the police station at 11.30 P.M. and the injured man had been taken to the hospital at 11.30 P.M. and the case was referred to the Magistrate.	Convicted	Was more than 10 miles away from the scene of crime.
31	Dacoity (Decided under Section 301 and 306 Indian Penal Code)	Robt. Talu Shahdulpur	14th Dec	6th Dec '85 at 10 A.M.	6th Dec 1982 at 2 P.M.	The case was referred to the Magistrate at the police station at 11.30 P.M. and the injured man had been taken to the hospital at 11.30 P.M. and the case was referred to the Magistrate.	Convicted	
32	Robbery	Between Elala and Matari	10th	10th	Not visited	Not visited as the report was received at the police station at 11.30 P.M. and the injured man had been taken to the hospital at 11.30 P.M. and the case was referred to the Magistrate.	Convicted	
33	Murder (Decided under Section 301 and 306 Indian Penal Code)	Lai Chunseu Taluka Sak land		14th Dec 1982 about noon	14th Dec in the afternoon	The case was referred to the Magistrate at the police station at 11.30 P.M. and the injured man had been taken to the hospital at 11.30 P.M. and the case was referred to the Magistrate.	Discharged	
34	Culpable homicide	Arz Mahomed Taluka Sak land	11th	15th	17th Dec 1982 in the evening	The case was referred to the Magistrate at the police station at 11.30 P.M. and the injured man had been taken to the hospital at 11.30 P.M. and the case was referred to the Magistrate.	Convicted	
Besides the cases above mentioned Mr. P. H. V. in enquire into about 10 cases of house breaking where, however the property did not come up to the limit of Rs. 1,000 and which cases are therefore not mentioned in this report.								
SHIKARPUR <i>By the District Superintendent of Police</i>								
1	Highway robbery of Rs 600	Near Gohi Bhun gi Kalhora	6th Jan 1982	7th Jan 1982 at 4 P.M.	Not visited as the report was received at the police station at 11.30 P.M. and the injured man had been taken to the hospital at 11.30 P.M. and the case was referred to the Magistrate.	Not visited as the report was received at the police station at 11.30 P.M. and the injured man had been taken to the hospital at 11.30 P.M. and the case was referred to the Magistrate.	Undetected	A man named Mohd. Ali, while returning home from Mirjana, was suddenly men who robbed him of ornaments and other petty articles to the value of Rs 600.
2	Do of Rs 600	Behavir Kul hawar, Taluka Warah	17th	18th at 6 P.M.	Do	Do	Convicted	A man was returning home after sun when 2 men attacked him and robbed him of property valued at Rs 600. The Police took up the case at once and arrested the accused with the whole of the property in their possession. The case was tried by the Divisional Magistrate of Mohar, who sentenced both the accused, one to one year and another to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 100.
3	House breaking and theft of Rs 5000.20	Larkhana	14th	15th at 12 P.M.	Not visited as the report was received at the police station at 11.30 P.M. and the injured man had been taken to the hospital at 11.30 P.M. and the case was referred to the Magistrate.	Not visited as the report was received at the police station at 11.30 P.M. and the injured man had been taken to the hospital at 11.30 P.M. and the case was referred to the Magistrate.	Partly detected	The Serv of one Lallumal, Bana, was entered by thieves and took away utensils and other valuable documents to the value of Rs 5000.20 stolen therefrom. The matter was reported to the Police, who recovered the whole of the stolen property on the banks of the Ghâr Canal.
4	Murder resulting from mischief by fire	Jungle, Dost Mahomed Chak, Kambar Taluka	18th Feb	18th Feb at 7 A.M.	Not visited as the report was received at the police station at 11.30 P.M. and the injured man had been taken to the hospital at 11.30 P.M. and the case was referred to the Magistrate.	Not visited as the report was received at the police station at 11.30 P.M. and the injured man had been taken to the hospital at 11.30 P.M. and the case was referred to the Magistrate.	Convicted	In this case 2 men were arrested for having caused the death of one Fakhri Gopang by setting fire to a hut, made of grass, in which he was sleeping. The Sessions Court sentenced one of the accused to death and the other to 10 years transportation.
5	Murder	Vesat, Taluka Rato dero	18th	19th at 6 A.M.	Not visited as the report was received at the police station at 11.30 P.M. and the injured man had been taken to the hospital at 11.30 P.M. and the case was referred to the Magistrate.	Not visited as the report was received at the police station at 11.30 P.M. and the injured man had been taken to the hospital at 11.30 P.M. and the case was referred to the Magistrate.	Convicted	A man through jealousy struck his wife with a spade and killed her on the spot. The accused was arrested, committed to the Sessions and sentenced to 10 years transportation.
6	Theft of Rs 1,240	Drakhan, Taluka Shikarpur	21st	21st at 6 P.M.	Proceeded on the 21st at 7 A.M. and reached the scene of crime at 9 A.M.	Visited	Discharged	In this case a Bangle was robbed of Rs. 1,240 in cash.

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent started for and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited, the reason to be entered	Result of cases, whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c	REMARKS
SHIKARPUR - continued								
7	Highway robbery of Rs 37 40	High road between Kakar and Khairpur	21st Feb. 1882	24th Feb at 11 A M		Not visited as the case was immediately detected by the Police	Convicted	In this case 2 men were arrested for having robbed a Banna on the highway between Kakar and Khairpur, together with a portion of the property valued at Rs 22 10 in their possession. The case was tried by the District Magistrate of Mehar, who sentenced both the accused to 12 months rigorous imprisonment.
8	Do of Rs 28	Do	20th "	27th Feb at 12 A M		Do	Do	In this case a Banna was robbed by 2 men, who were arrested with the whole of the property in their possession. The Divisional Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to 18 months rigorous imprisonment.
9	Attempt at murder	Gote Inambur, Patahlu, Shikarpur	"	27th Feb at 1 P M		Not visited	Discharged	During an affray which took place owing to a marriage dispute, 5 men attacked 2 men and a woman with a sword and wounded them severely. The Police arrested 1 of the accused, the other 2 having escaped before the Police arrived on the spot. No conviction was obtained.
10	Murder and theft of Rs 10	Chorapit, Taluk, Minpur	1st March	3rd March at 1 30 A M		Was on my way to Beh when informant was received at Sukkur that the accused had been arrested and taken before the Magistrate.	Convicted	Two men killed another in the jungle and after removing rings to the value noted, which the deceased wore before death, escaped. The Police traced the accused to Bahawalpur territory, where they were arrested, committed for trial and sentenced, one to death and another to transportation for life.
11	Grievous hurt	Mul, Kathoro, Taluk, Khambar	6th March	8th March at 4 P M		Not visited as the accused was arrested on the spot and also because the District and Divisional Magistrates were encamped there.	Do	One Yarsoo Khoso, attacked one Shoaib Mahomed with a sword and cut off four fingers of his left hand. The accused was made a prisoner on the spot. The Sessions Court sentenced him to 2 years rigorous imprisonment.
12	Highway robbery of Rs 64	Gote Jan, Village, Taluk, Mehar	21st March	22nd March at 12 A M		Not visited as the accused were arrested by the Police.	Do	In this case 2 men were arrested with property valued at Rs 3 10 6 in their possession. They were committed to the Divisional Magistrate's Court at Mehar and sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment each.
13	Grievous hurt	Dusse, Patahlu, Khambar	17th April	18th April at 1 P M		Did not visit the scene of the crime as my presence was not necessary.	Convicted	Two men struck one Jundu Jai with a stick so severely that he died the following day from the effects of the blow. They were sentenced, one to 12 months and the other to one month's imprisonment.
14	Highway robbery of Rs 9	High road leading to Ghulpur in the Kalai Taluk	23rd April	25th April at 6 P M		Not visited as the accused was arrested on the spot.	Do	In this case two women while returning home were attacked by one man and robbed of ornaments to the value of Rs 9. The Police arrested the accused and committed him before the Divisional Magistrate of Mehar, who sentenced him to 6 months hard labor.
15	Murder	Shikarpur	10th May	10th May at 6 P M		Not visited owing to my absence at Karachi on casual leave.	Do	A man attacked his wife with a stick in a fit of unreason and beat her so severely that she died almost immediately from the effects of the injuries she received. The accused was arrested on the spot and committed to the Sessions Court where he was sentenced to transportation for life.
16	Mischief by fire and theft of Rs 1,200-10 0	Do	21st "	23rd May at 2 P M		Did not visit the scene of crime as the accused was arrested on the spot.	Discharged	In this case a Banna by name Khat set fire to the complainant's house, and while she (the complainant) was engaged in putting it out with the assistance of her neighbours, accused entered her house and robbed her ornaments to the value of Rs 1,200 10 0. The case was immediately taken up by the Police who recovered the whole of the stolen ornaments from the house of Khat who disappeared when the Police arrived. He was arrested shortly afterwards and committed before the Town Magistrate, who, however, discharged him under Section 215, Criminal Procedure Code.
17	Grievous hurt	Radhan, Taluk, Khambar	27th "	29th May at 6 P M		Did not proceed to the scene of the crime as the accused was known by name and was an inhabitant of Taluk. Thana. Wrote to District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, for assistance.	Convicted	In this case one Gaman attacked 5 men with a knife during the night, while they were asleep on the ground near the station, and after wounding them all escaped to the Hyderabad District. The Police went after him and arrested him in that district. He was committed to the Sessions and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of Offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent started for and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited the reason to be stated	Result or case, whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c.	REMARKS
SHIKARPURE—continued								
18	Grievous hurt	Saleh Wagon, Lar Khana	11th June 1882	11th June, 7 P M		Not visited as the accused was arrested on the spot	Convicted	A man beat his wife so severely that she died the next day from the effects of the blows. The accused was arrested on the spot and put on his trial before the Sessions Court where he was sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment.
19	Highway robbery of Rs 275 80	Hamudjo Dur 20, Taluka Warah	21st June 1882	27th June, 11 A M		Do	Do	Two men while returning home from Warah in the Warah Taluka were waylaid by 3 men and robbed of their ornaments to the value of Rs 275 80. The Police arrested 2 of the accused with a view of the property in their possession. They were committed for trial and sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 100 each.
20	Theft from a house of Rs 1,887 48	Old Sukkur	17th July 1882	18th July, at 11 A M		Was absent at Karachi on private leave	Do	In this case 2 men were arrested together with the whole of the stolen property in their possession. They were sentenced (one to 10 months rigorous imprisonment and the other (a boy) to 2 lashes by the City Magistrate of Sukkur.
21	Murder	Ubedaun, Taluka Warah	7th Aug 1882	8th August at 2 P M		Saw the Inspector Mohar at Larkhama who was after the murderer and learnt from him that the accused had been arrested in the Larkhama Taluka.	Do	A man by name Dhanu, attacked a man by name Sunu with a sword and killed him on the spot. 3 men were eyewitnesses of the deed, but did not dare to forward a complaint. The accused was arrested, the case was committed to the District Magistrate of Warah, who forwarded him under Section 115 Criminal Procedure Code to the District Magistrate of Sukkur for trial. The accused was committed to the District Magistrate of Sukkur for trial.
22	Attempt at murder	Rohri Station, Taluka Ubedaun	10th "	16th " at 12 A M		Not visited	Acquitted	In this case a man by name Mr. (name) was arrested on the 10th inst. with his wife and 3 children. The wife was ill and the children were very much distressed. The accused was committed to the District Magistrate of Warah for trial.
23	Do	Banghio, Taluka Garhiyasin	10th "	21st " at 6 30 P M		Do the land being under water owing to the floods.	Undetected	In this case a woman, who was ill, was found with a child who was ill. The accused was committed to the District Magistrate of Warah for trial.
24	House breaking and theft of Rs 1,612 30	Near Rohri	23rd "	24th " at 2 P M	Proceeded on 26th August in the morning and reached the scene of crime at 11 A M	Visited	Acquitted	On 26th August 1882, Hospital Assistant was called to the scene and on arrival the value noted. The accused was committed to the District Magistrate of Warah for trial.
25	Do of Rs 1,182	Rohri	2nd Sept 1882	8th Sept at 11 A M	Left for Rohri by evening train on the 6th September and reached the scene of crime on the morning of the 7th	Visited	Undetected	Theft of property consisting of cash, clothes and ornaments to the value of Rs 1,182 from the house of one Soof.
26	Do of Rs 2,790..	Shikarpur	15th "	18th Sept in the morning	Visited the scene of crime at about 10 A M	..	Discharged	The house of one Lohar Bama was entered by thieves, and cash and ornaments to the value of Rs 2,790 stolen therefrom. The Police arrested 4 persons whom the complainant suspected and committed them for trial, but were discharged for want of sufficient proof.
27	Murder and culpable homicide	Mukhan Durree, Taluka Rohri	14th "	31st Sept 1882		Was absent at Karachi learning drill	Pending	In this case 2 men were killed and 1 severely wounded by some Bakar Syeds and other persons in a mob which took place between the Syeds owing to some land dispute. The wounded man was immediately conveyed to the hospital for treatment, where he died a few days after admission and 3 recovered. The Police followed up the accused, who had made off and arrested 41 in number. A few more are also captured in the offence, and enquiries as to their whereabouts are being made. The case was committed before the District Magistrate of Rohri, who charged 9 under Section 315 Criminal Procedure Code and committed the rest (32) to the Court of Session, where the case was pending at the close of the year. The Sessions Court has since convicted six and discharged the other accused.

Serial Number	Nature of Crime	Where committed	Date of Offence	Date and time when report of offence reached the Superintendent	Date and time when Superintendent started for, and also reached the scene of crime	If scene not visited, the reason to be entered	Result of cases, whether ending in Conviction, Acquittal, Discharge, Committal, &c	REMARKS
SHIKARPOUR—continued								
98	Culpable homicide	Neer Gato Guda Laluka Hamir	14th October 1882	14th October at 6 P M		Was absent at Karfah	Convicted	In this case a man by name Khial attacked his brother's wife with a stick in a fit of anger and beat her so severely that she died on her way to hospital. The accused was arrested by the Police and committed to the Sessions Court, where he was sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment.
99	House breaking and theft of Rs. 110	Rukan Taluka Hamir	2nd do	24th October at 6 P M		Do	Undetected	On 24th October a man was robbed of cash and ornaments to the value noted. The Police followed the tracks of 2 men which were discernible on the scene of crime for about 200 paces and 1 of them in the high road. The houses of suspected men were searched but nothing was found.
90	Culpable homicide	Tuttehpur Taluka Hamir	11th November 1882	11th November at 12 A M		Not visited owing to his absence at Karachi	Pending	A man beat his wife with a shoe so severely that she died at once. The accused was arrested and committed to the Sessions Court since he had been sentenced to 5 years rigorous imprisonment.
81	Murder	Chuto Joro Taluka Hamir	10th December 1882	11th December at 12 A M		Not visited owing to being busy in giving order charge	Do	In this case a man attacked an other man and 2 women with a blade, killing the man on the spot and seriously injuring the women. The latter also died shortly afterwards from the effects of the injuries they received. The accused was arrested and committed for trial before the Court of Session. Has been sentenced to death in 1883.
						Number of cases visited Do not visited	1 27 11	
Note—Serial Nos 1 to 81 occurred when Mr Gibbs was Superintendent								
UPPER SIND FRONTIER <i>By Assistant Superintendent of Police</i>								
1	Highway robbery Rs 700	Highway between Hailut and Kumbri	19th January 1882	21st Jan 1882		Not visited	Convicted	
2	Murder	Between Kumbri and Taluka Hamir	21st January 1882	28th Jan 1882		Do	Convicted under Frontier Regulation	
3	Attempt at highway robbery	Highway between Mirpur and Mubarakpur Thul	18th February 1882	21st Feb 1882		Do	Undetected	
4	Murder	Town of Jacobabad	1st March 1882	2nd March 1882	Mr. Kadindad Khan stated at once and reached the same day		Convicted	
5	Highway robbery Rs 2100, and rupee	Highway between Chahval and Keshmir	4th March 1882	17th March 1882		Not visited		The men were arrested. Case transferred to the Police Agent, Shik, who discharged the prisoner. Re recovered.
6	Highway robbery Rs 4000	Do	6th March 1882	17th March 1882		Do		Do do Rs 1100 recovered
7	Culpable homicide	Suki Taluka Jacobabad	17th March 1882	2nd April 1882		Do	Acquitted	
8	Murder	Neer Sun near Taluka Thul	2nd April 1882	2nd April 1882		Do	Convicted under Frontier Regulation	
9	Murder	Kutch Gondal Thul and Kachmir	12th April 1882	28th April 1882		Do	Do	
10	Murder	Wardimo Taluka Thul	30th May 1882	1st June 1882	Visited on 8th July 1882		Do	
11	Murder	Town of Jacobabad	26th June 1882	28th June 1882, at 4 P M	Visited at once		Convicted	
12	Murder	Zora Chur, Taluka Kachmir	About 20th July 1882	28th July 1882		Not visited	Convicted under Frontier Regulation	
13	Highway robbery Rs 236	Highway between Bakshpur and Taluka Kachmir	27th August 1882	29th August 1882		Do	Acquitted	Stolen property recovered
14	Murder	Neer Navara Taluka Jacobabad	8th September 1882	4th September 1882 at 10 P M	Visited on 5th September 1882		Convicted	
15	Murder	Shore Khan, Taluka Jacobabad	7th September 1882	4th October 1882	Visited on 12th October 1882		Convicted under Frontier Regulation	
16	Murder	Bisham, Taluka Jacobabad	12th September 1882	13th September 1882	Visited at once		Two men accused and convicted, one acquitted	
17	Murder	Jowar Kumbri, Taluka Thul	26th September 1882	26th September 1882, at night	Visited on 28th September 1882		Acquitted	
18	Robbery of Rs 10 and possession of counterfeit coin	Neer Jacobabad	4th October 1882	6th October 1882		Not visited. Case appeared very simple	Discharged	
19	Murder	Dadu Burdi, Taluka Jacobabad	1st November 1882	2nd November 1882, night	Visited on 3rd November 1882		Seven men sentenced to death by Sessions Court in 1883	
20	Murder	Koray, Taluka Jacobabad	5th December 1882	6th December 1882	Visited at once		Undetected	
Note—Serial Nos 1 to 9 occurred when Colonel Thacker was Superintendent " 10 to 20 " " Mr Watson " 11 to 20 " " Mr Alexander was Assistant Superintendent.								

Statement showing the number of Cases decided.

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Thar and Parkar.	Shikarpur.	Frontier.
CLASS I.						
1a	Substantive abetments	1	4	1	7	....
2	Offences relating to coin, stamps, &c.	2	3	2	....	....
3	Harbouring an offender	3	11	14	11	6
4	Other offences against public justice	2	7	1	16	....
5	Rioting or unlawful assembly .. .. .	....	1	....	1	....
6	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	13	20	13	35	6
CLASS II.						
10	Murder by robbers	2	....	....	....	1
11	Murder by poisons .. .. .	....	1	....	7	10
12	Other murders	6	4	2	3	....
13	Attempts at murder	1	3	....	1	....
14	Culpable homicide	1	3	....	2	1
14a	Causing death by negligence or rash act .. .. .	....	2	....	2	....
15	Rape .. .. .	....	4	1	5	....
16	Unnatural offence	2	5	....	1	....
17	Exposure of infants or concealment of births .. .. .	....	....	....	8	....
18	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	4	3	....	....	....
19	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	8	3	1	12	2
20	Grievous hurt	1	....	....	3	....
21	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. .. .	....	....	....	2	....
22	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	....	2	....	....	....
23	Hurt by dangerous weapon	7	16	3	12	6
24	Kidnapping or abduction	2	2	1	....	....
25	Wrongful confinement, &c. .. .. .	....	....	....	1	....
26	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
27	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	30	24	4	30	3
28	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	64	72	14	89	23
CLASS III.						
30	Dacoity	1	1	1	....	....
32	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
	.. .. . { By other means	2	1	1	....	....
	.. .. . { In dwelling-house .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
33	Robbery { On the highway, between sunset and sunrise .. .. .	....	4	1	6	2
	.. .. . { Other robberies	1	....	....	7	....
34	Serious mischief and cognate offences .. .. .	....	3	....	7	2
35	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	116	55	4	77	8
36	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	1	5	....	....	2
37	Receiving stolen property by dacoity, &c. .. .. .	....	1	....	....	....
	Total ..	125	170	7	97	14
CLASS IV.						
38	Hurt	471	226	17	670	60
39	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .. .. .	....	....	....	10	1
40	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2	1	....	6	1
41	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	2	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	475	227	17	686	62
CLASS V.						
43	Mischief	4	2	1	7	2
44	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	9	9	3	28	....
45	Theft { Of cattle	137	417	73	337	51
	.. .. . { Ordinary	855	297	70	442	73
46	Criminal breach of trust	12	10	2	27	3
47	Receiving stolen property	23	54	6	157	11
48	Criminal or house trespass	40	23	5	25	1
49	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	....	1	....	....	....
	Total ..	630	813	160	1,026	141
CLASS VI.						
51	Vagrancy and bad character	165	14	1	133	6
52	Offences against religion .. .. .	....	....	....	1	....
53	Cognizable offences under Gambling Act	6	6	....	6	....
54	Excise Laws	8	6	20	9	2
55	Railway Laws	8	....	....	7	1
56	Salt and Customs Laws	6	1	....	13	36
57	State Carriage Act	24	19	....	....	....
58	Stamp Act .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
59	Forest Act .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
60	Public and local nuisances	579	50	1	495	24
61	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	12	11	14	33	2
62	Offences under Arms Act .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	663	110	35	654	71
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,915	1,423	263	2,237	317

H. N. B. ERSKINE

Commissioner of Sindh

No. 971 of 1884.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th February 1884.

Read the Annual Reports on the state of crime and working of the Police in the several Districts in the Northern, Southern, Central and Sind Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The Annual Police Report for the year 1882 has been submitted for Sind by Mr. Erskine, for the Northern Division by Mr. Probert who was acting as Commissioner for three months during the absence of Mr. Sheppard, for the Central Division by Mr. Robertson and for the Southern Division by Mr. Crawford. The Reports show an appreciable increase of crime throughout the Presidency proper while there is a decrease in Sind.

DIVISION.	Number of Cases of Cognizable Crime reported.		Number of Cases of Non-Cognizable Crime.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
Sind	13,205	14,415	5,682	5,796
Northern Division	11,575	11,525	6,713	6,550
Central Division	21,958	20,460	6,815	5,256
Southern Division	10,602	10,387	2,872	2,490
Total ...	57,340	56,787	22,082	20,092

2. From the above table it will be seen that both cognizable and non-cognizable crime decreased in Sind while both increased in the remaining three Divisions.

The total amount of cognizable crime reported during the year was 57,340 cases compared with 56,787 cases in 1881 and the cases of non-cognizable crime were 22,082 and 20,092 in the two years respectively.

There was therefore on the whole a net increase of 553 cases in cognizable and of 1,990 cases in non-cognizable crime, making a total net increase of 2,543 cases for the year.

3. Taking non-cognizable crime first it is to be observed that the Police were employed in only 1,290 of the 22,082 cases, the vast majority of the cases having been taken up direct by the Magistrates. This class of crime therefore is not very intimately connected with the working of the Police.

Cognizable Crime.

4. With regard to cognizable crime the decrease in Sind is mainly attributable to the greater cheapness of food, but is partly due to increased efficiency on the part of the Police.

A satisfactory reason is given for the increase in the remaining three Divisions. It is common to find, in every district, the only exceptions to the general rule being the districts of the Southern Division.

The increase in the remaining three Divisions is due to the fact that the Police are more numerous and more efficient than in Sind.

Division.	Murders.		Culpable Homicide.		Dacoities.		Robberies.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
Sind	34	47	11	10	3	6	55	71
Northern Division	59	56	23	41	29	39	106	109
Central Division	68	72	24	41	22	19	162	185
Southern Division	48	50	16	20	44	31	140	145
Total	209	225	74	112	98	95	463	510

From this it will be seen that murders have decreased from 225 to 209, cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder from 112 to 74, and robberies from 510 to 463.

On the other hand there has been the slight increase of 3 in the number of dacoities committed, the figures for 1881 and 1882 being respectively 95 and 98.

Seventeen cases of infanticide by women of their illegitimate children were reported to the Police, three being in the Northern, six in the Central, and eight in the Southern Division. In eight of these seventeen cases the accused women were acquitted, in two cases they were found guilty of concealment of birth only, and in the remaining seven cases they were convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life. In these seven cases however His Excellency the Governor in Council commuted the sentence to one of rigorous imprisonment for five years. No such cases appear to have occurred in Sind, but the Commissioner should have stated this fact specifically in the body of his report.

6. With reference to the success of the Police in dealing with crime the following table shows that during 1882 there has, as compared with the previous year, been a falling off in every Division both in regard to the percentage of cases prosecuted to conviction compared with those investigated and in regard to the proportion of persons convicted out of those who were arrested :—

Division.	Persons arrested.		Persons convicted.		Percentage of Convictions to Arrests.		Percentage of Cases convicted to Cases investigated.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
Sind	13,702	14,818	6,473	7,511	47	52	37	40
Northern Division	15,296	14,797	7,736	7,792	50	53	37	38
Central Division	23,478	22,868	10,292	10,004	43	44	30	32
Southern Division	10,620	10,368	4,780	5,490	45	53	35	43
Total	63,106	62,851	29,281	30,797	46	50	34	38

Division.	Value of Property stolen.		Value of Property recovered.		Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Sind ...	2,82,462	2,81,622	1,24,272	1,47,519	53	52
Northern Division ...	2,03,104	2,06,284	77,220	1,00,515	38	48
Central Division ...	3,11,379	2,60,089	1,42,567	1,12,596	46	43
Southern Division ...	1,77,150	1,94,693	77,190	91,881	44	47
Total ...	9,24,095	9,42,688	3,21,249	4,52,509	45	48

The value of property stolen during the year has amounted to Rs. 9,24,095 compared with Rs. 9,42,688 in 1881 and the amount recovered has been Rs. 3,21,249 as against Rs. 4,52,509 during the previous year. The percentage of recoveries has therefore fallen from 48 in 1881 to 45 per cent. in the year under review.

Sind and the Central Division show an improvement, while in the Northern and Southern Divisions there is a falling off, the decline in the Northern Division being very serious, amounting as it does to a fall from 48 to 38 per cent. The Police of Kaira, Broach, Surat and Thana appear to have been peculiarly inefficient in the recovery of stolen property.

The Commissioner, N. D., both in the figured statement and in the text of his report, gives the percentage of recoveries in his Division as 28; the proper figure is, however, 38.

8. Three Punitive Posts were established in the Northern Division during the year, *viz.*, two in Kaira and one in Thana. Three were also established in Sind, *viz.*, one in Kara-chi, one in Hyderabad and one in the Upper Sind Frontier. No Punitive Posts were found necessary in the Central and Southern Divisions.

Strength of Police.

9. The following table contrasts the strength of the Police with the area and population of the several Divisions:—

Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Strength of Police.	Proportion of Police	
				To Area in Square Miles.	To Population.
Sind ...	48,012	2,418,823	4,089	1 to 12	1 to 596
Northern Division ...	15,896	4,147,923	4,943	1 to 31	1 to 839
Central Division ...	37,407	5,815,123	5,601	1 to 61	1 to 949
Southern Division ...	22,781	3,804,344	3,402	1 to 7	1 to 1,116
Total ...	124,096	15,981,218	18,035	1 to 61	1 to 869

It will be seen from the above population and area figures that there is one policeman to every 300 persons in the Northern Division, one to every 200 in the Central Division, one to every 100 in the Southern Division, and one to every 60 in the Province.

Continued

Number of Persons convicted	Percentage of convictions to arrests	Percentage of Cases convicted to cases investigated	Number of Cases convicted off as crime to 1882	Value of Pro- perty stolen.		Value of Pro- perty recovered.		Percentage of Property re- covered to property stolen.		Area in square miles.	Popula- tion.	Strength of Police.	Proportion of Police.		Proportion of Cases convicted to cases investigated.	Name of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent (if any).					
				1882.		1881.		1882.					To area in square miles.	To Population.							
				1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.												
1,078	1,041	50	48	60,041	1,200	86,469	89,810	67	64	14,116	478,018	1,578	1 to 10	1 to 347	1 to 141	Major Simpson, Mr. Jones (Assistant).					
1,000	2,128	61	42	45,760	70,023	38,275	35,788	60	51	9,099	794,004	740	1 to 12	1 to 1,019	1 to 274	Mr. Vincent.					
1,000	401	59	45	2,750	4,000	1,841	9,800	31	70	12,700	208,444	568	1 to 23	1 to 357	1 to 478	Major Crawford.					
1,078	3,838	45	32	1,315	1,225,594	8,115	5,000	43	47	10,000	862,966	1,112	1 to 8	1 to 782	1 to 143	Mr. Gibbs.					
1,000	1,001	43	40	13,006	13,006	6,211	5,000	44	39	2,139	134,111	248	1 to 9	1 to 511	1 to 187	Lieut.-Colonel Trevor and Mr. Alexander.					
1,000	1,000	49	36	41,071	61,756	22,319	7,608	54	71	9,821	806,224	1,200	1 to 21	1 to 714	1 to 840	Captain Humphrey.					
1,000	1,140	61	31	37,111	8,443	14,200	1,335	80	24	1,000	801,800	728	1 to 22	1 to 1,119	1 to 368	Mr. Holland and Lieut.-Colonel LaTouche.					
1,000	451	68	46	1,000	12,777	7,021	7,207	47	68	1,618	255,470	708	1 to 2	1 to 331	1 to 331	Mr. Spence and Mr. Schneider (Assistant).					
1,000	1,000	36	25	2,024	13,156	5,112	4,871	28	32	1,453	323,130	407	1 to 34	1 to 808	1 to 340	Lieut.-Colonel LaTouche and Mr. Holland.					
1,000	1,000	46	55	31,811	11,600	6,800	9,071	21	45	1,000	614,198	663	1 to 21	1 to 940	1 to 320	Captain Dickson, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Dugan, and Mr. Prescott.					
1,000	1,000	48	43	35,444	44,107	9,790	17,723	23	48	4,212	908,643	688	2 to 81	1 to 1,120	1 to 328	Mr. Henderson and Mr. Dugan.					
1,000	1,000	46	25	19,087	16,198	9,689	7,007	49	43	1,406	381,449	340	1 to 41	1 to 1,103	1 to 384	Mr. Adams and Mr. Vaden.					
1,000	1,000	46	27	19,202	32,100	6,120	8,060	33	27	6,600	731,225	622	1 to 103	1 to 1,207	1 to 254	Mr. Adams (Assistant).					
1,000	1,000	47	26	30,805	65,804	35,640	32,112	30	34	2,944	1,237,231	1,672	1 to 6	1 to 789	1 to 311	Mr. H. Kennedy.					
1,000	1,000	47	44	29,064	27,340	12,290	9,005	41	33	5,940	731,206	729	1 to 8	1 to 1,071	1 to 210	Major Babington and Mr. Scannell.					
1,000	1,000	46	39	50,083	74,455	32,812	37,765	41	51	5,348	900,621	1,006	1 to 5	1 to 821	1 to 179	Mr. Seannell and Major Babington.					
1,000	1,000	46	20	40,116	23,045	23,065	17,000	57	71	4,063	1,062,360	954	1 to 54	1 to 1,113	1 to 248	Major Coddington and Mr. Cole.					
1,000	1,000	46	32	55,859	8,333	42,636	18,042	76	60	4,521	532,457	923	1 to 84	1 to 1,103	1 to 339	Mr. Cole and Mr. Goldmid.					
1,000	1,000	46	34	29,032	30,205	12,416	10,111	43	34	4,056	894,014	463	1 to 7	1 to 1,303	1 to 459	Mr. M. Kennedy and Mr. Down.					
1,000	1,000	46	25	4,578	13,945	17,137	15,903	35	30	4,584	382,907	732	1 to 0	1 to 1,205	1 to 331	Major Hay.					
1,000	1,000	46	29	46,267	30,042	21,308	12,654	47	44	5,707	538,493	611	1 to 9	1 to 1,087	1 to 354	Mr. Yates and Mr. M. Kennedy.					
1,000	1,000	46	49	34,048	30,687	12,009	15,192	35	50	3,910	421,840	661	1 to 6	1 to 636	1 to 239	Colonel McMillan and Captain Macpherson.					
1,000	1,000	46	38	10,239	43,911	14,311	32,081	75	77	3,922	907,090	736	1 to 6	1 to 1,353	1 to 323	Mr. Down, Mr. Yates and Mr. Goldmid.					

11. There has been no very striking fluctuation in crime during 1882 as compared with 1881, but there has been a decrease in all the Sind districts and in Ahmedabad, Surat, Kolába, Sholápur, Belgaum, Kánara and Ratnágiri, the decrease in Hyderabad and Belgaum being considerable. All the other districts show an increase, that in Khándesh, Sátára and Kaládgi being somewhat serious.

The percentage of convictions to arrests is very bad in Broach, Ahmednagar, Dhárwár and Kaládgi, each of these districts being worse even than last year; and is still very good in Kaira, the Panch Maháls and Belgaum, though there is a decline from the figures obtained in 1881.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated is very bad in Broach, Kolába, Khándesh, Sátára and Dhárwár; and is very good in Belgaum and Kánara.

With regard, however, to this test of Police efficiency it is to be observed that in Broach, Thána, Kolába, Sátára and Ratnágiri a very large proportion of the cases investigated were struck off as not involving crime. This would of course prevent the percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated being high in those districts and the lowness of this percentage would not in itself indicate inefficiency. But when the people of a district think it worth while to bring a very large number of false cases before the Police they show that, in their opinion at all events, the Police of the district are easily imposed upon.

The percentage of convictions to arrests and of cases convicted to cases investigated are when taken together a very good test of the efficiency of the Police. Kolába has obtained a high figure under the former but a very low one under the latter, the result being due to the fact that the Kolába Police arrested very few people during the year. When they did arrest a man the probability was that he was convicted, but they arrested only 703 persons in connection with 968 cases investigated, and a very small percentage of the cases investigated resulted in convictions. This fact again is due to the large proportion of cases which on investigation were struck off as no crime. Taking the two tests together, Karáchi, Thar and Párkar, the Panch Maháls, Belgaum and Kánara show the best results, and Broach, Ahmednagar, Dhárwár and Kaládgi the worst.

Broach, Surat and Thána show a very bad percentage of property recovered to property stolen, while the Police of Thar and Párkar, Sholápur and Ratnágiri have done extremely well under this head.

Taking the three tests together, Karáchi, Thar and Párkar, the Panch Maháls and Belgaum show the most favourable results, and Broach the worst.

From the column showing the proportion of cognizable crime to population it is apparent that having regard to the density of population crime is most prevalent in Karáchi and Shikárpur and least prevalent in Thar and Párkar and Belgaum.

12. In Karáchi there has been as compared with 1881 a slight decrease in crime though more persons were arrested in the year under review than in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was however only 50 against 53 in 1881. The percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated was the same in each year but there has been an improvement in the proportion of the stolen property recovered, the percentage for the two years being 37 and 54.

The following table shows the results of the investigation of crime in the districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1882, and compares them with the results of the investigation of crime in the same districts during the year 1881.

does not appear to be satisfactory; the Superintendent, Mr. Vincent, complains of the difficulty of enlisting suitable men as the Force is in his opinion overworked and badly paid. It is the case that in this district there is only one policeman to every 12 square miles and to every 1,019 persons which no doubt is a heavy charge especially as crime is decidedly prevalent in the district, there having been during 1882 (when crime was comparatively infrequent) one cognizable crime to every 274 persons. The Force too is falling off both in regard to education and drill, and Government will be glad to consider any moderate proposals for an increase to its pay and strength which the Commissioner may submit.

14. In Thar and Pákar there has been a decrease in crime and in the number of persons arrested. The percentage of convictions to arrests has fallen from 57 to 55, but [that of cases convicted to cases investigated has risen from 43 to 45 and the percentage of recoveries of stolen property has risen from 70 to 81—a very satisfactory figure. There was during the year only one cognizable crime to every 478 persons and the Police administration of the district has been satisfactory.

15. In Shikárpur though the year was one of remarkable plenty the decrease in crime has been very slight and there has been a slight increase in the number of persons arrested. There has been a serious falling off in the percentage of convictions to arrests, the percentage having been 50 in 1881 and only 43 in the year under review. The percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated has also fallen from 32 to 29 and the percentage of property recovered to property stolen has fallen from 47 to 43. The crime of cattle theft seems to be seriously on the increase in Shikárpur as will be seen from the following table:—

NUMBER OF CASES OF CATTLE THEFT IN

1879	1880.	1881	1882
519	831	980	1,030

This crime which is still very prevalent throughout the Province has considerably decreased of late in the rest of Sind, and it is not apparent why the same measures which have been successful elsewhere should fail in Shikárpur.

The Police administration of the district during the year cannot be said to have been satisfactory; there has been no such decrease in crime as might have been expected from the favourable season and the Police have been much less successful than last year in its detection. Cattle thefts have very seriously increased and the Superintendent is of opinion that half the cases which occur are not reported, the sufferers preferring to come to private arrangements with the thieves,—a fact which indicates their appreciation of the detective and preventive powers of the Shikárpur Police.

Government trust that the present experienced Superintendent, Mr. McIver, will effect a very considerable improvement in the Force. Mr. Gibbs was very remiss in visiting the scenes of serious crime, four only out of thirty-one having been visited by him. His reasons for visiting so small a number are by no means satisfactory, and he should be warned that similar instances of neglect will interfere very seriously with his prospects of promotion.

16. There has been a slight decrease of crime in the Upper Sind Division.

but the 663 cases comprised 44 cases of cattle theft.

intendent so lately as the middle of 1882, and Government trust that Mr. Alexander, of whom the Commissioner reports very favourably, will rapidly improve the efficiency of the Force.

Regarded as a whole the Police administration of Sind during the year has been satisfactory. The chief crimes in Sind are murders, generally resulting from jealousy, and cattle thefts, and there has been a decrease in both during the year under review.

With regard to paragraph 33 of the Commissioner's report Government have already sanctioned the Commissioner's proposals for improving the efficiency of the Railway Police and have given an extra grant of Rs. 16 per mile, making the total grant Rs. 100 per mile per annum. Government have also sanctioned the Commissioner's proposals for improving or rather creating a Village Police in Sind.

17. In Ahmedabad there has been an appreciable decrease in crime during 1882, but more persons were arrested than in 1881. Ahmedabad. The percentage of convictions to arrests has risen from 48 to 49 and the percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated has risen from 36 to 40. On the other hand the percentage of property recovered to property stolen has declined from 71 to 54; this is a serious falling off.

Both drill and education have made satisfactory progress, but Government regret to observe that 400 officers and men, or one-third of the whole Force, were departmentally punished during the year.

A copy of Captain Humfrey's remarks on the subject of pick-nicking should be forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Akbari under whom Captain Humfrey is now employed on preventive duty.

Mr. Maclean, the Assistant Superintendent, has not been sufficiently active in the important duty of visiting the scenes of serious crime, and he should be warned that Government will take serious notice of any future neglect of this description.

18. In Kaira there has been a somewhat serious increase of crime and the percentage of convictions to arrests has declined from 63 to 61; this is in itself a high percentage, in fact almost the highest obtained during the year, and it is not due, as in the case of Kolaba, to the number of arrests compared with the number of crimes having been very small, but the Kaira Police appear to have been successful in the comparatively trivial cases and somewhat unsuccessful in dealing with more serious crime; this is notably so in connection with cases of serious mischief, 43 crimes of which description took place during the year, while convictions were obtained in only 5 cases.

The percentage of stolen property recovered has increased from 24 (the very low figure of last year) to 39, and drill and education have made satisfactory progress.

19. In the Panch Mahals there has been an appreciable increase in crime, but offences of the more serious description have decreased. Panch Mahals. The percentage of convictions to arrests has decreased from 77 to 68, but the percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated has increased from 45 to 49. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen has decreased from 58 to 47. Compared therefore with the previous year the success of the Police in dealing with crime has on the whole diminished, but the three percentages which indicate the degree of success are still

20. In Broach there has been an appreciable increase in crime, but a serious decrease in all the percentages showing the efficiency of the Police. The percentage of convictions to arrests has declined from 41 to the low figure of 35, and the percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated from the very low figure of 25 to the still lower figure of 24. It is however to be observed that more than half the cases reported were struck off as no crime and convictions therefore in these cases were impossible. The percentage of stolen property recovered has fallen from 32 to 28, the lowest figure obtained in any district with the exception of Surat. These results and the general condition of the Broach Police are unsatisfactory. Captain Dickson acted as Superintendent for the greater part of the year, but Government were unfortunately compelled to make several changes in the Superintendent after he left the district. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that Mr. Prescott, who has now returned to Broach after his absence in Egypt, will lose no time in bringing the Force into a state of efficiency.

The report which has been called for from Mr. Borradaile as to his reasons for neglecting to offer his remarks as District Magistrate on the Police work of the year in Broach should be submitted to Government by the Commissioner.

21. Crime has decreased in Surat but here as in Broach the Police have been exceedingly unsuccessful in dealing with it. The percentage of convictions to arrests has fallen from 55 in 1881 to 45 in the year under review, the percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated has fallen from 55 to 40 and the percentage of property recovered to property stolen has fallen from 45 to the very low figure of 21—the worst in the Presidency. These results are excessively unsatisfactory.

22. In Thána there has been an increase of crime and as in Broach and Surat the percentages indicating the efficiency of the Police have decreased. The figures are however not quite so low as in those two districts. Convictions to arrests have declined from 60 to 58 per cent., cases convicted from 43 to 40, and property recovered to property stolen from 48 to 28. In Thána as in Broach the proportion of cases struck off as no crime is large. Mr. Yates has been replaced as Superintendent by Mr. Vincent, and Government trust that this officer will spare no pains in endeavouring to restore the Thána Police to a state of efficiency; Mr. Yates's connection with the district has been the reverse of satisfactory, and Government trust that they may not have to take similar notice of his conduct at Sholápur. Should they be compelled to do so, the result to Mr. Yates would be serious.

23. In Kolába crime has decreased, and out of the total number of cases reported no less than 501 were struck off as no crime; in other words half the cases reported to the Police were on investigation decided to be false complaints. In Kolába as in Ratnágiri the first stage of a civil suit is frequently a complaint made of theft or criminal trespass, and the effect of this peculiarity has been that in both districts the number of persons arrested compared with the number of crimes reported has been small, while the percentage of convictions to arrests has been large, and the percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated has been small. It would in many cases be more satisfactory if the success of the Police in the different districts could be estimated by comparing the results obtained from the number of true cases only, but the striking of cases as no crime is a matter entirely dependent upon the discretion of the District Magistrate.

24. In Ahmednagar there has been an appreciable increase in crime, but the percentage of convictions to arrests has fallen from 36 to 32 and the percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated has fallen from 28 to 27. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen has however risen from 27 to 32. The Commissioner complains that the Police are undermanned in the districts of Ahmednagar, Násik and Sholápur. Compared with other districts as regards area, population and crime the Force at Násik and Sholápur does not appear inadequate, but in Ahmednagar there is only one policeman to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles and to 1,207 persons, and there is a good deal of crime in the district. The Force is somewhat small and Government will be prepared to consider a proposal for some moderate increase to it.

25. Crime has increased to a somewhat serious extent in Khándesh, and the Police cannot be said to have been successful in dealing with it. The percentage of convictions to arrests as increased from 44 to 47, but the percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated has fallen from the very low percentage of 26 to the still lower percentage of 24, while the percentage of property recovered to property stolen has fallen from 34 to 30. It is however satisfactory to find that the Police have made considerable progress in drill and in learning the use of their arms.

26. In Násik too crime has increased but the Police have been fairly successful in dealing with it, the percentage of convictions to arrests having been 44, that of cases convicted 41, and that of property recovered 41; these percentages taken together are tolerably satisfactory. Considerable progress has been made in drill and education.

27. In Poona there is a slight increase of crime, but the number of persons arrested is nearly 600 less than in 1881. The percentage of convictions to arrests has increased from 37 to 49 and that of cases convicted to cases investigated from 33 to 38; on the other hand the percentage of property recovered to property stolen has decreased from 51 to 41. Major Babington gives reasons which are not without weight for this decrease and for considerable fluctuations in this percentage from year to year, but Government concur with the District Magistrate and the Commissioner in thinking that these percentages are as much a test of honesty in the Police as of detective ability. Where only small recoveries are reported in the case of large robberies the question naturally arises whether the Police have not appropriated a portion of the property found by them.

28. In Sátára there has been a considerable increase of crime reported, but the number of "true cases" has decreased. The percentage of convictions to arrests has fallen from 58 to 49 and that of cases convicted to cases investigated from 27 to 20—the lowest figure for the Presidency; this however is mainly due to the large number of cases struck off after investigation as no crime. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen has fallen from 71 to 57; this decrease is not satisfactory, but the percentage is still a good one. The education of the Force has made little progress, but some advance has been made in drill.

29. In Sholápur there has been a slight decrease in crime and a considerable decrease in the number of persons arrested. The percentage of convictions to arrests has risen from 54 to 61 and that of cases convicted to cases investigated has fallen from 31 to 27. On the other hand the percentage of property recovered to property stolen has risen from 46 to 54—a very creditable figure.

The results of the year in the Central Division cannot be said to have been very satisfactory. Crime has increased without any apparent reason, and the Police have not been particularly successful in dealing with it. Násik and Sholápur show on the whole the best results.

30. In Belgaum a considerable decrease in crime is shown, but the decrease is in petty offences against special and local laws hardly amounting to crimes in the ordinary acceptation of the word.

Belgaum.

The percentage of convictions to arrests has fallen from 74 to 66 and that of cases convicted to cases investigated from 84 to 75. The figures for the year under review are however still very satisfactory, and though as pointed out arrests may be tolerably certain to lead to convictions in what may be termed Cantonment cases, yet this is equally true of all districts in which there is a Cantonment and such satisfactory percentages have not been obtained elsewhere. In Poona, for instance, where, as the Cantonment is larger the cause must apparently operate with greater force, the percentage of convictions to arrests is 49 compared with 66 in Belgaum while the percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated is 38 in Poona against 75 in Belgaum.

Government do not consider it desirable that, as proposed by Mr. Jervoise, separate reports should be submitted through the Brigadier-General regarding crime in Cantonment limits. The particulars can always be stated separately if it is considered desirable to do so.

The percentage of property recovered to property stolen has risen from 34 to 43.

15 murders occurred during the year and convictions were obtained in 13 cases—a very satisfactory proportion.

Government regret to observe that Mr. Down found it necessary to punish a third of the officers and a sixth of the men composing the Force, but having regard to his excellent Police administration of the district during the year they are not inclined to question his discretion in the matter.

Dhárwár.

31. In Dhárwár there has been a slight increase of crime and the Police have been unsuccessful in dealing with it.

The percentage of convictions to arrests has fallen from 37 to 34 and that of cases convicted to cases investigated from 25 to 24. The percentage of property stolen has however improved from 30 to 35.

Major Hay appears to have left very meagre notes and a very useless secret diary for his successor and his supervision of the district is described by the Commissioner as anything but vigorous or energetic.

Major Hay has been removed from Dhárwár, and Government trust that his administration of his new district will show greater aptitude for Police work. The returns for Dhárwár are the worst in the Southern Division.

32. In Kaládgí there has been an increase in crime, but the Police here too have not been successful in dealing with it. 2,495 persons were arrested in connection with 1,400 crimes, 833 persons, or about a third, were convicted and the percentage of convictions to cases investigated fell from 36 to 29. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 30.

Kaládgí.

Police appear to have received very little assistance from the Goanese in this affair.

34. In Ratnágiri there has been an increase of crime, but nearly all the offences which have been committed in this district are comparatively trivial ones. Out of the total number of crimes reported (2,542) 1,982 were minor offences against the person and property and the majority of the remainder were offences against the Excise, Salt, Customs and Forest laws. The percentage of convictions to arrests has fallen from 65 to 55 and of cases convicted to cases investigated from 33 to 27; this decline is unsatisfactory, but the low percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated, both this year and the last, is due as in Broach, Thána, Kolába and Sátára to the large proportion of cases struck off as no crime and which do not therefore give the chance of a conviction.

The percentage of stolen property recovered is very good, viz., 75 compared with 77 last year.

35. On the whole the reports from Belgaum, Kánara and Ratnágiri are satisfactory, while those from Dhárwár and Kaládgi are the reverse.

The chief Police event of the year in the Southern Division was a series of dacoities committed by a gang of Korchas or Lambanis from Mysore who took up their quarters in the ghát forests near Supa and thence harassed the country. They were dislodged with considerable difficulty and precautions have been taken to prevent their re-appearance.

Government concur with the Commissioner in considering that it is very desirable that Police officers in the Southern Marátha Country should be well acquainted with Kánarese, but the question should form the subject of a separate report. Government have already determined upon keeping a Police probationer at Belgaum and another at Dhárwár.

Conclusion.

36. On the whole the reports for the year can hardly be deemed satisfactory. Crime has somewhat increased and the success of the Police in dealing with it has considerably decreased, while the condition of the Force in several districts leaves much to be desired.

On the other hand it is satisfactory to find that serious offences have diminished and that there has been scarcely any organized crime.

Major Simpson, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Holland, Mr. H. Kennedy, Mr. Down and Captain Macpherson have done very good service during the year, and the Commissioners, who should be thanked for their interesting reports, have efficiently supervised the Police administration of their respective Divisions.

37. Copy of this report should be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and a copy placed on the Editors' Table.

(Signed) C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

